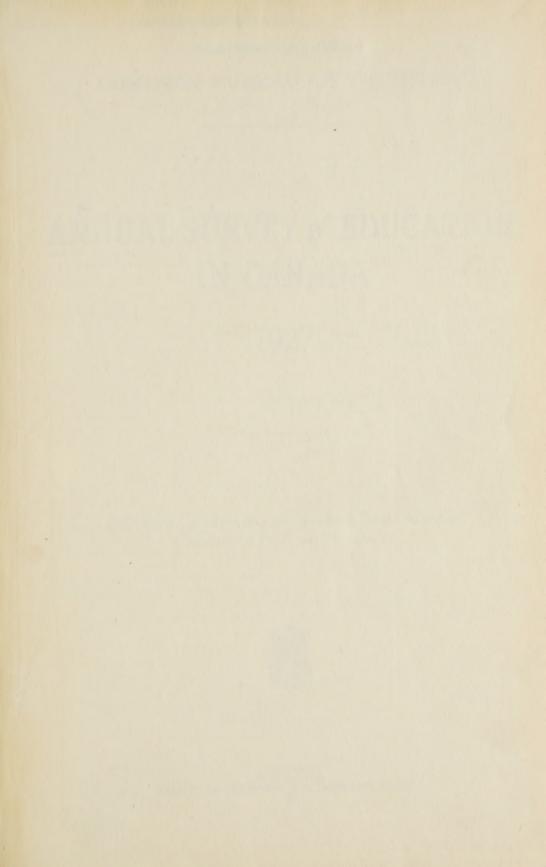
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DOMINION OF CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm Minister of Trade and Commerce



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PREFACE

What would seem to be the most important feature distinguishing the school year under survey from the past few years, especially the first four years of the decade, is a slowing up in the school enrolment. This slowing up is found upon analysis to be due to a smaller attendance of pupils—especially boys—over fifteen or sixteen years of age, the younger pupils meanwhile continuing to increase at a good rate. Two interesting concurrent features deserve comment, viz.: (1) that meanwhile the high school enrolment shows no symptoms of decrease or even deceleration in its rate of increase and (2) that the numbers attending normal schools for teacher-training show symptoms of decrease. If we remember that not many years ago high school training was taken largely as preparatory to teacher training and that, even more recently, the numbers in high school were very closely dependent upon the attendance of older pupils, we can more readily understand the significance of the three concurrent events mentioned. Popular education has definitely passed beyond the elementary school.

The report proper is in two parts, with introductory notes by way of a glossary of terms and a summary of certain regulations in different provinces. Part I consists of a review of educational activities during the year in each province, together with a summary of activities for the whole Dominion and of higher institutions, private schools and national movements. To this is appended a summary of educational legislation during the year. Part II consists of statistical tables, these being arranged in fourteen sections. The first four sections show activities in regular publicly controlled schools; the fifth section deals with secondary education; sections six to eight cover special educational organizations, including consolidation, special classes and institutions, school hygiene and technical education; sections nine and ten give the statistics relating to teachers; section eleven deals with the cost of school support; sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen are devoted to higher education, private schools and Indian schools, respectively. The part on libraries included in the surveys of the last two years is being issued as a separate report.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Educational Statistics Branch of the Bureau. The Branch, it will be recalled, was established in 1919, its operations being defined and outlined at a conference of the Bureau and representatives of the Provincial Departments of Education. Under the arrangements since worked out, the records of publicly controlled education in the several provinces have been reduced to a large degree of comparability and homogeneity, the Bureau now making certain compilations for several of the provinces and conferring with each province as to the data herein presented. The thanks of the Bureau are hereby tendered for the cordial co-operation of the provinces in this connection. The sections of the report on private schools, business colleges, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities not under provincial control, also the report on the cognate subject of libraries, are prepared in the Bureau independently.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS

Definition of Terms

- County Academy or Academy.—In Nova Scotia, a high school free to all qualified pupils in the county where situated for which a special annual ("Academic") grant is payable. In other provinces, academy generally means a privat, institution such as a boys' or girls' college, etc.
- Affiliated College.—An institution doing work of university grade, and in the case of the professional colleges, work leading to a professional degree; the degrees of an affiliated college are conferred by the university to which it is affiliated. In most Canadian affiliated colleges (not professional colleges), work below university grade is also done; that is, the college often carries on the preparation of pupils from the high school entrance year through the high school grades and matriculation work up to the completion of undergraduate work and a degree in Arts or in some other faculty. Commercial work also is sometimes done in these colleges.
- Annexed College.—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by these colleges.
- Associated College.—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside the province.
- Assisted Schools.—In British Columbia, a school of which the teachers' salary is paid entirely by the
- Business College.—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution teaching any or all forms of commercial work with the literary preparation for that work. These institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- City School Superintendent.—An experienced teacher appointed by the school board of a city to take charge of all schools under that board and to act as an expert adviser to the board; he bears the same relation to all the schools that the principal bears to one school.
- Classroom.—In New Brunswick, a small room attached to the school room to which pupils are withdrawn from time to time to be drilled by the class room assistant; in other provinces, a school room in which the classes are taught.
- Classical College.—In Quebec this is classed as a secondary institution whose course leads to the degree of B.A. and corresponds fairly closely to the affiliated colleges already described. It is not under the control of the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school," which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from Collegiate Institutes, where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school (sometimes sechnical school) which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff; in other provinces, a "college."
- Commissioners, Board of.—In Quebec, where the school legislative unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient board (in other provinces called the "Separate School Board") whether Roman Catholic or Protestant is called the board of trustees.
- Commissioners, District.—The Educational unit which is called "school district" in all other provinces except Quebec and Ontario is in Nova Scotia called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is ex officio the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidation.—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools or of rural schools with village or town schools, either for the purpose of uniting to strengthen the means of school support, where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation. The original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.
- Day Schools, Publicly Controlled Ordinary or General.—A term used in this report (the word "general" school is used in Nova Scotia reports) to define all day schools doing the work of the ordinary school grades (kindergarten and grades I to XII) and under the control of the Department of Education, in contradistinction to publicly controlled technical, special and night schools, on the one hand, and private schools on the other; it includes all the publicly controlled primary schools in Quebec and "public," "separate" and "secondary" schools in Ontario, Saskatchewan and other provinces where these terms are used.

- Department of Education.—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincia! Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the provincial government.
- District School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest legislative school unit locally governed by a board of school trustees (called "section" in Nova Scotia and Ontario); in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.
- District, municipal.—See Commissioners, district.
- District, minor.—Formerly used in Prince Edward Island to define a school district of which the school enrolment and average attendance fell short of the minimum requirements.
- District, poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grants for its support.
- Division, Inspectorial.—In Nova Scotia, used for "inspectorate."
- Dirision, school.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.
- Elementary grades.—In Quebec, the first seven years"" in the case of Roman Catholic primary and elementary, and seven in the case of Protestant, elementary schools; in all other provinces, the grades up to and including Grade VIII, except in the case of Junior High Schools, where Grades VII and VIII are considered Junior High School grades.
- Elementary School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach the work of elementary grades,
- First Class School.—Formerly in Prince Edward Island, a graded school equipped and staffed to teach high school as well as elementary school grade, and maintaining a certain standard of efficiency.
- General School.—See Day Schools, etc.
- Grade, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools. The elementary "grades" being in most provinces Grades I to VIII and the secondary, Grades IX to XII.
- Graded School.—A school with more than one class room or teacher.
- Grammar School.—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.
- High School.—Generally a school with at least one teacher devoting most of his or her time to work above Grade VIII; a "pure" high school is an institution where no other work is done below Grade IX (or Grade VIII with high school subjects such as Algebra and Latin). From the point of view of organization and administration, not of function, "high school" has not the same significance in every province. See under "secondary education" in the reviews of each province. In Saskatchewan, a school organized for Secondary Education only, by a district coinciding with the municipal limits of a town or city.
- Independent School.—In Quebec, a school not directly under the control of the Department of Education-The primary Independent Schools like the publicly controlled schools are classified as primary elementary and primary complementary.
- Inspector.—In all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, an officer appointed by the Provincial Goverment to inspect schools in a defined area; in Ontario the county or city inspectors are appointed from among persons holding inspectors' certificates; the county inspectors are paid one-third of their salary by the council, the other two-thirds by the Government; the cities and towns separate from the county receive a grant of six dollars per teacher for Inspection purposes. The inspectors in unorganized areas, also the separate school, secondary school, and chief inspectors, are appointed and paid by the province; in Quebec, inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government.
- Intermediate School.—In Manitoba, a graded school with one teacher employed for high school work; in Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught.
- Kindergarten Primary,-In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of the kindergarten and Grade I.
- Official Trustee.—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.
- Primary Elementary School.—In Quebec, the name given to the ordinary Roman Catholic schools under the Department of Education (also to certain independent schools); it is used in contradistinction to Catholic secondary schools, special schools and superior schools (schools of university grade) but the secondary schools mentioned have not the same significance here as in other provinces since they usually teach a full course in Arts in addition to the high school work preparatory to this course, but do not provide non-professional high school training for teachers for primary schools, which training is given either in the primary schools themselves or in the Normal Schools. Primary schools therefore, correspond in many respects to the elementary and high schools of other provinces. In Quebec the ordinary Protestant day schools are called simply Elementary. In Prince Edward Island primary school means a one-room school.
- Primary Complementary.—In Quebec Roman Catholic Schools, a general two-year course, directed toward commerce, agriculture, industry, or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.

- Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, elementary publicly controlled schools, as distinguished from elementary denominational schools.
- Rural Municipal Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality (rural and urban) is a school district and the schools in every municipality are under the control of one Board of Trustees.
- Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII.
- Secondary Schools.—In most provinces, schools organized to teach work of secondary grades (IX to XII); in Quebec Roman Catholic education, the term is confined to such institutions as the Classical Colleges and non-subsidized independent classical schools. Their work may extend to include a full course in Arts, the degree being conferred by the university to which they are affiliated.
- Section School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school selfgovernment.
- Section, Assisted.—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the "School Section" requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support the school.
- Separate Schools.—In Ontario, denominational or coloured dissentient schools under public control; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, denominational minority schools under public control; the term is used in the three provinces in contradistinction to "public" school already established within the boundaries; in Quebec, they are called trustee schools as distinguished from commissioner or majority schools, the latter either Roman Catholic or Protestant according as either forms the majority in the community. "Denominational" distinction is recognized only as between Protestants and Roman Catholic in each of the four provinces mentioned.
- School.-In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, a school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole school institution (house and grounds).
- Special Schools.—Schools under university grade other than the general schools, such as night schools, technical schools, schools for the blind, etc.
- Superior Schools.—In Quebec the Protestant intermediate and high schools are classified as superior; also the Roman Catholic upper elementary and the primary complementary or vocational schools; in New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work and free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.
- Technical School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach vocational work, or prevocational work such as manual training.

Ages of Free Admission into Schools

- (1) Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the 6th to the 16th year of their age; older children if there is accommodation.
- (2) Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend.
 - (3) New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20; others
- (4) **Quebec.**—Usually 7 to 16 in primary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age shall be excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

 (5) **Ontario.**—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.
- (6) Manitoba.—Accommodation must be provided for all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 in rural communities, and 6 and 21 in urban.
- (7) Saskatchewan.—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan boards of trustees are allowed to charge and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan boards of trustees are allowed to charge certain fees when the residents are not taxpayers of the district, and in certain other cases where it is considered that the revenue derived does not provide for the service rendered.

 (8) Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.

 (9) British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 16 years. In
- the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 16 years.

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

(1) Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be sixty per cent of the

days schools are in operation.

(2) Nova Scotia.—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools; and 6 to 16 in towns and cities. Within the age limits, children in town and country schools must attend regularly; must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to fines may have 2 cents a day added to their taxes for each absence to compensate the section for the loss of the "attendance" portion of the Municipal school fund.

(3) New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Acts (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted).—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16 or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in St. John, Fredericton, Chatham and Newcastle 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

(4) Quebec - No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled must attend full time to

the end of the school term for which they are enrolled.

(b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the pleas of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time for 400 hours a year in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. This provision came into force in September, 1921. In September, 1922, urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over were required to provide part-time courses.

(c) Adolescents 16 to 18 who did not attend full time to sixteen and have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend 320 hours a year. This provision was to come into effect in September,

1925, but the date was posptoned.

Manitoba.—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full tine. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each vear.

Alberta.—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December.; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one week in December.

Nova Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and two weeks at Christmastide, also Thursday, Friday and Monday of Easter Season, and all statutory holidays.

New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation of 8 weeks commencing July 1, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice schools may open in September.

Ontario.—In public and separate schools the school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22, and January 3 to June 29; in secondary schools the school year is the same except that schools open on the first Tuesday in September. In addition to the interval between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which are shown in this report, however, are for the two terms which make up the calendar year. while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., are given for the year beginning in September.

Manitoba.—July 1 to June 30 with the following vacations:—

(a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday.
(b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive. or by a special resolution of the board, to the first day of September.

(c) Christmas, from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second day of January. both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year).

The vacations are as follows:-

In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the will ter between December 23 and February 15. In towns and cities at least eight weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open during the whole year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30.

(Up to the year 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year.)

The vacations are: in rural districts, seven to ten weeks; Easter week in yearly schools; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In towns and cities, eight to twelve

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: summer, last Friday in June up to the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day; winter, two weeks preceding first Monday in January: Easter, four days following Easter Monday.

PART 1.—REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1927

CHAPTER I.—SUMMARY FOR DOMINION

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONNEL

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1927 or the latest year reported has been calculated at 2,291,720. This number was distributed among the various

educational institutions as follows:-

Publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and non-technical secondary schools, 2,022,729; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities or colleges and which are included under preparatory university and college courses) 71,468; Indian schools, 14,710; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,724; technical and night schools and courses, 102,668; schools for teacher training including vocational teacher training and departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 8,974; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 18,494; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 3,586; vacation courses at universities and colleges exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 8,409; classical colleges in Quebec tincluding non-subsidized classical schools), 10,430; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 6,642; regular courses in universities, 26,431.

The total 2,291,763 is exclusive of 1,460 in Indian schools and 3,042 in business colleges who may be elsewhere included in the above list; it includes all the provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and North West Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

TRENDS

Increase in enrolment.—All the provinces except two showed a definite increase over last year's figures in the percentage in average daily attendance of the enrolment. In public and private elementary and secondary schools the increase in the enrolment over the previous year was 24,659 or 1·2 p.c. of the enrolment of that year. This shows a rate of increase considerably less than the average rate from 1921 to 1927 and only about half the rate of increase of the total

population or the population 5 to 19 years between 1911 and 1921.

Analyses of the increases shown by the different provinces is interesting. For publicly controlled schools the largest increase over the previous year was shown by British Columbia (3.3 p.c.) followed by Saskatchewan (2·4 p.c.) and next by Ontario (1·3 p.c.). Quebec also showed material increase. The other provinces remain practically stationary. When all educational institutions are taken instead of publicly controlled schools, Alberta comes first followed by Saskatchewan, then Ontario, then British Columbia, the other provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island all showing small increases. The increase most closely connected with increase in the population is probably the first mentioned, i.e., the publicly controlled or younger pupils, but it is not at all certain that the increases are connected with increases in the population. The provinces of which the Vital Statistics have shown the greatest natural increases during the past few years do not reflect these in the school enrolment. It will be interesting, therefore, to investigate the cause of the small increase in the school enrolment during the last year.

Passing over Prince Edward Island which has had a stationary population for some time, we find in Nova Scotia a good increase over last year in the enrolment at the age of 7 years and in the pupils entering school for the first time. Decreases take place in the later ages especially the post compulsory ages, e.g., the pupils in urban schools showed a decrease of 3.9 p.c. at the ages of 15 years and over, but an increase of 6.1 p.c. at the ages of 7 and 8 years. In rural and village schools, a decrease of 4 p.c. was shown at the age of 16 and over, and an increase of over 6 p.c. at the ages of 7 and 8. This shows that the stationary enrolment of the year was caused by pupils at post compulsory ages. In New Brunswick during the second or winter term the pupils up to 15 years showed an increase of 1·3 p.c. and the pupils over 15 showed a decrease of nearly 10 p.c. During the first or fall term those under 15 were practically stationary but those over 15 showed a decrease of about 7 p.c. The result was that the enrolment for the whole year showed a slight decrease which was almost entirely due to pupils over 15 years. Furthermore, most of the decreases were due to six towns. In Quebec primary schools all ages showed increases in boys except the ages of 5 and 6 which showed a slight decrease. The increase from 14 to 17 was very slight, however. The girls were saved from an actual decrease only by the ages of 7 to 14. In Ontario the proportion of the pupils classified by ages who were 15 years and over decreased from 12.3 to 11.6, although the total enrolment showed a large increase. It can be inferred that if the older pupils did not show an actual decrease they at least failed to keep pace with the general enrolment. In Manitoba the enrolment at ages 5 to 7 increased about 4 p.c.;

that at 8 to 15 remained practically stationary while that at 16 and over decreased over 5 p.c. The situation has resemblance to that in Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan the pupils at 7 years and under increased over 4 p.c.; the pupils from 8 to 15 increased about 1½ p.c. while the pupils 16 and over decreased nearly 6 p.c. The enrolment as a whole showed a good increase. In Alberta the situation seemed to be exceptional. There was an increase of about 5 p.c. in pupils at 7 and under, a decrease of about 3 p.c. in pupils 8 to 11 and an increase of over 7 p.c. in pupils over this age, this increase remaining strong all the way to 21 years. These figures were not materially changed by treating the publicly controlled and private schools separately. On examination, however, this situation is found to be due to the girl pupils. The situation in the case of the boys is similar to that in the other provinces. A general increase is found up to the age of 15 after which there is a general decrease. In the case of the girls a decrease is found in the ages 11 and under, after which there is a large increase for every age up to and including 21, which more than doubled. Indeed the heaviest per cent increases take place at the later ages. This fact calls for further examination. Are these increases in girls at the ages of 12 and over due to a larger number attending high schools or are they due to such causes as immigration; opening up of new settlements, etc., i.e. causes which bring into the school system girls who have been retarded until this age and are in the lower grades? It is found that the girls in high school grades by 1927 increased 1,847 or about 24 p.c. of the high school grade girls of 1926. All but one of these were 12 years and over. The 1847 was almost 73 p.c. of the total increase in girls over 12. The girls over 12 who were under high school grade increased less than 3 p.c. while the girls of the same age limits who were of high school grade increased 24 p.c., making a total increase at those ages of about 8 p.c. Further, there was a slight lowering of the median age of girls in Grade VIII in 1927 from that of 1926, which indicates that retardation had nothing to do with the increase in girls over the age of 12. Nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the total enrolment of girls at all ages were in high school grade, a very high percentage. It would seem, therefore, that the exceptional situation in Alberta was due to some cause which stimulated the desire for high school education among girls. A new high school course of studies may be partly responsible for this. If so there should be some indication of it in the nature of the subjects taken by girls in 1926 and 1927. In a sample of about 8,000 pupils in high schools, although, as already pointed out, there was a very large increase in the total number of girls in high school grades, we find actual decreases in the following subjects: Algebra, chemistry, geometry, history and civics (Canadian), business law, agriculture, art, domestic science and music. The heaviest increases were found in biology, English grammar, geography, modern history, latin and book-keeping. There was, however, no extreme tendency and the absolute increases or decreases in any of the subjects mentioned above did not involve large numbers. Practically all could be accounted for by differences in the numbers in certain grades in 1927 as compared with 1926; e.g. modern history was taken largely in Grade XII in 1926 and largely in XI and XII in 1927. Larger numbers in these grades in 1927 than in 1926 would account for the larger numbers taking modern history. It would seem, therefore, that there are no clear indications that the greater freedom extended by options in 1927 than in 1926 was responsible for the large increase in high school girls. Another thing which may be mentioned in connection with the heavy increase in high school girls in Alberta is that the heaviest relative increases took place in the upper grades, especially Grade XI. This means that the increase was due not so much to a new high school population in 1927 as to the fact that the old high school population remained longer than former ly to take the higher grades. It is possible, therefore, that the stiffening of the requirements for Normal school entrance as well as the movement of girls towards university education have had more to do with the increase in girls at the upper ages than anything else, although the particular influence of these movements in 1927 as compared with 1926 is not clear. In British Columbia we do not know the pupils by ages for 1927 so that differences between the two years have to be estimated. The province showed the largest relative increase of any province, viz. over 3 p.c. Grade I, however, increased more than 11 p.c., while Grade II also showed increase. Grades III, IV, and V, and VIII, showed decreases, while the high school enrolment showed increase of about 9 p.c. There is some evidence here that the later ages did not show decreases as in nearly all the other provinces. The high school enrolment showed a large increase in the case of both boys and girls and indeed the disproportion between boys and girls in high school grade was less in 1927 than in 1926. The increase in elementary school enrolment both took place mainly in rural municipalities and other rural districts, the cities remaining practically stationary. However even in these cities Grade I showed about 11 p.c. increase, all other grades showing a decrease except VI and VII. This increase was no doubt merely compensatory to decreases in earlier grades. Grade VIII showed a decrease too large to be attributed to compensatory movements between grades, so that it would seem that, although the high school enrolment increased the older pupils who were not in high school grades decreased. We have thus almost an unbroken series from East to West of increases at the earlier ages

We have thus almost an unbroken series from East to West of increases at the earlier ages indicating a normal increase in population, but of decreases at the later ages. Three reasons may be suggested for the decreases: 1. Decreasing retardation which would enable pupils to complete school courses at an earlier age in 1927 than in 1926. It is hardly probable that this cause could show such definite results in as short a period as one year although it may have been contributory to those results. 2. Accidental causes.—This can be dismissed at once on the ground that the same results were shown in the case of practically all the provinces, especially in the case of boy pupils. 3. A movement away from school of older pupils as a result of better employment conditions in 1926-27 than in 1925-26. This would seem to be a reasonable explanation, especially in view of the facts that the decreases in the post compulsory age pupils occurred chiefly in towns

and that conditions have actually improved. The annual census of Industries shows a decided increase in the personnel and the volume of industries in practically every province in 1926-1927 over 1924-1925. Of course it would be necessary to know also how far the increase in the number employed includes persons between 16 and say 19 years, but this information is not given in the annual census. At the same time suggestion (1), viz. that pupils at a certain age are more advanced than formerly, should not be lost sight of.

The probability that there is still a shifting element in the school enrolment which varies in size with periods of prosperity and depression is an important one to educational administration. We know that formerly in rural parts older boys came to school in the winter and stayed at home in the summer, but this was not exactly the same situation as is discussed here. situation affected the teachers' problems no doubt, but it affected accommodation very little while it was a regular asset in so far as the other problems of the school were concerned. Where it happened or happens in towns the situation is different. Accommodation has to be provided for a fairly definite maximum number of pupils of whom a fairly constant percentage attend The provision of this accommodation is on a more expensive and permanent scale than the old small frame rural school houses. Teachers also are hired on a more permanent basis, so that a shifting school population involves no small loss. Further this shifting population goes to school in times of depression and leaves in times of prosperity. The percentages mentioned above give a fair idea of the relative size of this shifting population. Without including private institutions, colleges, etc., the proportion of pupils over 14 years of age to the total enrolment is about 21 p.c. The proportion which pupils at the age of 7 and under forms of the total enrolment is roughly 19 p.c., but these are not all new comers. From the data which can be obtained on those coming to school for the first time as compared with the others the proportion at the ages of 7 and under who are new comers may be estimated at 70 p.c., so that about 13 or 14 p.c. of the total enrolment are new comers, the increase of whom from year to year depends largely upon natural increase, is fairly steady and can be counted on. The 21 p.c. over 14 years can not be counted on as it shifts with prosperity and depression. Further, the accommodation provided for the new comers who probably increase with prosperity is not suitable for the shifting ages who increase with depression so that no compensating element enters into the difference and the behaviour of the two sets. This will show one of the peculiar problems that educational administration has to face. The size of the decrease in the older pupils that can take place in one year shows that this problem is by no means on a small scale. Further, it is apt to be confined to the upper elementary and lower high school grades; i.e. it is not distributed among several grades and thus rendered easier, e.g. it might have the effect of depopulating a class room one year and filling it to overflowing another year, or part of the same year. It is also apt to happen suddenly. These pupils are past the compulsory age limit and cannot be forced to go to school, nor can they be kept out of school when they want to come.

On the other hand this exodus of older boys from school in times of prosperity may have very good results in so far as the high schools are concerned. This point will not be elaborated on at present, but reference is made to the findings of Dr. Sandford in the tests given to the pupils of British Columbia.1 When, as in the case of the last two years, the schools are drained of the older boys, but the high schools are not so drained, the inference may be made that the conditions of these years are not detrimental to the quality of intelligence to be found in the high schools. Of course a great deal depends upon the nature of the employment that is chiefly stimulated in the years of prosperity, e.g. the War would have the very opposite effect of what has just been mentioned, and there is no doubt that it worked havor on the material in high schools which will take years to remedy. The present conditions are probably making a good beginning with

High School Grades.—A time when certain symptoms of a change are coming to the surface would seem to be a suitable one for reviewing the high school situation during the past seven or eight years. A comparison is made below of the enrolment in high school grades in 1921 and 1927.

	Enrolment in high school grades				Per cet i	Per cent		
Provinces	1921	1927	Increase	Per cent increase	1921	1927	Increase	of total enrolment increase
Nova Scotia Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	9,705 48,719 8,615 12,752 7,509 7,471	11,970 89,652 13,551 20,035 16,486 13,590	2,265 40,933 4,936 7,283 8,977 6,119	$ \begin{array}{r} 23 \cdot 3 \\ 84 \cdot 0 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 1 \\ 119 \cdot 6 \\ 81 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	8·5 8·0 6·7 6·9 6·4 8·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	2·1 4·7 2·5 2·3 4·3 4·9	25·0 58·8 37·3 33·3 67·2 56·3
Total six provinces	94,771	165,284	70,513	73 · 4				

First from the point of view of accommodation it will be noticed that in the six provinces the enrolment in high school grades increased 73 p.c. in the six years. Nearly twice the accommodation of 1921 was necessary in 1927. However, the second set of figures would seem to be still more significant. The proportion in high school grades of the total enrolment increased over

[.] Survey of the School system of British Columbia. See especially page 448.

45 p.c. This increase was not all due to a new element coming into the high schools; especially during the last year or two it would seem to be due in no small measure to the fact that the pupils who entered high school remained until the completion of their course, instead of leaving in a year or two as formerly. This is shown by the fact that the higher grades received the greatest increases. No doubt this is partly due to the raising of the minimum standard for entrance into normal schools to Grade XI. The amount of new material entering high school during the period is not so great as that shown. In certain cases, especially in connection with the data of Ontario we know the number admitted for the first time into secondary schools. In 1921 this number was 40 p.c. of the total enrolment of these schools, but in 1927 it had dropped to 37 p.c. of course bears out the statement already made that the increase in high school grade enrolment is partly due to pupils remaining longer than heretofore. However, it is clear that this cause does not explain but a small part of the increase of 45 p.c. in the six years. In Ontario those admitted for the first time to secondary school increased 77 p.c. between 1921 and 1926; the total high school grade enrolment increased about 84 p.c.; while those in high schools who were not admitted for the first time increased over 100 p.c. A rough approximation in the other provinces may be obtained by comparing the increase in Grade IX to the increase in the total high school grade enrolment. It would seem that an increase in all six provinces of 40 p.c. in six years in the proportion entering high school grades of the total enrolment is not too high an estimate. In conjunction with this it is important to mention that the age of those entering high school grades seem to be decreasing. Perhaps the best method of measuring this is to compare the proportion of pupils over 16 as at the end of the school year (i.e. the proportion over 15 at the beginning) in the first year in high school in 1921 and 1927. This can be done in only four provinces.

	Enrol in Grad	ment
	1921	1927
Nova Scotia.	37.5	36.7
Ontario High Schools	23.9	11.6
Ontario Continuation Schools.	24.9	12.9
Ontario Full-time Vocational	21.81	22.5
Saskatchewan	34.22	22.8
Alberta	34.7	31.1

¹ 1925 or the first year in which these data were reported. ² 1921-22 or the first date the school year ended June 30.

There is very little question about the decreasing age of the pupils in the first year in high school. Some of this may be due to less repetition in Grade IX, but this in the long run means the same thing as decreasing age. The only one of the four provinces which has not changed materially is Nova Scotia. The reason for this condition in Nova Scotia may be connected with the standard required at the provincial examinations as illustrated in Table 59 showing the results of examinations. The high percentage of failures does not necessarily mean that the pupils are more poorly prepared; if this were the case it would be revealed on studying the percentages of failures at different examination centres. The large centres where examinations are written by pupils from excellent academies and high schools would show a smaller percentage of failures than the small centres with candidates from rural and small village schools. A study of percentages of failures in 82 different centres showed absolutely no indications that the larger centres had fewer failures. On the other hand it is important to know that there is a strong connection between decreasing age in Grade IX and fewer failures at examinations. This decreasing age, however, must also be due to a younger age at entrance which in turn may be partly due to fewer failures in Grade VIII.

The importance of this lowering of the high school age in conjunction with a very large increase in the proportion in high school grades in six years is undoubted. One phase of it is gratifying, viz., that there is less time spent in going through the school system.

The median ages of Grade VIII as at the end of the school year 1921 and 1927 were as follows:—

P.C. VIII Median Age VIIIover 15 1927 1921 1927 14·7 14·7 41.1 41.1 14.7 14.3 $\hat{40} \cdot \hat{0}$ 34.1 28·0 36·5 14.3 $34 \cdot 0$ 14.8 $14 \cdot 6$ 42.5

¹ Ages are given as at end of calendar year. In the above table six months are added to the median calculated for the data.

The systems of examinations have changed so much that it is next to impossible to ascertain the changes in the proportions of passes to failures in the last six or seven years. Nova Scotia never had a high school entrance examination except for admission to County Academies. Grade IX was struck off the high school examination list in 1926. In that year the p.c. of Grade IX candidates who were successful in obtaining the Grade was 64·1 as compared with 55·1 in 1921. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the system of high school promotion by schools in some grades and promotion by subjects has become prevalent in the larger institutions, and there would seem to be a great difference between passing a whole grade and passing in certain subjects. If we take Grade VIII the p.c. successful in Ontario in 1927 was 84·9 as compared with 76·3 in 1921. In Saskatchewan the High School Entrance candidates showed 75·1 p.c. successful in 1926 as compared with 72·6 p.c. in 1921. These figures indicate that there is an increase in the proportions successful in the examination for entrance into high schools. This would partly explain why the Grade IX pupils were younger in 1927 than in 1921. It makes the explanation more difficult, however, of indications that the Grade IX examination candidates are more successful than formerly. A summary will now be made of the above observations in order that their connections may the more clearly be seen:—

- 1. A very large increase (between 1921 and 1926) of 45 p.c. in the proportion in high school grade of the total school enrolment.
- 2. Indications that this increase is partly due to pupils staying longer in high school, but also partly, and probably largely due to increase in new high school pupils.
- 3. Indications that pupils in the first year in high school also in Grade VIII were on the whole younger in 1926 or 1927 than in 1921.
- 4. Indications that candidates for entrance into high school showed larger proportion successful in 1926 than in 1921.
- 5. Indications that pupils in the first year in high school were more successful in passing their examinations in 1926 or 1927 than in 1921.

Number 4 would be partly explanatory of a part of number 3 but in contradiction to the other part, viz. that the Grade VIII pupils were younger. Number 5 is very difficult to interpret in conjunction with Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The increasing numbers clearly show that a process of selection has not been taking place. If not, then why are these increasing numbers younger, and why are the less selected younger pupils more successful in passing their examinations?

Teachers.—The number of students in teacher training institutions showed signs of falling off in 1926-27. This is not true of attendance at summer schools and university graduate teachers' courses, i.e. of advanced or special training of persons already in the profession. It is true of institutions like normal schools training persons to enter the profession. Several reasons have been advanced for this decrease. One is that teachers are becoming more permanent, thus leaving fewer new openings. Another reason given is that standards for entrance into normal school have been raised. This would have a tendency to weed out persons unable to or unwilling to make these standards. At the same time there are no good indications of increases in teachers' salaries, rather the reverse. It is a question whether the salaries may not have something to do with the decreasing numbers training for the profession.

Illiteracy.—Since the last report the Census of 1926 for the Prairie Provinces has been compiled and published. The progress of illiteracy in the five years 1921-1926 is most interesting. On the whole illiteracy decreased very considerably during the five years, which indicates that the schools have been very effective. This is emphasized by the fact that decreases were especially strong between the ages of 10 and 20 years. Analyses shows, however, that except at the ages of 10 to 20 the decreases were largely confined to the Canadian and British born. Even at the ages mentioned there were cases of foreign born showing increases. In nearly all cases the ages 65 and over showed absolute increases. What seems to be of special importance, however, is that in the case of the foreign born (in practically all cases the Canadian and British improved) the rural areas showed decided improvement, except at the age of 65 and over, but the urban areas showed very little improvement and in many cases gave indications of reaction. This applies especially to absolute figures, but also in some cases to percentages illiterate. It also applies to females to a greater extent than to males. There are strong indications of a movement of aged and also younger adult illiterate foreign females from rural to urban areas.

CHAPTER II.—REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 18,681. These were distributed as follows: 17,210 in 473 elementary or secondary schools; 243 in Prince of Wales college; 581 in agricultural and technical institutions; 161 in St. Dunstan's University; 17 in the schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 444 reported in private, elementary and secondary schools and 25 in Indian schools. In addition there were about 150 residents of the province attending Canadian Universities and colleges outside the province. These bring the total to 18,831 or about the same as the total of 1926.

Average Attendance.—In the above schools the average daily attendance was 7,011 in primary and 4,766 in graded schools, or a total of 11,777. The percentages of attendance were: primary 64·3; graded 75·7; all schools 68·4; corresponding to 63·4,76·7 and 68·2 in 1926. Thus the primary schools showed improvement over the previous year.

Secondary Education.—As in other provinces high school or continuation work is not confined to high schools but is offered by the various types of schools if the teacher is qualified to teach it. The result is that the number of pupils in secondary or higher grades is large in proportion to the total attending institutions of learning. Including high school pupils in the graded and ungraded schools throughout the province, in Prince of Wales College, in technical day courses, the pupils of private high schools and the students of St. Dunstan's University who take high school as well as degree work, the total number doing some form of high school or higher work is not far short of 2,200 or about 12 p.c. of the total in institutions of learning.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in 1927 was 615, comprising 140 males and 475 females, an increase in females and decrease in males being shown over the preceding year. Decreases in salary were shown in every class except Class II and Class III females.

Teachers in Training.—Teachers in Prince Edward Island are trained in Prince of Wales College and Normal School, every first year student of this college being requested to take professional training.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—These two activities are under one organization, both coming within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919. The work is under the Administration of the Department of Agriculture but subject to inspection by the Chief Superintendent of Education who also acts with the Commissioner of Agriculture in an advisory capacity touching matters relating to the work. During the year there were 191 in day and 390 in evening courses as compared with 234 and 423 respectively in 1926. Students completing successfully a two years' course in agriculture are admitted to the second year of Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Medical Inspection.—Two hundred and fifteen schools with 6,863 pupils were medically inspected.

School Support.—The expenditure on school support during the year was \$458,477 as compared with \$454,672 in 1926. Of this \$174,164 was contributed by the districts and \$284,313 by the Government. The cost per pupil enrolled was \$24.28, and in average attendance \$35.47. This refers to maintenance costs and is comparable to \$23.82 and \$35.01 respectively in 1926.

NOVA SCOTIA

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 Nova Scotia had in all institutions an aggregate of 120,977. This enrolment included 112,556 in ordinary general schools; 300 regular and 380 summer students in Normal College; 91 in University teacher-training courses; 163 in Nova Scotia Summer School; 3,535 in technical and agricultural schools, not including students of University standard; 249 in preparatory courses and 49 in short, special or correspondence courses in Universities and Colleges, exclusive of secondary technical pupils; 236 in regular courses in affiliated colleges; 1,445 in regular courses in Universities; 981 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 489 reported in private business colleges; 219 in schools for the blind and deaf exclusive of pupils from outside the province and 284 in Indian schools.

General Schools.—Of the enrolment of 112,556 in ordinary day schools (Grades I to XII) 39,510 were in 1,434 rural schools, and 73,066 in village, town and city classrooms. These figures correspond to 38,813 in rural and 73,578 in village and other urban schools in 1926.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of 81,426 or 72·3 p.c. of the enrolment corresponds to 80,447 or 71·6 in 1926. The percentage attending 140 days or more in all general schools were 64·1 in 1927 and 62·8 in 1926, the absolute number attending this period having increased from 70,596 in 1926 to 72,149 in 1927. The total days' attendance was 16,899,190 in 1927 and 15,661,085 in 1926, showing an increase on an average of more than 10 days per pupil in attendance during the year. About 12 days seem to have been due to the longer average period taught in 1927.

	1926	1927	Increase 1926–27
Enrolment	112,391	112,556	165
Attending less than 80 days	20,136	19,328	-808
Attending 80 to 159 days	37,015	37, 103	88
Attending 160 to 179 days	26,819	27,361	542
Attending 180 days and over	28,421	28,765	344
Attending during 1st quarter	103,664	104, 145	481
" 2nd quarter	107,899	107,831	- 68
" 3rd quarter	109,270	109,396	126
" 4th quarter	112,391	112,556	165
At the age under 5 years.	119	113	- 6
At the age 5 years.	2,592	2,676	* 84
" 6 years	7,731	7,612	-119
" 7 years	9,572	10,678	1,106
" 8 years	10,460	10,608	148
" 9 years	10,890	10,653	-237
". 10 years	10,999	10,905	- 94
" 11 years	10,801	10,872	.71
" 12 years		10,805	-288
" 13 years	10,698	10,860	162
" 14 years	9,657	9,485	-172
" 15 years	7,617	7,604	- 13
" 16 years	5,353	5,153	-200
" 17 years	2,809	2,808	- 1
" 18 years		1,139	-260
" 19 years		407	- 10
" 20 years		121	- 8
" 21 years and over	55	57	2
Boys.	55,888	55,890	2
Girls.	56,503	56,666	163
Boys under 7	5,118	5,110	- 8
Girls under 7	5,324	5,291	- 33
Boys 7-14	42,828	43,168	340
Girls 7-14	41,342	41,698	356
Boys 15 and over	7,942	7,612	-330
Girls 15 and over	9,837	9,677	-160

The general enrolment might well be said to have increased by 974 instead of 165 since the latter figure is only the difference between the increase in those attending over 80 days and the decrease in those attending less than 80 days. It is also noticeable that the enrolment between 7 and 14 increased by 696.

CENSUS OF ALL CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YEARS IN THE ACTIVE SCHOOL SECTIONS AS ENUMERATED BY THE SCHOOL BOARDS (FOR YEARS ENDING JULY)

Ages	Popu	lation	Increase	Increase in school enrolment	
	1926	1927	1926-7	1926-7	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	8,783 9,168 9,949 9,989 10,090 10,113 10,435 10,028 10,497 9,927 9,287 8,293 7,163 5,879	8,048 8,950 9,923 10,816 10,618 10,320 10,647 10,481 10,634 10,438 9,588 8,396 7,183 5,295	-735 -208 -266 827 528 207 212 453 137 511 301 103 20 -584	- 6 84 -119 1,106 148 -237 - 94 -71 -288 162 -172 -13 -200 -1	
Total, 4-17	129,591.	131,337	1,746	441	

By grades the figures of 1926 and 1927 compare as follows:-

Grade	Boys		Increase	Girls		Increase	
Grado	1926	1927	Increase	1926	1927	Increase	
I (a) I (b) III IV V VI VIII VII VIII V	6,776 6,133 6,760 6,634 6,687 6,428 5,171 3,800 2,894 2,190	7,048 6,076 6,574 6,665 6,719 6,196 5,220 3,869 3,031 2,146	272 - 57 -186 31 32 -232 49 69 137 - 46	6,151 5,082 6,061 6,094 6,139 6,163 5,345 4,348 3,777 3,347	6,368 5,203 5,933 6,074 6,118 5,863 5,373 4,348 3,914 3,409	21 127 -121 - 28 - 20 -301 20 8 130 67 252	
XI XII	832 253	795 234	-7 -37 - 19	2,356 1,294 346	2,613 1,158 292	-137 -56	

The increase of 441 in 1927 over the enrolment of 1926 was due to the ages of 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12 which increased over 1,571, the other ages showing a decrease of 1,130.

Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.—The above three tables show differences between 1927 and 1926, which are on the whole difficult to explain. The increase in enrolment is mainly due to the age of 7 years and this is probably the only significant increase; viz., 1,106. If we connect this with the census figures we see that it is partly due to increase in population, at the age of 7, partly to a tendency to postpone school attendance from the earlier ages to the age of 7 and partly a discrepancy which looks like mis-statement of age. The decreases in the enrolment at the later ages is not necessarily a bad feature since we find no corresponding decrease in the later grades. These decreases may be due to less retardation. The increase in Grade I (a) should be a sign either of increasing population or a better representation of the population among the enrolment. The increases in Grades VI to VIII in spite of decreases in the ages corresponding to these grades should indicate decreasing wastage.

Year	Grade I(a)	Grade I(b)	Total ,Grade I	Total enrolment	Per cent in Grade I of total enrolment	Grade II	Per cent of enrolment in Grade II
1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	9,700 9,939 10,904 12,875 12,891 12,753 12,927 13,416	21,828 21,300 19,223 13,404 12,597 12,308 11,215 11,279	31,528 31,239 30,127 26,279 25,488 25,061 24,142 24,695	108,096 109,483 114,229 114,458 111,594 112,352 112,391 112,556	29·1 28·5 26·4 22·9 22·8 22·3 21·5 21·9	12,008 12,733 14,016 13,992 13,037 12,818 12,821 12,507	11·1 11·6 12·3 12·2 11·7 11·4 11·4

The above table would seem to be quite significant. It shows a reduction in Grade I both absolutely and in proportion to the total enrolment, the latter having increased since 1920 by over 4,000. while Grade I decreased by 7,000. Without the other data of the table it might have been suspected that the reduction was due to a decrease in the number entering school, but Grade I (a), which presumably represents those in the grade for the first year, increased in the meantime by 3,700. Grade I (b) or those repeating the grade decreased from 21,828 in 1920 to 11,279 in 1927 or over 50 p.c., so that it would seem quite safe to conclude that at least one of the causes of the reduction in the number in Grade I was a decreasing number of repeaters, a matter of great importance. Now if this decrease meant merely the dumping of the overflow in Grade I into Grade II it should be reflected in Grade II by continued increase. Although Grade II increased from 1920 to 1922 there is no evidence that the pupils who formerly repeated in Grade I are now repeating in Grade II since this Grade also has kept decreasing proportionately since 1922. An examination of the other grades shows that the earliest grade which has consistently increased since 1920 is Grade V, even this grade showing a considerable decrease in 1927. Grades III and IV have behaved in the same manner as Grade II. The data by ages and grades show no marked changes in the ages of Grade I (a), Grade I (b) or Grade V since 1920 except a very slight tendency to decrease. The reduction in Grade I, therefore, cannot have resulted in serious retardation in later grades.

Secondary Education.—The enrolment in secondary grades of 11,970 showed a slight increase

over that of 1926. The high school grade boys, however, showed a decrease.

Departmental examinations in Grade IX have been discontinued except when applied for by teachers who desire examination of their pupils on a uniform basis. They no longer serve as the academic test for the lowest class of teachers, consequently the number of candidates writing the departmental examinations at midsummer showed a considerable decrease from previous vears.

Teachers in Ordinary Day Schools,—The number of teachers in 1927 was 3,305, of whom 269 were males and 3,036 females. A slight decrease (7) from 1926 was shown in the case of the males. Teachers with service over one year showed a decrease of 61, while new teachers increased by 46.

Teachers in Training.—The number of students attending Normal College was 300 in the regular courses and 380 in the summer courses. The Universities had an enrolment of 91 teachers-

in-training and Nova Scotia summer school 163. This makes a total of 934 teachers-in-training. The enrolment in the summer term of the Normal School included 87 who had come back for the second term. There were also 72 selected under instruction from the Agricultural authorities for special training in rural schools.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—See Section 7.

Universities and Colleges.—See Section 12.

Private Schools.—See Section 13.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the School year 1926-27 the number enrolled in all educational institutions in New Brunswick was 86,480* including 80,690 in ordinary day schools; 3,018 in technical schools; 416 in Normal schools and vocational teacher training schools; 253 in Indian schools; 68 in schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 328 reported in private business colleges; 659 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 181 in preparatory courses in universities; 119 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities; and 748 in regular courses in the universities. Besides the above there were nearly 500 residents of New Brunswick in universities and colleges situated in other provinces. The total 86,480 corresponds to 85,927 in 1926, showing an increase of 553.

Enrolment in Ordinary Day Schools.—Of the enrolment of 80,690 in ordinary day schools, 75,182 attended during the first term ended December 31, and 75,612 during the second term ended June 30. The enrolment during the first term consisted of 35,561 boys and 38,621 girls; during the second term of 37,342 boys and 38,270 girls. As was mentioned last year, increase is shown in the number of boys and decrease in the number of girls in the second term or the winter and spring months. As in the case of last year's enrolment the increase of the second term happened in the ungraded schools, there being a decrease in the graded school enrolment.

Average Daily Attendance.—The 80,690 pupils enrolled for the year attended a grand total of 11,696,348 days while the schools were in operation an average of 193·4 days. From this we deduce that 60,478 attended daily on an average or 74·9 per cent of the enrolment. This is a definite increase over the percentage of 1926. The attendance by twenty-day periods may be seen in Table 4. Bearing upon the regularity of attendance is the fact that provision has been authorized for the payment of board and the conveyance of isolated pupils in unorganized districts.

Secondary Education.—The majority of pupils in secondary grades in New Brunswick are taught in grammar schools situated in county towns and free to all pupils of high school grade in the county. Most of the remainder are taught in superior schools free to all pupils in Grade VII and upwards in the parish where the school is situated. The total number of pupils given as in secondary grades by half years was 3,751 for the fall term and 3,511 for the spring term, but these only include the secondary pupils in graded schools. As in other provinces work equivalent to high school work is done in ungraded schools; further the pupils of the normal school are also doing academic work, while a large element of the high school population is taught in Convent schools not reporting to the Department. Further particulars may be seen in Section 5.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the second term was 2,533; a slight increase over the corresponding term of the previous year. The classification, average salaries and experience of these may be seen in Table 92. The Chief Superintendent reports that the supply of teachers now exceeds the demand. The loan to student teachers mentioned in previous reports, being a temporary measure, is likely to be discontinued in view of this sufficiency in supply. For some years the Department has been granting loans at six per cent interest to qualified students to enable them to attend normal school. At present the province is spending approximately \$20,000 per year as pensions of which the teachers receive about four-fifths; professors of the State University who hold valid licenses to teach in the province are included in this pension scheme.

Rural Schools.—The number of pupils enrolled in rural ungraded schools in New Brunswick was 34,742 during the first term and 36,527 during the second term, the number of one-room schools during these terms being respectively 1,307 and 1,285. As mentioned in last year's report there has been a recent arrangement to provide for the board and conveyance of pupils in unorganized and isolated school districts.

Technical Education.—Day technical classes were conducted in 8 and evening technical classes in 8 municipalities, the number of pupils in these classes being 153 in day and 1,226 in evening courses. Teacher-training for vocational work was carried out in one institution with an enrolment of 72 teachers in training. These figures refer only to work qualifying for grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act.

QUEBEC

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the year in which the latest statistics of all educational institutions were summarized (1926) the total enrolment excluding duplicates in all institutions in Quebec was 597,364 pupils and students of whom 520,699 were in Catholic and 76,665 in Protestant institutions. This enrolment included 552,732 in publicly controlled and independent primary schools; 1,854 in normal schools; 9,712 in classical colleges; 718 in non-subsidized classical schools; 6,875 in universities exclusive of classical colleges and schools to be mentioned presently; 501 in independent superior institutions (mainly theological); 209 in Protestant theological colleges; 126 in Polytechnic school; 1,105 in schools of fine arts; 491 in School for Higher Commercial studies; 2,441 in technical schools; 503 in Agricultural schools; 281 in dairy schools; 5,491 in night schools; 38 in rangers' school; 5,034 in schools of arts and trades; 2,369 in dress-making schools; 5,219 in nursery schools; 670 in schools for the deaf and blind; 836 in Monument National school at Montreal and 60 in school for historic

^{*} To this total should be added 249 students in a college listed for the first time and after going to press.

guides. The enrolment of 597,364 represents an increase of 3,950 over the enrolment of the previous year. It was accommodated in 8,116 institutions including the four universities and their affiliated or annexed schools. The number represented by each type of school is to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Primary Schools.—The primary school in Quebec includes what is usually considered as the ordinary day schools in other provinces. They include kindergarten schools, elementary schools and Catholic complementary schools. The last mentioned especially carry pupils on to work that would be known in other provinces as high school work. The academic training of some of the teachers for primary schools is completed in these schools while that of others is completed in the normal schools. The publicly controlled primary schools consist of "Commissioner" or majority schools and "Trustee" or minority schools. There is also a large number of independent primary schools, i.e. independent of the control of commissioners or trustees. The Protestant high schools although ranked as secondary schools are usually included with the primary schools in statistical tables. Details of these schools, viz., the number of institutions, teachers and pupils by sex as well as the average daily attendance are to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of all institutions except universities and night schools was 80·2; that of primary schools alone being roughly the same. As in former years the province ranks high in this important aspect of the school situation. This fact was also noticeable in the data on school attendance in the census of 1921.

Secondary Schools.—The secondary schools in Quebec are represented by 21 classical colleges and little seminaries; 10 independent classical schools and 55 Protestant high schools. In addition to these are certain secondary institutions for girls. It must be remembered, however, that a large number of pupils doing work of high school grade are enrolled in Catholic complementary schools. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" in Quebec is not the same as between "elementary" and "high school" in other provinces. The real meaning of secondary schools in Quebec is illustrated in the following data:—

In 1926-27 eight little seminaries with 879 students and 2 classical colleges with 260 students were affiliated to Laval University; while 5 little seminaries and 6 classical colleges had a combined enrolment of 1,387 students affiliated to the University of Montreal. One secondary institution for girls with 45 students in arts was affiliated to Laval and 1 with 68 students was affiliated to Montreal. One institute of modern secondary education with 18 students was affiliated to Laval, and 1 with 175 students was affiliated to Montreal. In 13 convents and 2 household science schools affiliated to Laval there were 2,382 students in Arts and in 17 convents and 3 household science schools affiliated to Montreal there were 1,261 and 320 students respectively. All the above students were affiliated for Arts only and do not represent the full enrolment of the institutions mentioned. A secondary institution in Quebec may carry a pupil all the way from the earliest grades to the end of a full course in Arts.

Teachers.—The number of teachers, religious and lay, in all institutions in 1925-26 was 22,868 including 6,044 male and 16,824 females.

Normal Schools.—In 1925-26 there were 19 normal schools including 18 Catholic and 1 Protestant, with an enrolment of 1,854 teachers-in-training. The number of diplomas awarded by these normal schools was 833 in 1926 as compared with 822 in 1925.

Special Schools.—These include one polytechnic school with 137 enrolled and from which 21 engineers graduated in 1926-27; two schools of fine arts with 817 students in 1926-27; one school of High Commercial Studies with 650 enrolled; seven technical schools with 2,805 students; three agricultural schools with 855 students; sixty-five night schools of which 64 were kept at Government expense and 1 independent (in Montreal), the enrolment in the 64 being 4,077; fifteen schools of Arts and Trade; thirty-three dress-cutting and dress-making schools; twenty-five nursery schools with 5,219 pupils (in 1925-26); two schools for the blind and three schools for the deaf with 703 pupils; the Monument National School or public course composed of 324 regular public lectures and attended by 959 students and the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe with an attendance of 225. In addition to these were 24,895 farming and gardening pupils and 18,361 pupils in Household Science course who have already been included with the data on primary schools. The above figures are mostly for 1926-27 and in consequence differ from the figures in the general summary for the province which as already explained are for 1925-26.

The schools handling technical education in Quebec included several of the institutions mentioned above. This type of education in the province calls for more than passing mention. The institutions subsidized under the Dominion Technical Education Act include industrial, commercial, fine arts, household science and forestry schools, one or more of which is situated in different parts of the province. 12,000 students were enrolled in these institutions, this number being already included among the figures given for special schools. It should be remembered that the figures of special schools included also students of university standard and that these as well as certain other students are not included with the 12,000 just mentioned. Accounts of the progress made in bringing about the co-operation between these technical schools and various industries as well as other important details are to be found in the reports of the Dominion Director of Technical Education.

Superior Education.—The two Catholic universities enrolled 12,545 students and the two Protestant universities 3,724 students. In addition, eleven non-subsidized independent institutions prepared 471 candidates for the Catholic Priesthood while 153 were enrolled in the three

Protestant Theological colleges. These figures also are for 1926-27. Further details of these superior institutions will be found in the section on Higher Education, but the data in this section include the affiliated schools most of which were mentioned under "Special Schools" and also the Catholic secondary schools, the Protestant normal college and several institutions which have not been mentioned elsewhere.

As will be seen this section is for the purpose of giving a survey of higher education from a general point of view and differences in the data from the data in a summary for the province arise from differences in grouping and from differences in the dates of making returns.

Expenditure.—The contributions of the province for the year 1925-26 amounted to \$28,816,440, including \$3,799,545 by the Government and \$25,016,895 by municipalities and independent schools. The total contributions correspond to \$3,131,706 in the first year of the century.

ONTARIO

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year last reported (calendar year, 1926, for public and separate schools; school year 1926-27 for other schools), the total number attending educational institutes in Ontario was 788,860. These included 686,285 in ordinary day schools under public control including public, separate, continuation, high schools and collegiate institutions; 64,512 in day and evening technical schools and in night elementary and high schools; 2,276 in schools for teacher-training including normal schools, model schools and vocational teacher-training schools, but not including extra mural students nor the students of the College of Education who are elsewhere included with the figures of universities and colleges; 3,787 in Indian schools, 416 in schools for the blind and deaf; 8,610 reported in private business colleges; 6,246 reported in private elementary and high schools; 2,707 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,518 in regular courses in colleges and 10,781 in regular courses in universities. Those mentioned as "regular students" include only such as are of university standard.

Elementary and Secondary Day Schools (Public, Separate and Secondary Day Schools).—These included 6,395 public with 525,983 pupils; 723 separate with 97,248 pupils; 192 high schools (including 56 collegiate institutes) with 53,400 pupils; 207 continuation schools with 9,654 pupils and 38 day vocational schools with 17,329 full time pupils; 2,729 part-time and 1,626 special day pupils. The public schools included 5,652 rural, 332 city, 254 town and 157 village schools; the separate 434 rural, 161 city, 106 town and 22 village schools. Elementary and secondary work are also done in 19 night elementary schools with 2,442 pupils and 14 night high schools with 2,952 pupils.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in elementary day schools in 1925-26 was 444,236; in continuation schools, 8,059; in high schools and collegiate institutes 46,367 and in full time vocational schools, 13,513 pupils, the total average daily attendance being 512,175. This represents an increase of 4,131 over the previous year. The distribution of this increase may be seen as follows:—

	Average Attendance, 1925–26			Increase over previous year		
	Public	Separate	Total	Public	Separate	Total
Rural	145,572	15,450	161,022	-58	70	1
City Town	154,720 55,663	35,742 18,119	190,462 $73,782$	1,067 413	-236 43	83 45
Village Total Elementary	17,527	1,443 70,754	18,870 444,236	366 1,788	- 71 -194	29 1,59
Continuation			8,059	1,100		-10
riigh Schools			46,367 $13,513$			81 1,82
Vocational (full time)			512,175			4,13

It will be noticed that out of the increase of 4,131 all but 12 p.c. were urban and about 64 p.c. were high school and vocational. It will also be noticed that the largest proportional increase occurred in day vocational schools; also the increase in city school attendance was due almost entirely to the public schools. The percentage of the total enrolment in average daily attendance in rural schools was 66·7 or slightly less than in the previous year.

Age—Grade—Sex Distribution.—Data on this subject are to be found in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. A comparison of rural and urban schools should take into consideration the statistics of secondary schools which are to be found in section 4; also that the statistics of public and separate schools are for the calendar year while those for secondary schools are for the school year ended June 30. With these points in mind the tables referred to should be studied carefully as they give an enormous amount of condensed information.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education in Ontario as in other provinces is carried out in different types of secondary schools and also in continuation classes of schools which are usually known as elementary. In Ontario the secondary schools consist of 192 high schools

including 56 collegiate institutes which in 1926-27 had 53,400 pupils in high school grade; 207 continuation schools which enrolled 9,654 pupils of high school grade and 38 day vocational schools which had 17,329 full-time pupils of post high school entrance grade. In addition to these 5,740 pupils in public and 3,529 pupils in separate schools were doing work beyond high school entrance, or work covering Grades IX and X. Some of these were in organized "Fifth Classes." The day vocational schools had also 2,729 part-time and 1,626 special pupils. There were also 2,952 pupils in night high schools. The 37,434 in evening vocational schools were not necessarily of high school grade. Without including special and part-time pupils of vocational schools we find that the high school grade pupils numbered 89,652 or about one-eighth of the total enrolment.

Perhaps the most important feature distinguishing the continuation school from the other high schools is the fact that it is spread out into a large number of small urban centres and thus accessible to rural pupils who have qualified for high school work. Thus out of the 9,654 pupils in continuation schools, 5,077, or about 52 p.c., were children of agriculturists. At the same time it is noticeable that of the 17,329 in full time day vocational classes 852 or about 5 p.c. were children of agriculturists; of the 53,400 pupils in high schools 11,692 or about 22 p.c. were children of agriculturists. The high schools it is seen educate more than twice as many of these children of agriculturists as the continuation schools. Of the pupils in high school grades in public and separate schools, 5,407 were in rural schools. Thus roughly 23,028 pupils in high school grades were either rural children or whose parents were engaged in agriculture. This is nearly 30 p.c. of the total in high school grades in day schools. Now we find 241,556 public and separate school pupils in rural schools and 381,675 in urban schools, so that about 39 p.c. of the total are in rural schools. Since rural children doing work of high school grade are also to be found in secondary agricultural schools and in private schools it would seem that there is no great incomparability between the proportions of rural children and others who go on to high school work. Another interesting feature is the proportion of boys and girls in high school grades. In 1926-27 the comparative numbers were roughly 41,261 boys and 48,388 girls. We notice that boys to girls are in the proportions of school they attend we have the following figures:—

	Absolute r	Absolute numbers		
	Boys Girls		100 boys	
Continuation classes in public and separate schools. Continuation schools. High schools. Collegiates. Day vocational full time.	3,669 3,944 9,494 15,749 8,408	56,000 5,710 12,080 16,077 8,921	153 145 127 102 106	
All schools	41,264	48,388	118	

Now on an average the "Continuation schools" and the continuation classes of the public and separate schools represent the smallest urban centres and the rural schools; the collegiate institutes and day vocational schools, the largest. We see, therefore, that the proportion of boys to girls in high school grades has a tendency to increase with the size of the urban centre. It would seem, therefore, either that the variety of work offered in the larger institutions attracts boys or that certain influences of small centres, such as the need to go to work, tend to keep boys from high school work. However, the age at which boys completed elementary work as compared with girls should be taken into consideration. The median age of boys in Grade VIII was about the same as of girls in urban schools and in rural schools the median age of girls was the same as in urban schools, but the median age of rural school boys was somewhat higher than that of girls and of boys in urban schools. This fact may have some influence on the different proportions mentioned. A new table in Section 5 of this report (Table 79) shows the numbers entering secondary schools as compared with the numbers leaving elementary schools as far back as these data are recorded. It shows a surprisingly small leakage between the elementary and secondary schools; also unexpectedly large proportions between those entering school for the first time and those entering secondary schools.

Teacher-Training.—Teacher-training has been carried on in English and French training schools (lower class teachers); normal schools (second and first class teachers); one college for vocational teacher-training and the College of Education (high school teachers, doctors of

pedagogy and others).

The director of professional training reports a decrease of 494 from that of the previous session in attendance at the various professional training schools. The most important change of the year in connection with the history of the Ontario training schools was the modification of the regulations whereby the completion of a two years' course of professional training is set as the requirement for obtaining a permanent public school certificate. A second was the opening of a new Normal school, known as the University of Ottawa Normal School for the training of second class teachers qualified in both the English and French languages.

The total registration of the College of Education was 515; of the six normal schools 1,559 of whom 620 were in first class courses. Special courses for the elementary certificates in art and physical culture were provided for the first class candidates at the normal schools. In addition

to the normal school are English-French training schools with a total of 303 students in the regular session and 54 in the summer course. There were also 305 in kindergarten primary summer courses in four normal schools. In addition to all these courses were special professional spring and summer courses at various centres with a total in 1927 of 1,201 students.

Technical Education.—The total number of day schools was 38, including four agricultural schools. In addition three full-time day schools in navigation and marine engineering were in operation in the winter months. The number of teachers increased from 530 in 1926 to 607 in 1927. Evening schools were carried on in 61 places. Substantial increases in the enrolment were partly due to the opening of two new schools; partly to a transfer of a number of high school commercial departments to the technical panel and partly to enlarged enrolment in schools already in existence.

Auxiliary Classes.—The inspector of auxiliary classes reports the following classes: 110 training classes in 29 centres; 5 sight-saving classes in three centres; 7 orthopaedic classes in three centres; 6 hospital classes in two centres; open air and forest schools in Toronto; 3 prevention classes; 5 lip-reading; 4 institutional; 13 promotional; 29 special industrial—a total of 189 classes. Auxiliary class surveys have been conducted in twelve places.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$46,495,240, of which \$25,164,771 was in teachers' salaries in public, separate, continuation, high and vocational schools. The corresponding figures for 1926 were: total expenditure, \$45,655,613, and teachers' salaries, \$24,676,304.

MANITOBA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in the educational institutions of Manitoba was 163,157, distributed as follows: 148,763 in ordinary day schools; 3,387 in technical schools; 640 in schools for teacher-training; 2,209 in Indian schools; 100 in schools for the deaf and blind; 3,128 reported in private business colleges; 592 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 173 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,265 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 487 in regular courses in colleges and 2,403 in regular courses in the State University.

The accommodation for this enrolment was 2,000 elementary and secondary schools building

The accommodation for this enrolment was 2,000 elementary and secondary schools building with 3,987 departments and 4,096 teachers; day vocational schools in 5 municipalities and evening in 1 municipality with 262 day, 44 evening teachers; 1 school for the deaf in Winnipeg, the blind pupils being sent to Brantford, Ontario, by interprovincial arrangement; 1 industrial school for delinquents at Portage La Prairie; 4 normal schools; 1 provincial university; 5 colleges besides private schools and Indian schools. For more detail see Table 2.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.—Enrolment.—The enrolment of 148,763 showed an increase of 484 over that of the previous year. The accommodation as measured by the number of departments increased by 21.

Average Daily Attendance.—The number of pupils in average daily attendance was 106,793. The per cent of enrolment in average attendance was $71 \cdot 8$.

Secondary Schools.—The number in secondary grades was 13,420, or 9 p.c. of the enrolment. As in former reports an analysis of the high school enrolment since 1918 is given below.

Year	Actual enrolment Grades IX-XII	Per cent enrolment Grades IX-XII	Per cent high s enrolm Grades X-XII	school
1918 1919 1920 1921 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	6,579 6,803 7,996 8,615 10,719 12,803 12,876 13,367 13,551	5.98 5.92 6.48 6.68 7.84 8.99 8.91 9.17 9.14 9.02	53 49 52 49 53 54 57 56 56	22 19 22 20 21 23 25 26 27 25

The upward trend in the proportion of the high school enrolment formed by the upper grades from 1921 to 1926 was broken somewhat in 1927. This was due to a decrease in grade XI. All the other high school grades showed increases.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the year was 4,096—821 male and 3,275 females. The proportion of third as compared with first and second class teachers has fallen from 30 p.c. in 1918 to 17 p.c. in 1927 while the standard of the third class has been raised in the meantime; the proportion of first class has increased from 13 p.c. in 1918 to 24 p.c. in 1926. The number of teachers' residences is now 353, an increase of 17 over the previous year.

Teachers-in-Training.—The number of teachers-in-training was 640, of whom 84 were candidates for first class certificates and 55 were university graduates. In the Manitoba Teachers' Summer School under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and the University the enrolment was 774.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,181,640. Of this \$1,110,575 was contributed by the government and \$4,984,411 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for the last year were total expenditure less promissory notes, \$8,805,105; government contribution, \$1,091,151; teachers' salaries, \$4,914,086.

SASKATCHEWAN

Summary of Attendance in all Schools.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Saskatchewan was 229,334 distributed as follows: 218,560 in ordinary schools under public control; 1,694 in technical day and evening schools; 15,514 in teacher-training schools; 1,890 in Indian schools; 71 in schools for the blind and deaf situated in Brantford, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba; 468 reported in private business colleges; 2,664 in private elementary and secondary schools; 129 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,108 in short, special and correspondence plus a large number in extension courses of the university; 58 in regular courses in colleges and 1,278 in regular courses in the university.

Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The enrolment of 218,560 in these schools consisted of 126,483 in rural schools, 24,886 in city, 22,152 in town and 38,708 in village public and separate schools and 6,961 in collegiate institutes and high schools. For greater detail see Table 2.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in 1927 was 157,392 or about 72 p.c. of the enrolment. Progress in this respect during the last few years has been exceedingly rapid. In 1921 the per cent was about 63. A comparison of the attendance by 20 day periods in 1921 with that of 1927 is given as follows:—

Number attending		numbers	Per 1,000 enrolled		
Number attending	1921	1927	1921	1927	
Less than 20 days. 20-39 days. 40-59 " 60-79 "	8,822 11,343 12,761 14,906 14,393	8,883 13,884 14,748 10,065 9,090	49 64 72 84 81	41 64 79 46	
00-119 " 20-139 " 40-159 " 80-199 "	18,046 $17,656$ $19,411$ $26,141$ $29,694$	11,651 14,592 22,647 39,812 60,380	101 99 109 147 167	54 67 104 183 278	
00 days and over	4,735	217,119	1,000	1,000	

As in other provinces the general drift of the improvement seems to be a certain amount of constancy in the case of those attending for very short periods; a heavy decrease in the proportion attending between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in the proportion attending more than 160 days. Thus between 1921 and 1927 there was a decrease of about 157 per thousand of the total enrolment between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in those attending more than this period.

A comparison will now be made of the distribution by grade at a certain age—say 13—between the pupils of 1927 and those of an earlier year—say 1921.

Grade	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 in each grade				
Grade	1921	1927	Difference		
I II III III III III III III III III I	190 260 660 1,360 1,810 2,140 1,470 1,680 380 45 5	98 138 399 956 1,543 2,166 1,709 2,153 704 127 7	- 99 -122 -261 -404 -267 26 232 477 324 82		

The indications of improvement are unmistakable. Nearly half the pupils at the age of 13 arc in Grade VII or higher as compared with about 36 p.c. in 1921. Nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. are in high school grades as compared with less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in 1921. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. who in 1921 were in the lower elementary grades were in 1927 in Grade VII or above.

Secondary Education.—The number in secondary grades has now reached 20,136. Including the technical day schools, private schools and Indian schools it has passed the 22,000 mark. This is well over 10 per cent of the total enrolment; in 1921 it was about 6 per cent. This remarkably increased high school enrolment is accommodated in high schools and collegiate institutes and in over 400 continuation rooms in towns, villages and rural graded schools. The technical schools and the private schools are in addition to these.

Technical Education.—Day technical education was carried on in 3, and evening in 2, municipalities with 39 day and 38 evening teachers and 755 day and 939 evening pupils. Agricultural education is carried on extensively. The large numbers in extension courses of the university may be seen in Table I and in the sections on higher education.

Rural Schools.—Details of the attendance in rural as compared with other schools may be seen in Table 2. In order to provide educational facilities for families living in frontier settlements the Department opened "The Outpost Correspondence School" early in February 1925. The various courses cover the work of the eight elementary school grades. Since this school deals with isolated cases a large enrolment cannot be expected, but the number taking advantage of the course increased from 7 in February to 100 in December from 56 homes. These figures may not convey much to one unacquainted with pioneering conditions but to persons who have passed through them and seen the vast areas that may be covered by 56 homes and the villages and towns and the hundreds and even thousands of people afterwards occupying these areas, these figures are highly significant.

School Support.—The total expenditure including capital expenditure for the year was \$15,500,477, of this \$2,265,481 was contributed by the Government and \$13,234,996 was raised by local taxation and debentures. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$7,438,094.

ALBERTA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Alberta was 165,531 as compared with 160,976 in the previous year. These were distributed as follows: 151,292 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 4,353 in day and evening technical schools; 712 in teacher-training; 1,396 in Indian schools; 47 in schools for the deaf and blind situated in other provinces; 2,250 in private business colleges; 3,088 in private elementary and secondary schools; 134 in preparatory courses in colleges; 986 in short, special and correspondence courses in university and colleges; 37 in regular courses in colleges and 1,236 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The 151,292 in these schools were accommodated in 3,442 schools including 2,880 rural schools, the number of departments in operation being 4,977, an increase of 174 departments over the previous year and from 628 departments in 1903.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in these schools was 115,125 or 75·2 p.c. of the enrolment. The comparative figures for pupils attending by 20 day periods in 1927 and 1922 are as follows:—

Number 1	per 1,000 of the enrolment attending	1927
Less than 20 days		28
20- 39 days		5
40- 59 "	72	5-
60- 79 "		. 40
80- 99 "		4:
100–119 "		55
120–139 "	75	6
140–159 "		104
160–179 "		190
180-199 "	259	351
200 days and over	21	19
	1,000	1,000

As in the case of Saskatchewan, notice a decrease up to 160 days and a decided increase after. As in the case of Saskatchewan a comparison will now be made of the distribution by grade at certain age—say 13—as follows:—

The distribution by grade of pupils leaving school at the age of 15 years since 1919 was as follows:—

	Grades								
Year	I	11	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924 1925 1926	2·20 0·91 1·12 1·14 1·08 0·54 0·39 0·15	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 30 \\ 1 \cdot 21 \\ 1 \cdot 05 \\ 1 \cdot 61 \\ 1 \cdot 01 \\ 0 \cdot 90 \\ 0 \cdot 81 \\ 0 \cdot 35 \\ 0 \cdot 19 \end{array}$	2·20 2·06 3·92 3·59 3·99 2·46 2·13 1·16 0·45	$\begin{array}{c} 4.80 \\ 4.23 \\ 6.09 \\ 7.02 \\ 5.62 \\ 3.36 \\ 3.65 \\ 2.16 \\ 1.85 \end{array}$	7·70 7·04 9·91 11·28 8·68 5·47 6·33 6·65 4·97	12·90 13·20 16·84 16·52 13·08 9·06 8·57 10·21 11·50	29·1 17·1 19·1 19·2 18·9 20·9 20·4 17·2 18·7		

	Grades						
Year	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	
1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	26·60 29·98 33·55 29·79 28·50 32·87 34·94 34·69 33·22	8·40 12·14 6·65 6·59 11·90 14·48 12·60 15·20 17·25	3·10 5·92 1·47 2·34 4·59 7·36 7·19 10·53 8·08	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot00\\ 3\cdot41\\ 0\cdot24\\ 0\cdot81\\ 2\cdot18\\ 2\cdot47\\ 2\cdot84\\ 1\cdot46\\ 3\cdot46\\ \end{array}$	0·40 2·80 0·00 0·02 0·40 0·07 0·10 0·26 0·16	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	

We notice that 1927 showed the smallest proportion leaving at Grades I to V of any year and the largest at Grade IX. The elimination of those leaving school below Grade V is particularly striking; there were about 12 p.c. in 1919 and only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in 1927.

Secondary Education.—The number in high school grades was 16,489. The number in the previous year was 14,453 so that there was a considerable increase in 1927.

	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 years in each grade						
Grade	1922	1927	Difference	At 14, 1927	At 14, 1922		
I	160 215 580 1,042 1,660 2,430 2,275 1,350 35 35 3 -	64 120 323 774 1,480 2,345 2,627 1,770 463 32 3 -	- 96 - 95 257 - 268 - 180 - 85 - 352 420 - 210 - 3 0	. 40 46 206 453 849 1,569 2,174 2,894 1,476 265 27 -	107 136 349 675 979 1,741 2,247 2,449 1,017 245 58 1		

As in the case of last year's figures the difference shows a definite and striking improvement. Grades VII, VIII and IX have evidently drawn on the lower grades; *i.e.*, pupils who at this age in 1922 were in Grades below VII are now in these three grades. When the distribution at the age of 14 is also compared for the two years it leaves very little doubt that the element benefitting most by the improvement that has taken place during the last few years is the lower half. The improvement in the length of time at school by the age of 14 or 15 as shown by the annual reports on the census figures of 1916, 1921 and 1926 would largely explain this improvement.

P.C. OF TOTAL ENROLMENT

Year					Grade I	Grades IX to XII	Grades VII to XII	
012 (calendar yea						$32 \cdot 24$ $32 \cdot 08$	3·92 4·09	14 · 6. 14 · 5
914 "						29.86	4 · 44	15.5
915 "					1	$25 \cdot 54$	5.38	17.1
16 "				 		$25 \cdot 14$	5.81	18.0
917 "						24.87	5 · 62 6 · 22	18.4
918 "						$25 \cdot 41$ $26 \cdot 05$	6.52	19·4 20·3
920 "						24.93	6.74	21.3
21 (half-year, Ja	nuary to June			 		$25 \cdot 24$	6-04	18-9
922 (school year,	July 1 to June	e 30)		 		22.81	7.53	21.2
923 "	66			 		20.87 19.51	8·29 9·13	22·7 23·3
924	44					18.23	9.13	24 - 2
926	44			 		17.68	9.60	24.1
27	66			 		17.74	10.68	25.9

Teachers.—The number of teachers in elementary and high schools was 5,380—1,509 male and 3,871 female. By class of Certificate the distribution was 1,719 first; 3,394 second; 205 third, 16 permit; 11 pending and 35 special. The numbers with third class, permit and pending, (i.e. certificates from other provinces to be made permanent after trial) are decreasing fast. In 1921 for example there were 1,508 of these, or nearly 30 p.c. of the total—in 1927 there were only 232 or about 4 p.c. of the total.

Teachers-in-Training.—See Table 101.

Technical Education.—Day vocational schools were conducted in 3 municipalities with 79 teachers and 2,034 pupils; evening in 9 municipalities with 86 teachers and 2,107 pupils. There were also 202 pupils in correspondence courses.

School Support.—The total disbursements during the year were \$11,280,112 of which \$9,-137,429 was the actual cost of operation. This was \$59.18 per pupil enrolled and \$79.37 per pupil in average attendance, a decrease from the per pupil cost of last year. See Section 11.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1926-27 the enrolment in the educational institutions of British Columbia was 120,832 distributed as follows: 105,008 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 8,657 in day and evening technical schools; 385 in schools for teacher-training in addition to the students in university classes for graduates the Victoria Summer school and the University Summer school numbering respectively 65, 364 and 500 (most of these are entered under universities); 2,872 in Indian schools; 83 in schools for the blind and deaf; 179 reported in private business colleges; 1,198 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 67 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 667 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 224 in regular courses in college and 1,582 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and High Schools.—The 105,008 in these schools were distributed as follows: 8,705 in high schools in cities; 3,723 in high schools in rural municipalities; 478 in high schools in rural districts; 41,748 in elementary schools in cities; 30,279 in elementary schools in rural municipalities; and 19,128 in elementary schools in rural districts. Increases. since last year were noticeable in all of the above types of schools except rural elementary schools.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance was 88,306 or 84·1 p.c. of the enrolment, a slight decrease from the record mark of 84·5 in 1925.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in these schools was 3,336 grade teachers and 195 special instructors or a total of 3,531, distributed as follows: 301 in city high schools; 125 in rural municipality high schools; 24 in high schools in rural districts; 1,203 in city elementary; 915 in rural municipality elementary; and 919 in rural elementary. By sex there were 899 male and 2,632 females. By class of certificate there were 580 academic, 994 first class, 1,610 second class, 133 third class, 19 temporary and 195 special. An increase of 32 academic, 107 first class and 7 second class, and a decrease of 25 third class, and 10 temporary continued the trend mentioned in former reports. Analysis of the changes in teachers' classifications within the last decade shows that a steady and rapid elimination of third class and lower certificates has been taking place. In 1915 they formed 21.8 p.c. of the total, in 1927 they formed only 5 p.c. During the last two years the academic and first class certificates have shown indications of displacing the second class.

Teachers-in-Training.—For statistics of teachers-in-training in the normal schools see Section 10 of this report. The eighth session of the summer school of the University of British Columbia had an enrolment of over 500, composed chiefly of teachers; in Victoria Summer school 364 teachers were enrolled. To quote from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Educa-

tion: "In all it may be safely stated that over 25 per cent of the whole teaching force of the province were taking courses this summer for the improvement of their academic standing and professional training."

Agricultural and Technical Schools.—The enrolment in the two-year course in agriculture in high schools in the province was 602, the largest records since the work began. Day technical education was carried out in 15 municipalities with 165 teachers and 3,272 pupils; evening in 39 municipalities with 232 teachers and 5,176 pupils. Correspondence courses were taken by 209 pupils under a staff of 2 teachers. Vocational teacher-training was offered in 1 school to 50 students.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,172,729, including \$531,875 grant to the university. The amount contributed by the Government was \$3,402,941 including said grant to university, also industrial, normal schools, etc.

CHAPTER III.—MISCELLANEOUS NON-PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

Division of Child Welfare Dominion Department of Health.—A Department of Health was created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. A deputy minister and an assistant deputy minister were appointed in September of the same year and medical services formerly under the direction of other departments were transferred to the New Department of Health, each service becoming a division of the new ministry under a chief. Certain new divisions were also created, the first of which was the Division of Child Welfare organized in 1920. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the whole Act which strictly recognizes the autonomy of the provinces in matters pertaining to public health, the plan of work and general policy of the division of Child Welfare is co-operation with all provincial authorities carrying on child welfare work and with all voluntary organizations carrying on or interested in this work. A direct channel for such co-operation and inter-communication is offered by the Dominion Council of Health also created by the aforementioned Act. The aim of such co-operation is to assist workers to obtain the best results and to secure general unity of purpose and harmony of method so far as these can be applied. Of special bearing on education is the plan to co-operate with ministers and departments of education in reference to the promotion of school hygiene, medical and dental inspection of schools, provision of school nurses, the care and training of children needing special care and the instruction of teachers in normal schools on principles and methods of child welfare. Among other subjects receiving the attention of this Division are the following: pre-natal care, maternal, the pre-school child, children's courts, diseases of childhood, education and illiteracy, immigrant child welfare, morals and manners, nutrition and feeding, recreation, and women and children in industry. The first publication was the Canadian Mother's book issued in 1920. The Division has also issued four series of "Little Blue Books" entitled: The Mother's Series; The Home Series; The Household Series and The National Series. (Chief of the Division, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Health, Ottawa).

Technical Education, Branch of the Department of Labour.—This Branch administers the Technical Education Act under the terms of which the sum of \$10,000,000 was made available for the payment of grants to the provincial governments for the purpose of promoting technical education in Canada during a ten-year period. The amount set aside each year varies from \$700,000 in 1919 to \$1,100,000 in 1924 and remains fixed at this amount until the expiration of the Act in 1929. The yearly appropriations are allotted to the provinces by setting aside \$10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Grants amounting to one-half of the approved expenditures by the provincial governments are paid quarterly; thus the Dominion Government shares equally with each provincial government expenditures on secondary vocational education. Uncarned amounts, to the extent of one-quarter of the annual appropriation to each province, are carried forward for use during any one or more of the succeeding years.

Ontario is the only province which annually earns more money than can be paid under the

Ontario is the only province which annually earns more money than can be paid under the terms of the Act. Alberta's expenditures exceeded the amounts paid from federal funds during the two years 1921 and 1922 but this province now has an accumulated surplus. Quebec is the only other province which has in any year earned more than the amount allotted to the province from the total annual appropriation but the unearned amounts carried forward from previous years were more than sufficient to cover the extra expenditures by the provincial government.

The total amount paid to the provinces during the eight-year period ending March 31st, 1927, was \$5,846,479.90 of which \$1,047,535.80 was earned in the last year. The number of municipalities conducting day classes has increased from 32 in 1919 to 78 in 1927. The centres in which evening classes are conducted now number 170, an increase of 73. The total enrolment in all vocational classes during the school year ended June 30th, 1927, was 96,682, which represents an increase of 36,134 in eight years. The most important developments have been in connection with day vocational classes in which the enrolment has increased from 8,512 to 34,703, a growth of 308 p.c.

The work assisted includes pre-vocational or junior high school courses, technical, industrial, commercial, home-making and applied art courses in secondary schools, part-time and continua-

tion classes for apprentices and employed adolescents, short-term courses for adult workers evening classes for adults and correspondence instruction for workers in isolated districts. (Director—A. W. Crawford, Department of Labour, Ottawa.)

Indian Education.—During the year ended March 31, 1927, there were in operation a total of 343 Indian schools, of which 250 were day schools, 77 residential, and 16 combined public and Indian. The total enrolment for the year was 14,710 pupils, of whom 7,309 were boys and 7,401 were girls, being an increase of 72 over 1926. The enrolment was distributed as follows: Day Schools, 7,864; Residential Schools, 6,641; and Combined, 205. The average attendance was 10,541, or a decrease of 57 in comparison with preceding year. In addition, there were about 130 Indian children receiving secondary education in high schools and private institutions throughout the Dominion. The 77 Indian residential schools in operation were conducted under the following auspices: Roman Catholic, 42; Church of England, 20; Methodist, 13; and Presbyterian, 2. The expenditure for Indian Education from Parliamentary Appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, was \$1,951,327. In addition to this, various bands of Indians contributed \$58,419 towards the payment of teachers' salaries, etc. (Superintendent, Russell T. Ferrier, M.A., Department of Indian Affairs.)

The Boy Scout Movement in Canada.—The Boy Scout Movement originated in England in The Boy Scout Movement in Canada.—The Boy Scout Movement originated in England in the fall of 1907, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1910. It found a foothold in Canada almost as soon as Sir Robert Baden-Powell had finished his book "Scouting for Boys" in 1907. It was incorporated in Canada by an Act of Parliament in 1914, and at the end of that year there were fourteen thousand scouts in Canada. Since then the numbers have increased rapidly and to-day there are in Canada over forty-five thousand Boy Scouts and Wolf Clubs.

The movement is organized in each Province under a Provincial Council with national headquarters at Ottawa. The Chief Scout for Canada is His Excellency the Governor-General. The chief executive officer in the movement is the Chief Commissioner for Canada, Dr. James W.

Robertson.

The essential features of the Scout system are the emphasis placed on the word honour, the responsibility of Scouts through their own Court of Honour, and the patrol system. The key activity is woodcraft and in all its aspects Scouting is supposed to be a game. The movement is inter-national and embraces all creeds and classes. (For statistics see Table 89. Chief Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa.)

Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.—At the close of the National Conference on Child Welfare in 1920, two or three provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children and one Juvenile Court Judge gathered together and discussed the possibility of forming a separate association from that of the general council on Child Welfare in order to direct more specialized attention to the questions of neglected, dependent and delinquent children. As a result of this discussion a group composed of Juvenile Court Judges, provincial Supernintendents of Neglected Children, children's aid officials, and officials in charge of industrial schools, shelters, etc., met at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on October 5th, 6th and 7th, 1921, this being the first meeting of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. The second annual meeting was hald in Toronto in Sentember 1992, the third in Winnipeg. meeting of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. The second annual meeting was held in Toronto in September, 1922; the third in Winnipeg, in September, 1923, the fourth in Toronto in June, 1924; the fifth in Ottawa, September, 1925; the sixth—a short business meeting only—in Ottawa, September, 1926, and the seventh in Vancouver in May, 1927. At present there are 46 members on the paid up roll. The next annual meeting will be at the same place and time chosen by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, probably Winnipeg.

The objects of the Association as declared in its constitution are:-

First—The discussion of questions involved in the administration of laws relating to the protection and care of children.

Second—The securing of uniformity in these laws and in the methods of their administration

and enforcement so far as advisable.

Third—Co-operation between departments charged with the administration and enforcement of these laws, and with other agencies operating in the field of child welfare. (Secretary— Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Regina, Saskatchewan.)

Canadian Council on Child Welfare.—The Council originated in a large consultative conference called at Ottawa by the Federal Government in October, 1920, as a result of recommendations from practically every National Child Welfare Agency in the Dominion. At this, and a subsequent meeting in May, 1921, the constitution and aims of the Council were agreed upon. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in the constitution is to promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and other agencies, the general aims of the council: by annual deliberative meetings; by activities of subsections of memberships on Child Hygiene, Child Industry, Recreation and Education, the Child in Need of Special Care and the Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child; by affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and the Council's Constituent bodies; and by such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.

The Council at present is composed of 19 national and 24 provincial and 90 municipal associations interested in child welfare effort, also of individual members. The executive consists of representatives of each of these constituent bodies. The governing council also includes the chairmen of the five subsections under which the work of the Council is carried on. Each of these sections advises on the particular problems within its field, provides the sectional program of the annual conference and assumes responsibility for publications on its phases of the general

The Council is supported by membership fees and by a grant from the Federal Government. Activities so far have included the Annual Conference; educational lectures by its officers; publication of articles in the popular press; publications on various phases of the Child Welfare problem; demonstrations and surveys in Child Welfare; and the issuance of posters, charts, etc. Within the last year the Council has expanded its staff, resulting in a greatly increased volume of work. The most important of its new undertakings has been the establishment of a Dominion wide system of prenatal letters, and the publications of well children examination forms. A special survey on juvenile immigration has just been completed. A demonstration school for the care and training of little girls in need of special care was founded at Ottawa in 1927. A large general correspondence on Child Welfare propaganda is maintained and advisory research, statistical and legislative work in response to special request is also undertaken. (Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Plaza Building, Ottawa.)

Canadian Girl Guides.—The Girl Guide movement was founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, to afford an attractive scheme of work and play whereby girls should receive a special training in character and efficiency. The training tends in four main directions: (a) character and intelligence, (b) skill and technical knowledge, (c) service for others, and practices planned for the purpose. Development of the individuality of the girl is one of the essential points.

The movement is designed to help parents and teachers in their task of education for good citizenship. It is non-class, non-political, and inter-denominational. A Guide on enrolment promises (1) to be loyal to God and the King, (2) to help others at all times, (3) to obey the

Guide Law.

The Guide Law is:-

1. A Guide's honour is to be trusted.

A Guide is loyal.
 A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.

4. A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.

5. A Guide is courteous.

6. A Guide is a friend to animals.

7. A Guide obeys orders.8. A Guide smiles and sings under difficulties.

9. A Guide is thrifty.

10. A Guide is clean in thought, word and deed.

Guides were first organized in Canada in 1910. The Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association was formed in 1912, and incorporated by Dominion statute in 1917. The Chief Commissioner for Canada is Mrs. H. D. Warren of Toronto, and the Canadian Guide Head-quarters are at 22 College Street, Toronto.

The movement now has four distinct branches: Brownies for girls 8 to 11, Guides for girls

11 to 16, Rangers (Sea and Cadet) for girls over 16, and Lones for girls unable to join active companies. In December, 1927, there were 606 Guide Companies, 285 Brownie Packs, 36 Ranger Companies, 2 Cadet Companies, 5 Sea Ranger Companies, 11 Lone Guide Companies, a total of 934 registered Companies and Packs. Each Company or Pack manages its own funds but makes no contribution to Headquarters. The Canadian Council Girl Guides Association receives a grant from the Dominion Government. For statistics see Table 88.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has developed a peacetime service to the people of Canada in accordance with article XXV of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which Canada agreed at the Peace Conference:—

1. The first duty of the Red Cross, acting as an auxiliary to the Government is to render

help and comfort for sick and disabled ex-service men.

2. In the Junior Red Cross 157,155 Canadian school children in 5,744 Junior Branches are banded together to play the health game; to render helpful service to others less fortunate than themselves; and to become good citizens. The organization and activities of the Junior Red Cross are dealt with in a separate report in this volume.

3. Public Health Nurses relieve suffering and by health teaching carry on an important part of the Nation's health service. The Red Cross has promoted their training for public health

service and fosters their employment.

4. Red Cross Nursing Outposts bring nursing service within the reach of the families widely separated on the edges of pioneer settlement. There are 40 outposts, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces and Northern Ontario. A nursing outpost, as conducted by the Red Cross, soon becomes a health centre for the district in which it is established, and particularly in emergency and maternity cases it may perform the functions of a hospital. From it the nurse (or nurses) visits the homes, and, where necessary, the schools of the surrounding district and in this way is in a position to give advice on general matters of health.

5. Classes in Home Nursing have brought to over 13,440 women a knowledge of simple nursing care, of home hygiene and healthy living that the families may "keep well." The Red Cross course provides 12 periods of instruction and demonstration of about two hours each. The lessons are usually taken about one week apart. Many of the Home Nursing Classes are organized through local Red Cross Branches and others through co-operating organizations such as Women's Institutes, I.O.D.E., Y.W.C.A., Women's organizations in churches and other groups. The teachers of Home Nursing Classes are usually trained nurses not actively engaged in their profession. Such nurses have rendered excellent community service at the call of the Red Cross.

6. Red Cross Seaport Nurseries for immigrant mothers and their children are conducted by the Society in the Dominion Immigration buildings at Quebec, Halifax, and Saint John, in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This Department has

expressed the following appreciation of this work of the Red Cross:—

"This welfare work of the Red Cross does not stop at the port. The trained nurse in charge has a quiet conversation with the mothers regarding their children, and finds out from them whether they wish a visit from a public health nurse. This information is forwarded by whoever is in charge at each port to the Red Cross Head Office in Toronto, and from there distributed to the various centres, where arrangements are made for a representative of the Red Cross, or some other organization to visit the family. The nurseries are always open to both British and foreign families. A cup of tea is given to the tired mothers, and milk and biscuits to the children.

"The equipment and space is provided by the Department of Immigration, but the credit of the work is entirely due to the Red Cross Society. It is indeed difficult to estimate the value of the work which is done by this organization. Tired mothers are able to leave their little flock in the nursery while they attend to their luggage and other business.

"On all sides one hears nothing but praise of this work done for women and children at our

ports."

During the past seven years the three nurseries have cared for 137,865 infants, children and

women with follow-up work for 23,067 families.

7. The Society publishes two monthly magazines, one for seniors the other for junior members. The purpose of these magazines and of the educational leaflets issued by the Society is to present reliable health information in a simple manner understandable to the average reader.

8. Disaster relief preparedness consists of a skeleton organization which can be amplified in case of civil disaster. The Society has an agreement with the Department of National Defence by which, in case of disaster, tents, blankets, field kitchens, oil stoves and other necessary supplies may be issued from military stores. Disaster relief has been required in forest fires in British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces and in crop failure districts of the Prairie Provinces.

One broad effect of all the general educational work of the Society is the gradual formation of a public sentiment in favour of public health measures, thus making it easier for the Governments to apply legislation for the betterment of the health of the people. The work which the Red Cross Society has done, or has made it possible for others to do, has helped the various provinces of Canada to make great progress in the Public Health work since the Armistice. (National Commissioner—Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, Toronto.)

Junior Red Cross in Canada.—The Junior Red Cross is a voluntary organization through which children and young people find opportunities for self-expression; the motive which it brings into any class room appeals to the imagination and will of children in such a way as to transmute knowledge into action; this motive is being specially used by those who are directing the movement to promote health, to develop the altruistic tendencies in children, to give practice in good citizenship and to promote international friendliness among the children of the world; it is not a method of education, or health education, but it is a free spirit which quickens the life of the whole school in which it is organized.

This definition, proposed by the Canadian delegate, was accepted by the Educators' Conference convened by the League of Red Cross Societies in 1925, and has now been accepted by the 40 national societies that have Junior Red Cross Societies. The world membership of Junior Red Cross is now over 10,000,000 young people. These members are pledged to put into practice the rules of healthy living and to help others, particularly other children, who need their help. They are also developing largely through the scheme of international correspondence, a real

friendliness with their comrades in other countries of the world.

In Canada Junior Red Cross is organized in each of the nine provinces with the endorsation of the provincial departments of Education. It is being carried on in 5,744 class rooms with a

membership of 157,155.

Although it is impossible to record with accuracy the number of children in the Junior Red Cross who are improving their own health and that of others by the enthusiastic practice of "The Rules of the Health Game," still all those who are in touch with the work, know that this aspect is gaining in momentum, from year to year. Constantly one hears of groups establishing hot school lunches, of drinking milk but not tea or coffee, or insisting on having vegetables and fresh fruit where possible in their dietary. Very often milk is bought for poor families in the community who cannot afford to have it regularly for their children. Seldom (in fact one can almost say never), do you find a child who wears the Junior Red Cross membership button, anything but clean. Open windows are part of the members' creed and even the very little juniors are vigilant in their proper use of a handkerchief. The older Juniors carry this personal hygiene over into the field of school hygiene, and we find sanitation and cleanliness committees whose duty is to see that school grounds, outhouses, and the interior of the class room are all kept scrupulously neat and clean. Other committees look after the ventilation of the class room and still others adjust the desk and seats under the direction of the teacher.

The work for crippled children and the other service activities for 1927 are outlined in the table of statistics on page 61. It is interesting to note that since the beginning of the peacetime programme to the end of 1927, 6,209 handicapped children have been treated in Canada through funds raised by the members of the Junior Red Cross. This number does not include

Correspondence between Junior Red Cross groups in Canada and those in other countries is developing from year to year. In 1927, 189 portfolios of correspondence were sent out of Canada and 170 were received. The countries with which this correspondence is exchanged are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Japan, Jugoslavia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, South America, United States.

The League of the Empire.—The League of the Empire was founded in London, England, in 1901, Lord Strathcona being its first President.

Shortly afterwards a branch was formed in Toronto, Ontario, with Principal Hutton of University College as its Chairman.

The fundamental aim of the League is to bring the overseas Dominion; more closely in touch with the Motherland and with each other, and to promote better understanding among all parts of the Empire by means of educational co-operation.

The League has from the first made a special effort to unite the schools of the Empire in

management and in methods. In order to attain these objects the following courses have been

followed:-

1. Representative Gatherings.—Three conferences of delegates from all over the world have met in London to consider every phase of educational progress. The fourth Conference took place in Toronto, in August, 1921, at the invitation of the Ontario Government and with the Honourable the Minister of Education as Chairman. This gathering was a great success. 400 delegates were present from all parts of the world. The fifth Conference, held in London in 1924, was attended by many Canadians. This year another Conference is being held in Paris

and a party of Canadians is to attend it.
2. Comrades' Correspondence.—Through this branch teachers and pupils from all parts of the Empire are introduced to each other by correspondence. In the last few years thousands of Ontario_children have made friendships all over the world in this way.

Exchange of Teachers.—This department of the work began in the Head Office in England in 1907, and through its efforts teachers and inspectors have been exchanged, except during the war, every year since. In the year 1925 the League had fifteen exchange teachers in Ontario, six in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia, eight in British Columbia, ten in Alberta and eight in Mani-This scheme has so proved its usefulness that the different departments of education have now undertaken this work themselves, but a large share of useful work in the way of introductions, information, arrangements for lodging, etc., will always remain to be done.

In the Provinces where there is a branch of the League monthly meetings, partly social and

partly educational, are held and the overseas teachers are given the opportunity of hearing addresses by prominent Canadian speakers on different phases of Canadian life. Trips are addresses by prominent Canadian speakers on different phases of Canadian life. arranged to places of interest and everything possible is done to acquaint them with the spirit

of Canada.

4. Travel Tours.—In 1925 a party of English teachers travelled across Canada to the Pacific Coast; another party is expected this year. Three parties of Canadians are to tour Europe this year and it is hoped that both these tours may be an annual event. (Secretary for Canada -Miss F. M. Standish, 345 Cawthra Apts., College St., Toronto.)

The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations.—The Home and School movement in Ontario was founded by the late Mrs. A. C. Courtice in Toronto, in March, 1916, and in the province in 1919, in the faith that education needs the active co-operation of parents and teachers, of home and school. The reception of this idea and the growth of the movement have more than justified the vision of its founder. It is an organization of men and women, its ideal executive committee being composed of an equal number of men and women. The Annual Convention is held Easter week in connection with the O.E.A. of which it is a section.

There are now some 300 associations in Ontario, gathered in Councils in cities and towns, and operating as individual associations or clubs where there is only one or a small number of clubs in the vicinity. In the larger cities, the Councils have in affiliation from five to thirtyfive clubs, each carrying on its work in its own school and meeting in a general session monthly or every two months for inspiration and information on special phases of their educational work. There is an increasing demand for the organization in rural schools, the rural clubs now numbering

about fifty

The Objects of the organization, as expressed in the Constitution, are:-

"To promote co-operation between teachers, parents and school trustees; to get the largest possible returns to the community from the school for old and young alike; to support all progressive measures of the Local Board of Education and of the Provincial Department of Education in regard to school improvement; to inquire into educational problems, and in every way possible to create the best conditions for the training of boys and girls into good Canadian citizens. person who sympathizes with the object of the Association shall be eligible for membership".

Any person who sympathizes with the object of the Association shall be supported in the element-The organization is of as great value in high schools and collegiate institutes as in the elementary schools, some of our cities scoring a hundred per cent in organization by having a Home and

School organization in every elementary and secondary school.

While the early efforts of the majority of associations are given to the supplying of material needs of the school, such as pianos, gramophones, flags, dishes, gasplates, playground equipment, hot noon lunches, the supplying of these needs has led on to the providing of pictures and libraries and other intellectual aids, and to the formation of study groups.

The Federation's interests are presented to its members in the Ontario Home and School Review, an 8 page publication issued quarterly, and to the general public in the "Canadian Child,"

and other publications.

The endeavour to create public sentiment in favour of new and improved methods and measures being adopted, is meeting with reasonable success. There is a gratifying increase in the numbers of school principals and school trustees who ask for aid in getting the parents to

take a greater interest in their children's progress in school.

While there are Home and School or Parent-Teacher Associations scattered throughout almost every portion of Canada, the only provinces systematically organized are Ontario and British Columbia. The British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation was organized about four years ago, and now numbers about one hundred associations. (The President is Miss Anderson, North Vancouver) Calgary, Alta., has a strong Parent-Teacher Federation. (President, Dr. G. W. Kerby, Mt. Royal College, Calgary), and it is hoped that the province will soon be organized. (Hon. President, Dr. A. E. Marty, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; President, Mrs. W. R. Morris, Peterborough; Educational Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Becker, Toronto; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. E. J. Maltby.)

Teachers' Federations.—A marked feature of Canadian education of recent years is the rise and development of professional organizations usually called Federations or Alliances. These Associations seemed to appear almost simultaneously in the East and the West; and membership in them was and is usually limited to teachers actually engaged in classroom work, although

recently there seems a widening of the membership in some provinces.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation grew out of the activities of the provincial organiza-tions. There was a feeling among Western teachers that their particular problems could be more easily solved if they had a common council. Consequently a meeting was held in October, 1919, in the old Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at which the following teachers met, representing the four Western provinces:—Harry Charlesworth, Victoria, B.C; T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary, Alta.; J. K. Colling, Moose Jaw, Sask.; E. K. Marshall, Winnipeg, Man.

Here were set up the beginnings of the Canadian Teachers' Federation with its thousands

of members.

Next year a meeting was held at Calgary and at this meeting Ontario was represented. It was now felt that to function effectively the organization could not be limited to the West Since that date the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been growing in power, prestige and influence, as well as in numbers. With the entry of The Nova Scotia Teachers' Union into affiliation with the Canadian organization in 1927 all the provinces are represented in this organization except the Catholic Section of Quebec. At the Annual conference in 1927 the secretary reported a membership of over twenty thousand teachers in the different units of Canadian Teachers Federation.

Annual meetings have been held as follows:—1919—Organization in Winnipeg, Man.; 1920—Calgary, Alta.; 1921—Toronto, Ont.; 1922—Saskatoon, Sask., 1923—Montreal, P.Q.; 1924—Victoria, B.C.; 1925—Toronto, Ont.; 1926—Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1927—Toronto, Ont. The conferences have found abundance of work in studying common questions and cooperating in the solution of common problems. It has been a revelation to teachers thus to work together and to discover how much they could help one another. It gave a broad outlook and a more comprehensive plan for educational effort in Canada. Not the least effect, however, has been the reaction of the public to the teachers' organizations. Governments and school authorities have discovered that the Teachers' Federations are among the most important factors in educational effort to-day and the spirit of cooperation is the watchwood from Atlantic to Pacific in educational effort to-day and the spirit of co-operation is the watchword from Atlantic to Pacific.

Among the activities of the year were the publication of a Year Book.

Closely associated with the growth of the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been the development of the provincial organizations. The following are the main associations in Canada:

The Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Coldwell, 1666 Athol St., Regina, Sask.

Provincial Secretaries

British Columbia Teachers' Federation.—H. Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—J. W. Barnett, 10701 University Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—R. Henderson, Mayfair School, Saskatoon, Sask. Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—E. K. Marshall, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Federation of Women' Teachers Associations of Ontario.—Miss Emma Carr, 54 Proctor Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—D. A. Norris.

Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation.—H. S. Henry, 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Miss F. I. Drummond, Sherbrooke, Que.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Mr. C. T. Wetmore, Hampton, N.B.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Laura S. Martin.
Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Miss Agnes G. Murnaghan.
National Union of Teachers (England).—Mr. F. W. Goldstone, Hamilton House, Mabeldon Place, London, W.C. 1, England.

Overseas Education League.-The conception of this movement was co-incident with the visit of the British Association to Winnipeg for its annual meeting in 1909, and an exchange of educational views and ideas which purely informal at that time, gave rise to a definite desire for a clearer understanding between Great Britain and Canada in matters educational. The outcome was the first organized visit of 165 Manitoba teachers to Great Britain during the summer vacation of 1910 under the auspices of an organization which subsequently received the title of the "Hands Across the Seas" movement. Having its inception in Manitoba, it speedily gained the co-operation of other provincial educational authorities, one after another giving it official recognition and support, with Ministers of Education as members of its Dominion Council and the Deputy Ministers as provincial presidents. In 1911-12 it received the endorsation of the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and the addition to its Advisory Council of the Minister of the Interior for Canada and the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. The visit of 165 teachers to Great Britain, Ireland, Northern France and Belgium in 1910 was followed by yearly visits on a larger scale. In 1912 the number of visiting teachers reached 300, half of whom visited the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt, on a specially chartered vessel. The visit of 1914 was interrupted by the outbreak of the war, and the activities of the movement had to be suspended until 1920. During this first period of its existence—in addition to the beneficial results of travel to the teachers participating in visits across the seas -it carried into effect a scheme for the interchange of teachers for the period of one year between Canada and other parts of the Empire, the first interchange taking place in 1913, when there was an interchange between three teachers from Manitoba and New Zealand; and by arrangement with the London County Council, thirteen teachers from various provinces in Canada were placed in London schools. A magazine devoted to the furtherance of the ideals and aims of the movement was issued monthly commencing January, 1913. A sum of \$4,000 had been raised to open a residential headquarters for overseas teachers in London when the outbreak of war interrupted further operations. In 1920, upon the return to Canada of the founder and honorary organizer, Major F. Ney, M.C., after distinguished service in the Great War, the movement was reorganized: its executive body was reconstituted, and its title was changed to the Overseas Education League. In each provincial department of education, except the Maritime provinces and in that of Newfoundland, a member of the staff was appointed provincial secretary of the Overseas Education League with the deputy Minister as a member of the executive committee and the minister as a member of the advisory council. The scheme has been transferred to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. In 1922 there were sent to England 3 teachers from British Columbia, 4 from Alberta, 1 from Saskatchewan, 3 from Manitoba, 26 from Ontario, and 1 from Quebec, England sending about an equal number to each of these provinces; to Scotland, 3 teachers from Vancouver and 1 from Regina, Scotland sending 10 teachers to Canada; to New Zealand, 1 teacher from British Columbia, 1 from Manitoba and 1 from Ontario; to Australia, 4 teachers from Winnipeg, Australia sending 11 teachers to Canada.

In 1923, 1924 and 1925 a large number of exchanges were effected.

In 1924 this Organization instituted a Tour for Canadian University Undergraduates to Great Britain and Europe, when 200 students from every Province enjoyed a tour similar to that arranged for Teachers. In 1925 the programme was repeated for 180 students.

In 1925 a party of British Educationists visited Canada under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, and travelled from Quebec to Victoria and back to Montreal, receiving at

all times the greatest courtesy and hospitality from the residents of this Dominion.

In 1926 a party of Canadian Undergraduates numbering two hundred visited Great Britain and Europe, while for a similar number of teachers like arrangements were made with an Extension Tour to Norway.

It is expected that both these tours will become yearly events, in addition to the tour for

Canadian Teachers.

The beneficial tendencies of such a movement can be readily recognized. Its objects, most of which may be gathered from the foregoing account of its activities, included: the furtherance of familiarity with educational systems throughout the empire, or, through the school, the furtherance of good relationship between the different parts of the empire; and the enlistment of a wider interest in the teaching profession. To these are added the perpetuation of the memory of those who died in the war. Its activities include: the organization of official visits of teachers to different parts of the empire; the provision of special facilities for individual travel in the pursuance of special courses of study; the arrangement of interchanges of teachers and school inspectors within the empire; the establishment of a residence in London, England, for teachers from overseas; and the publication of a magazine to further the objects of the League and to provide a medium of intercourse between teachers in different parts of the Empire. (General Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, M.C., 607 Boyd Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.)

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada is a national organization founded under Royal Charter in 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, as a national memorial to Queen Victoria. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General at that time, became its first President and much of the early success of the Order was due to her wonderful organizing ability and undaunted zeal. The Victorian Order having its origin, to a great extent, in the initiative of the Vice-Regal Party then in Canada, has had during its entire period of existence the patriotic and active support of all successive Vice-Regal Parties, each administration accomplishing something constructive and of importance to the advancement and development of the Order.

The Victorian Order carries on every phase of Public Health Nursing, which is defined in the Royal Charter as: "A branch of nursing service which includes all phases of work concerned with family and community welfare with bedside nursing as the fundamental principle, and developing from it all forms of educational and advisory administrative work that intends to

prevent disease and raise the standard of health in the community."

The following activities are carried on in Canada to-day by the Order: Prenatal instruction; General nursing in the home; Maternity nursing in the home including delivery care; Child Welfare; Mothers' Conferences; Well Baby Clinics; Mothercraft Classes; School Nursing; Clinics for the correction of remedial defects; Health Centres; Hospital Work; Social Service; Industrial Nursing; Home Nursing and hygiene classes; General Health education.

Field work is provided for Public Health Nursing students from the Universities and third

year students from Hospital Training Schools.

The nurses belonging to the Victorian Order are highly trained members of their profession. They are carefully selected graduates of recognized training schools who have also had in many cases post-graduate training in Public Health Nursing. Since 1921 the Central Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada has granted 121 scholarships amounting to \$48,400 to nurses who have since taken a full year's postgraduate course in Public Health Nursing at Universities

offering such courses.

The Victorian Order, by attracting and carefully selecting, as it does, the highest type of Canadian womanhood, imbued with the ideal of service and equipped with technical knowledge, experience and culture, is an important factor in the national life of our country for the building up of sound Canadian citizenship. Through intimate contact with the lives of thousands of new settlers, the nurses of the Order are helping to bind these people to their adopted country, making them Canadians in heart and outlook as well as in name. To them is given an unlimited opportunity to assist in the Canadianizing of the newcomer to our country; for, in the home, where these nurses do most of their work, the personal contact or touch thus afforded, is effective and far-reaching in its result.

The number of nurses on duty at the present time is 291, and in 1927 a total of 590,865

visits were made.

There are 69 branches of the Order. Each branch is managed by a Local Association which offers an efficient Public Health Nursing service best suited to the needs of the community.

In each centre the policy of the Order is to co-operate with all other existing health agencies.

The Central Board at Ottawa acts in an advisory capacity, by means of its staff of administrative and supervisory nurses, directing and supervising the work throughout Canada, as well

as organizing new districts.

The bedside nursing service rendered by the Order is not a free service except to those who are unable to pay. A sliding scale of fees is adopted by each local branch, the maximum fee being equal to the actual cost of the visit. In this way expert visiting nursing service is offered to all who require it. A large part of the revenue of the Order is obtained from this source and is supplemented by grants, donations and subscriptions. Generally speaking each district finances itself, while the revenue of the Central Office is derived from the interest on an endowment fund of \$335,000, an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Federal Government, and \$2,500 from the Province of Ontario. There is in addition a fund of \$28,234,73, raised by Her Excellency, the Lady Byng of Vimy for the extension of the Order's work in districts unable, for the first year, to be self-supporting. (Hon. Secretary—W. D. Herridge, Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.) For Statistics see Table 90.

Frontier College.—The Frontier College, known formerly as the Reading Camp Association, originated in 1900 and received a provincial charter (Ontario) 1919. The purpose of its founder, Alfred Fitzpatrick, was to bring to the men of camps and to all workers in isolated places some of the advantages of the university. In pursuance of this he instituted the plan of sending university men to camps as labourers on the different forms of frontier works. These men, instructors they are called, engage during the day at the same manual tasks as the men among whom they are located. In the evenings and at spare hours they give educational instruction.

This work has extended to all the provinces. Since its inception 1,208 men from the different universities of Canada, as well as others from some of the larger American institutions, have acted as instructors for the Frontier College. Each year sees an increasing number of graduates and research students engaging in this work. During 1927 a staff of 58 was distributed throughout the Dominion in camps along railway construction, on hydro development, in the woods, and on

other frontier works.

While the actual instruction imparted is usually of primary and secondary grade, there are times when university studies are also pursued. To meet the needs of men and women, largely in frontier places, otherwise deprived of educational facilities, the Dominion Government in 1922 granted the Frontier College a charter with powers to confer degrees in Arts. Through the co-operation of representative men from practically all the Canadian universities, an examining board of nearly a score has been formed.

The Frontier College is now in a position to offer definite courses of study, some of them leading to a degree. An effort has been made to adapt all such courses to the needs of those who by their environment are precluded from taking advantage of the opportunities for higher

studies already existing. (Principal, Alfred Fitzpatrick, M.A., Toronto.)

CHAPTER IV—HIGHER EDUCATION

The twenty-three universities of Canada include six state controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western), and thirteen denominational. Of the state universities, Toronto represents Ontario, while the others represent the provinces indicated by their names. Of the denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa represent the Roman Catholic Church; King's, Bishop's and Trinity, the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster the Baptist Church; Mount Allison and Victoria the United Church of Canada. King's is in federation with Dalhousie while Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto.

The statistics of universities are presented in this report by the following tables:—

Table 105. Teaching staff.

Table 106. Registration of students, including summary of registration in colleges. Table 108. Full and part-time students by category, e.g. preparing for first degree, etc.

Table 109. Full and part-time students in the various faculties.

Table 110. Students in vacation and extension courses.

Table 111. Degrees, licenses, diplomas and certificates conferred in 1927.

Table 113. Students by province or place of residence.

Table 115. Full-time students in Arts, pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by academic

Table 114. Financial Statistics.

The total teaching staff of universities in 1927 consisted of 4,263, of whom 3,335 were full-

time and 928 part-time.

The total university registration, exclusive of duplicates between federated universities was 42,546, including 26,569 men and 15,977 women; in universities and colleges it was 57,164 including 38,789 men and 18,375 women. This registration is exclusive of certain of the students in vacation and extension courses. The number of the students in these courses included in and excluded from the registration by the institutions reporting is shown in Table 106a. An estimate of those who might be mentioned in addition to the registration is impossible to make in view of duplicates between courses, but it is very close to 20,000. Most of these, however, were in extension lectures to farmers and farm boys and girls throughout the province given by one state university. As statistics of similar lectures by other universities have not been reported the total number attending such lectures throughout Canada is not known. For comparison of the registration of one university with another and of one country with another, the total registration as given is adequate, but for the purpose of estimating the activities of higher institutions, especially from the point of view of expenditure, consideration of these additional students is important.

While on the question of expenditure it may be well to mention another fact which is generally overlooked. It is manifestly unsound in any case to calculate the cost of higher education on the basis of total expenditure per student registered. This calculation ignores not only items of capital and current expenditures, endowments, fees, etc., but also another very important consideration. The university functions only partly as an institution to turn out scholars whose own interests are promoted by their education; it also has other and very important functions, viz., research; the training of experts to take charge of public enterprises requiring high grade operators; the furnishing of advice from time to time on vital questions, etc., etc. Then again the efficiency gained through a university education may be an asset to the country as well as to the person gaining it. However, apart from this, if institutions had to be established to function merely in an advisory and research capacity and to admit no students except a select body sufficient to keep up the supply of trained men urgently needed for public scientific enterprises their cost would far exceed the public grants paid to universities. Now, in such institutions the students admitted, apart from the consideration of the purpose of their training, would be looked upon partly as workmen. The students of actual universities, especially the graduate, and the ablest in scientific, professional and technical faculties should also be considered in part as workmen and not merely as contributing to the cost of the institution.

For a figure representative of the population partaking of higher education rather than that representative of the activities of higher educational institutions, we suggest the number of students of university grade. In universities this number was 28,414, including 19,744 men and 8,670 women. In universities and colleges it was 31,840, including 22,566 men and 9,274 women. These figures are net and practically complete. If we add the number in Grade XII of the public and private schools, since this grade is practically equivalent to the first year in Arts, at least in so far as "pass" courses are concerned, we have about 42,840, including 27,766 men and 15,074

women.

To give content to this figure and to prevent possible misuse the following short analysis may be admissible.

Estimate of the Proportion of the Total Population in University Grade Work—

To obtain some conception of the significance of the number in university grade work it is necessary to have a background. The index apt to be quoted, viz., that this registration is about 43 per 10,000 of the total population does not mean much, particularly because the ages represented by university students are only a small section of the range of ages of the total population

and because the attendance of one year does not represent the accumulation of university men in the population. This index does not offer much clue to the proportion of the population likely to participate in higher education. A very rough conception of this proportion may be gained by comparing the number of bachelor degrees (exclusive of divinity degrees) conferred in 1927 with one-fifth of the estimated population in the five year group 20-24. This gives us 2·3 p.c.—3·1 p.c. males and 1·1 p.c. females. Say that from 3·0 to 3·5 per hundred adult males are likely to take extended university courses.

Certain Aspects of University Education in Relation to Employment in Gainful Occupations—

These 3 p.c. naturally have to postpone employment in gainful occupations until after the completion of their courses. The percentage already employed in gainful occupations at 20-24 is about 92-6, while the percentage employed at the ages 35-49 (the age group containing the maximum proportion gainfully employed) is 97-8. We interpret this to mean that at least 5·2 new positions were created after the age of 24—"at least," for in Canada as in other countries receiving immigrants, the population has a tendency to gain rather than lose in numbers between 24 and, say the mid age of the group, 35-49. About 6 new positions, are, therefore, opened after the age of 24. The 3 university men, have, therefore, to compete for first employment for these positions with (100-92-6-3) 4·4 who were unemployed or in other schools at the ages of 20-24 and also with immigrants arriving after 24.

Of course the features of the competition as well as the desirability of these 6 new positions depend upon their nature. Further, besides these new positions there are shiftings within the old positions for which the 3 university men compete by virtue of their training with the experience of the men already holding other positions at 20-24. If we are allowed to reason that an increase in percentage of the population employed in a given position at 35-49 over that employed at 20-24 represents new positions while a decrease represents old positions closed we can make the following deductions:—

New Positions opened between the ages 20-24 and 35-49.	
1. Occupations clearly indicating promotion from other occupations	
including all owners except farmers, but excluding professions except judges, etc	$5 \cdot 1$
2. Other occupations indicating experience and training including professions but excluding junior office employees	12.2
3. Agriculturalists, excluding farmers' sons and farm labourers	$16 \cdot 7$
m + 1	0.4.0
Total	$34 \cdot 0$
Old positions closed between ages 20-24 and 35-49.	
1. Junior office employees except office boys	$3 \cdot 5$
2. Preliminary occupations (junior bank clerks, apprentices, farmers'	
sons, etc.)	16.8
3. Unskilled labour, and farm labour.	$7 \cdot 9$
4. Non-professional non-technical personal service, also "blind alley"	
occupations	0.6
Total	28.8

The difference between the two is the $5\cdot 2$ already mentioned and which we have assumed to under represent the new positions opened. It must not be overlooked that in the competition there are certain of the new positions which presuppose university training, so that the 3 university men have this advantage over their rivals in the second group.

Now it may be profitable to compare the gain in efficiency as indicated by increased earnings after the age of 25. For this purpose it will be necessary to use a different classification of occupations and to confine the study to the 15 principal cities instead of the whole of Canada as above. It will also be necessary to exclude owners of establishments including non-salaried doctors, lawyers, etc. This, of course, vitiates the comparison between different callings unless we assumed that professions on salary, for example, earned on the average as much as the same professions when owning establishments. A comparison will be made of the earnings in certain selected occupations of persons in the age-group 20-24 with: (1) the average earnings of the occupation at the ages 50-64, or the age group (in the case of the higher callings) receiving the maximum compensation. The following table should be self-explanatory. The earnings at 20-24 are expressed as a percentage, (1) of the average earnings, (2) of the maximum earnings. It will be remembered, of course that the 3

¹ For every 1,000 males living at ages 20-24 in 1901 in Canada, 1,111 were living at ages 40-44 in 1921. For every 1.000 such males at 20-24 in 1901 about 866 would be expected to live at 40-44 in 1921 on the basis of a life table. It would seem therefore, that a good allowance has been made above for abnormal conditions in 1921 and for a possible change in net immigration rates, etc., between 1921 and say 1941.

university men are supposed to be excluded from the earnings at 20-24. The chances of surviving until the age of maximum earnings is reached would seem to be relevant to the point and are appended to the table.

What P.C. is the Yearly Rate of Earnings in the Age Group 20-24 of the	P.C. increase on earn ings of group 20-24 shown by			
	Average rate of earnings of the occupation		Average earnings	Earnings of Group 50-64
All occupations. Teachers. Professors and lecturers. All professions. Public Administration. Total thus specified Occupations not thus specified. Labourers in construction. Estimated p.c. of 20-24 group dying before arriving at 57 (mid age 50-64).	61 73 67 82 68	72 47 34 50 66 60 76 88	25·0 69·5 138·1 63·9 37·0 49·3 22·0 47·1	39·0 112·8 194·1 100·0 51·5 66·7 31·6 13·6 31·9

APPENDIX.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, 1927

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Nil.

NOVA SCOTIA

Training School for Mentally Defective Children.—Chapter 5 enacts for the establishment of a training school for the treatment, care and education of mentally defective children. The training school shall be under a board of management consisting of seven members appointed by the Provincial Government which also appoints a superintendent who may be the provincial psychiatrist.

Education Act.—Chapter 24 amends Chapter 60 Revised Statutes, 1923. Among the amendments is one empowering district boards to organize a rural high school department for several rural or village school sections in one central school section of the group federating, each school section of which has passed a resolution in favour of such federation. The said rural high school shall be managed by a board of directors of three trustees appointed by the trustees of the school section in which one high school department is situated and a director shall be appointed by each of the federating sections. The trustees of the federated sections, other than the central sections, shall be relieved of providing instruction in their school beyond Grade VIII and in consideration shall contribute for the support of the high school department on an agreement based upon the number of high school pupils sent to high school department. Another amendment provides for the appointment of two persons to act in conjunction with the three ordinary school trustees in sections where it is found desirable to increase the number of trustees.

Another section provides for the establishment of auxiliary classes in sections where there

Another section provides for the establishment of auxiliary classes in sections where there are fifteen or more mentally deficient children between the ages of five and sixteen. Another section provides for a retiring annuity to school teachers (other than teachers of the academic class) who have taught in the public schools or in the schools for the deaf and blind for thirty-five years or who have attained the age of sixty years after thirty years of service, the annuity to equal the provincial aid granted to the class of license held by the teacher together with any aid granted by virtue of holding a certificate for the Rural Science or an agricultural school or college. Another section provides for the maintenance of children in reformatory institutions.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Schools Act, 1922.—Chapter 6 amends this Act raising the maximum amount for which debenture may be issued in certain towns.

QUEBEC

Education Act.—Chapter 37 empowers the mayor to visit the schools of the municipality in which he resides. Chapter 38 provides for steps to ensure an equal basis of valuation of property in a school municipality which wholly or partly covers the territory of several rural, eity or town municipalities. Chapter 39 provides for assistance in the case of rural school corporations.

Classical College Subsidy Act.—Chapter 40 amends this Act by raising from two hundred and thirty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, the classical college subsidy.

Montreal Catholic School Commission.—Chapter 41, authorizes the commission to secure additional debentures.

The Montreal Protestant Central School Board.—Chapter 42, enacting upon the petition of this Board gives it control over monthly fees; authorizes a uniform tax of 10 mills in the territory of the Central Baord and a uniform tax of 12 mills in the neutral panel to be apportioned between Protestants and Roman Catholic educations proportionally to the number of children to sixteen of each denomination. Chapters 43, 44 and 45 respectively make provisions in connection with the Royal Institutions for the advancement of learning, Bishop's College and the Polytechnic School.

The Technical or Professional School Act.—Chapter 46 amends this Act by inserting sections referring to the diploma of licentiate of accounting of the School of Higher Commercial studies as qualifying the holder to form part of the Society of Chartered Accountants, the Corporations of Public Accountants and the Institute of Public Accountants of the Provincial of Quebec without undergoing the examinations generally required. It also authorizes the affiliation of the school with Montreal University.

ONTARIO

The School Law.—Chapter 88 amends the School Laws referring among other matters to salaries of county inspectors.

Superannuation of certain teachers and inspectors.—Chapter 89 provides for the continuation of the "Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund." Every teacher and inspector employed in the province shall contribute $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of his salary per annum to the fund, the province placing to the credit of the fund amounts equal to those contributed. Every teacher or inspector retiring prior to December 31, 1916, upon furnishing evidence of employment for at least thirty years prior to date of application is entitled for life to an annual allowance equal to one-sixtieth of his average salary for the last ten years of employment multiplied by the number of full years employed. Arrangements are also made for those retiring after thirty years of service and retirement because of ill health after fifteen years of service. Provision is also made for regulations as to payment of allowances to teachers and inspectors not entitled to share in the fund having retired before January, 1917.

Board of Education and Industrial Schools Act.—Certain amendments to these acts are made by Chapters 90 and 91.

Boys' Welfare Home and School Act.—Chapter 92 provides that in any county or district a boys' welfare home and school may be established, to which shall be attached not less than one hundred acres of agricultural land with suitable buildings thereon for farming purposes and with such other equipment and buildings as in the opinion of the Minister are necessary to provide the boys admitted with a mental moral and manual education, and training with profitable employment. The cost of maintenance and the travelling expenses of the boys shall be paid wholly or in part by the boys estate, by the parent, by the municipality or from the legislative grant.

MANITOBA

 $Education\ Department\ Act.$ —Chapter 9 amends this Act by a provision for enquiring into irregularities in holding examinations.

Public Schools Act.—Chapter 45 amends this Act with reference to women voters in unororganized territory.

SASKATCHEWAN

University Act.—Chapter 33 amends this act by authorizing board to borrow to meet expenditures until the revenues for the current year are available.

Secondary Education Act.—Chapter 34 amends this Act in respect to resignation of trustees.

The School Act.—Chapter 35 amends sections of this act. Among the amendments is one prescribing for town districts not over ten thousand population, a board of five trustees and one of seven trustees if over ten thousand. Provision is also made for notice to terminate agreement between teachers and trustees.

The School Assessment Act—Chapter 36 amends this Act particularly with reference to appeals against assessment—first to board of trustees, then to Saskatchewan Assessment Commission. Provision is also made for equalization by the commission of assessment in every school district.

The School Grants Act.—Chapter 38 amends this act with reference to raising of loans.

ALBERTA

Department of Education.—Chapter 37 amends this act with reference to annual statement of accounts and meeting of deficits.

The School Act.—Chapter 38 amends this act with reference to sites and teachers' residences in the case of rural high schools. Provision is also made to allow normal school students to attend any classroom in public or separate schools in the district for the purpose of observation and practice-teaching, the teachers of such schools being required to admit and render assistance to the student without additional remuneration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act.—Chapter 63 amends this act with reference to the following:—

Extraordinary expenses, definition of.

Creation of additional regularly organized rural school districts.

Union of School districts for the purpose of constituting a high school area. Appointment of boards of school trustees of technical school areas.

Powers of boards of technical school areas in the matter of maintenance of schools. Union of school districts for the purpose of constituting technical school areas.

Provision of school accommodation and tuition for non-resident children six to sixteen where parents are, in the school district comprising the municipality, registered owners of property on which taxes during the previous year amounted to at least seventy-five dollars.

Constitution by the Superintendent of Education into a municipal inspectional district

any one or more municipal school districts.

Appointment by the Council of Public instruction of municipal inspectors of schools, the duties of these being defined in the amendment. The salary and expenses of each municipal inspector to be borne half by the Department and half by the municipality.

Appointment and number of trustees in union and other rural school districts and rural

high school areas.

Regulations in respect of raising of sums for high school purposes in rural high school areas.

Payment of teachers absent from illness or unavoidable quarantine.

Tuition fees for pupils over fifteen years of age to municipal school board for accommodation and instruction in superior, high, technical or night schools or college maintained in some other district.

Appointment by trustees in each municipal school district, where the enrolment exceeds 2,500, of school health inspectors.

British Columbia University Act.—Chapter 75 amends this act particularly in reference to the duties of the Senate; to the constitution of a faculty council; to the prohibiting of lecturing by unauthorized persons in faculties; to the summary dealing in matters of student discipline; to the appointment of a registrar of the university and to the affiliation of incorporated theolological colleges.



PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

IIème PARTIE—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

1. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION, ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiff res de 1927, ou du dernier rapport NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS Nombre d'élèves de toutes les écoles et institutions enseignantes

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I. I. PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control. Agricultural Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools. Schools for teacher-training Indian Schools. Schools for the blind and deaf. Business Colleges (Private) Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges. 3Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges. Classical colleges Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses). Universities (regular courses)	581 243 25 21 17 - 444 46	4 3,535 12 934 284 219 489	\$ 3,018 13 416 253	6 12,931 1,854 19 (1,460) 19 (3,042) 23 55,686 24 26 2,481 27 10,430 28 4,072	7 64,512 14 2,276 3,787 416 8,610 6,246 2,707 29 1,712 1,528
	Grand total (excluding duplicates) Population of 1921. 1926 Elementary grades Secondary and higher grades	18,681 88,615 16,074 2,160	523,837 101,550	387,876 35 77,372	2,361,199 36 540,364	2,933,662 623,534

18 | Elementary grades | 16,074 | 101,550 | \$7,7372 | \$540,364 | 623,534 | 18 | \$8.000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,0

General Note-

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1926 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1927 are also published in the provincial reports although the 1926 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1927 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical and night. (See item 2)	14,150
Normal schools	1.884
Blind and Deaf. (See item 5)	703
Classical Colleges. (See item 10).	10,547
Short, Special, etc (See item 9)	3,163
Affiliated Colleges, etc. (See item 11)	5,580
Universities. (See item 12)(Approx.)	7,130

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were about 2,000 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 8,720 in item 3 making about 10,600 in all in teacher-training. There were in all about 66,000 teachers in Canada.

1. ACCOMMODATION SCOLAIRE, INSCRIPTIONS ET FRÉQUENTATION MOYENNE DES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported

1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Nombre d'élèves de toutes les écoles et institutions enseignantes

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. CB.	Total	Type d'institution	No.
148,763 8 3,387				2,022,729 102,668	Ecoles primaires et maternelles, sous le contrôle administratif Ecoles d'agriculture, commerciales, industrielles et techniques, comprenant toutes les écoles du soir.	1 2
15 640 2,229 100 3,128 592 173	468 2,664	1,396 47 2,250	2,872 83 179	22 1,724 18,494 71,468	Ecoles normales Ecoles Indiennes Ecoles Pour les sourds et les aveugles Collèges commerciaux privés Ecoles pruvées élémentaires et secondaires. Cours préparatoires au collège et à l'université	5 6
$1,255 \\ -16 $		25 986 - 37 1,236	224	10,430 6,642	Cours abrégés et par correspondance des collèges et universités. Collèges classiques. Collèges affiliés, professionnels et techniques (cours réguliers) Universités (cours réguliers)	9 10 11 12
163,157 610,118 639,056	757,510	588,454	524,582	332,291,763 8,788,483	Grand total (sans double emploi) Population en 1921	
137,752 24,155				1,932,933 300,149		13 14

Afin d'éviter la confusion qui résulterait de totaux différents de ceux donnés dans les rapports provinciaux, les chiffres employés pour la province de Québec sont ceux de 1926. Excepté pour les écoles primaires et maternelles, les chiffres de 1927 sont aussi publiés dans les rapports provinciaux, mais ceux de 1926 sont employé dans le résumé. Les chiffres de 1927 pour chacun des item du tableau ci-dessus l'à 7, sont comme suit:

Cours techniques, hors des collèges. (Voir		Collèges classiques. (Voir item 10)	10.547
item 2)		Cours abrégés, etc. (Voir item 9)	3,163
Ecoles normales		Collèges affiliés, etc. (Voir item 11)	5,580
Sourds et aveugles. (Voir item 5)	703	Universités. (Voir item 12)(Approx.)	7,130

De plus, afin d'éviter la confusion, les cours abrégés des universités et collèges pour instituteurs sont entrés sous l'item 9, au lieu de l'item 3. Ces cours ont été suivis par environ 2,000 instituteurs qui pourraient être ajoutés aux 8,720 de l'item 3, donnant un total d'environ 10,600 instituteurs et institutrices au Canada.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded 1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTACL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

No.		P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	Quebec Québec	Ontario
1	Number of Boys enrolled	8,654	55,890	39,813	² 271,830	3 355,819
2	Number of Girls enrolled	8,556	56,666	40,877	2 281,002	8 347,795
3	Number of pupils in urban schools	6,298	73,066	42,594	-	3 462,058
4	Number of pupils in rural schools	10,912	39,510	38,096	-	3 241,556
	Average daily attendance	11,779	81,426	60,477	443,255	3 512,175
0	year	151	160	164	-	-
7	Average number of days schools were open during year	195	194	193	_	-
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	68.4	72.3	74.9	80.2	72.8

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control Personnel enseignant, locaux et dépenses des écoles générales placées sous le contrôle administratif

No.		P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	⁶ Quebec ⁶ Québec	7Ontario
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control	615	3,305	2,533	19,588	3 18,842
2	Male Teachers	140	269	250	3,324	3 3,506
3	Female Teachers	475	3,036	2,283	16,264	315,336
4	Number of School Districts	473	1,769	1,435	8 7,661	9 6,919
5	Number of school houses	473	-	-	7,892	7,555
6	Number of class-rooms in operation	615	3,113	2,314	18 16.000	¹⁸ 17.500
7	Number of rural Schools	418	1,434	1,280	-	6,086
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room	28	36	33	32	_
9	Total Expenditure on Education	\$ 458,477	3,605,401	3,071,315	28,816,440	46,495,240
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments	\$ 284,313	16 688,081	¹⁵ 445,014	3,799,545	4,774,630
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers etc	\$ 174,164	2,917,320	2,626,301	1225016,895	41,720,610
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries	¹⁷ 350, 116	-	_	-	25, 164, 771

¹ Unspecified by sex in Sask., 79. ² Including independent as well as controlled primary schools. ³ Including Day, elementary and secondary schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. ⁴ Of these 38 were High Schools. ⁶ Primary schools under control and independent. ¹ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. ⁶ "Districts". The number of municipalities was 1,812. Schools under control only. ⁶ Estimate only. There were 5,652 rural public schools sections; 26 cities and 140 towns with public, and 25 cities, 74 towns and 434 rural separate schools; 157 village public and 22 village separate schools assumed to represent so many districts; 207 continuation schools; 182 cities and towns with High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Assuming that each city and town and each village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,919 as above. ¹¹In existence. ¹¹¹ In existence, 126. ¹² Of this amount \$8,738,621 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. ¹³ Exclusive of promissory notes. ¹⁴ Exclusive of \$531,875 to provincial university. ¹¹⁵ Exclusive of \$15,732 in Grants to the schools for the Deaf and Blind. ¹¹ Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and P.W.C. (\$261,764) and total supplement by districts (\$88,352). ¹⁴ Approximately.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded.

1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
- 1	1 110,013	2 76,901	52,902	971,822	Nombre de garçons inscrits	1
-	1 108,468	2 77,479	52,106	972,949	Nombre de filles inscrites	2
-	92,077	80,438	50,453		Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles urbaines	3
-	126,483	73,942	54,555	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles rurales	4
106, 793	157,392	115,125	88,306	1,576,728	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	5
162	161	160	-	-	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'assiduité de chaque élève pendant l'année.	6
191	192	188	-	- :	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'ouverture des écoles durant	7
71.8	72.0	75.2	84.1	75.0	l'année. Pourcentage de la fréquentation totale en fréquentation moyenne	8

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Schools under public Control Personnel enseignant, locaux et dépenses des écoles genérales placées sous le contrôle administratif

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
4,096	8,114	5,380	3,531	66,004	Instituteurs et institutrices des écoles contrôlées	1
821	2,141	1,509	899	12,859	Instituteurs	2
3,275	5,973	3,871	2,632	53,145	Institutrices	3
10 2, 169	114,728	10 3,442	761	29,357	Districts scolaires	4
2,000	-	-	1,074	-	Maisons d'école	5
3,987	6,564	4,977	3,299	¹⁸ 58.369	Nombre de salles de classe occupées	6
-	4,185	2,880	4 942	-	Nombre d'écoles rurales	7
37	. 33	31	32	-	Moyenne du nombre d'élèves dans une classe	8
139,181,640	13 15,500,477	1310,106,531	148,640,854	125,876,375	Total des dépenses pour l'instruction publique	9
1,110,575	2,265,481	1,137,637	2,871,066	17,376,342	Dépenses à la charge du gouvernement	10
8,071,065	13,234,996	8,968,894	5,769,788	108,500,033	Dépenses directement supportées par les contribuables, etc	11
4,984,111	7,438,094	5,640,218	-	-	Traitement du personnel enseignant	12

¹ Dans la Sask., le sexe n'est pas spécifié. ² Comprenant les écoles indépendantes avec les écoles primaires sous contrôle. ³ Comprenant les écoles élémentaires et secondaires de jour: ces dernières comprennent aussi les élèves suivant en entier le s cours des écoles d'apprentissage. ⁴ Dont 38 High Schools. ⁶ Ecoles primaires indépendantes et contrôlées, ² Les chiffres financiers de l'Ontario comprennent les écoles d'apprentissage de jour et du soir. ⁶ "Districts". Le nombre de municipalités est de 1,812 écoles sous contrôlées seulement. ⅙ Estimé seulement. fl y avait 5,652 sections rurales scolaires; 26 cités et 140 villes avec écoles publiques, et 25 cités, 74 villes et 434 sections rurales avec écoles séparées; 107 écoles de continuation: 182 villes et cités avec hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux. En assumant que chaque cité, ville et village, et chaque école de village publique ou séparée et chaque école secondaire représente uns section scolaire, le nombre total de sections est de 6,919 tel que ci-dessus. ¹¹º En existence. ¹¹¹ En existence, 1926. ¹¹² De cette somme, \$8,733,821 a été contribué par les écoles indépendantes subventionnées et les écoles d'enseignement supérieure. ¹³ Sans compter les billets promissoires. ¹³ Sans compter \$531,875 a l'université provinciale. ¹³ Sans compter \$\$531,875 a l'université provinciale. ¹³ Sans compter \$\$531,875 a l'enviversité provinciale. ¹³ Sans compter \$\$531,875 a l'enviversité provinciale. ¹³ Comprenant \$137,418 à l'enseignement technique. ¹³ comprenant \$137,418 a l'enseignement technique. (\$261,764) et le supplément total par districts (\$88,352). ¹³ Approximativement.

2.-Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport, 2.-Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927 or latest year reported

	Province	Ile du Prince-Edouard (1927) Ecoles prinaires. Coles de Classes multiples. Total des écoles générales. Collège Prince of Wales. Ecoles gricole et technique Université 8½-Dunstan. Ecoles prinaires et seconda Institutions pour la format	Nouvelle-Ecosse (1927) cureurs. Ecoles urbanes. Ecoles urbanes. Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales régulières. Cours d'été. Universités. Ecolèges affilés. Collèges primaires et secondaires indépendantes. Collèges commerciaux.	Nouveau-Brunswick (1927) Ecoles des cités et des villes (ler terne) Autres écoles à classe, multp. (ler terne) Toutes écoles à classe, multp., (ler terne) Ecoles à classe unique (ler terne) Coles à classe unique (ler terne). Toutes écoles générales (ler terne). Année.	Ecoles techniques (de jour). (du soir).
Per- centage	Attendance ance — Pourcent de fréquentation	64.20 75.70 6840	79.00 66.70 72.30	79 . 1	1 1
	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	7,011	40, 965 40, 401 81, 426	60,103 57,606	1 1
pils	Total	10, 912 6, 298 17, 210 191 390 161 161 444 243	51,896 60,680 112,576 3,535 1,445 1,445 489	23, 817 16, 623 16, 623 17, 736 40, 440 39, 085 38, 527 75, 182 80, 690	1,226
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male — Filles	5,465 3,091 8,556 159 101 101 187 187	26, 147 30,539 56,666 573 358 22 22 481 613	38, 621	1,120
Num	Male Gar- cons	8,6547 1611 1611 1611 1611 1611 1611 1611 16	25,749 30,141 55,890 27 22 22 556 964 368	36,561	624
achers	Total	418 197 197 615 12 18 21 16 8	1,179 2,126 3,305 9 150 17 17 17	2,521	92
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male — Fem- mes	2314 0374 0374 04477 - 74	1,054 1,982 3,036 3,036 - 3 2 4,4 53	2,288	60
Numh	Male — Hom- mes	98 140 118 116 116	125 1441 269 269 6 6 8 8 201 10	231 250	322
Number	Class Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	418 6157	1,108 2,005 3,113 1.113	1,028 1,028 1,325 2,335 2,314 2,314	1 1
Number	School Houses — Nombre de maisons d'école	418 4778 11 11 122	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
Number of School	Districts or Ins- titutions Nombre d'arron- disse- ments scolaires ou d'ins- titutions	44.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.	1,724 1,724 11,769 11 255 6	19 135 135 136 157 1,280 1,457 1,457 1,435	00 00
	Province	Prince Edward Island, (1927) Primary Schools. Graded Schools. Total General Schools Prince of Wales College. Agricultural and Technical Schools (day) St. Dunstan's University. Teacher-training.	Nova Scotia (1927) Urban Schools. Rural and Village Schools. Alf General Schools. Normal College, Regular. Trechnical Schools not including Colleges. Universities. Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Business Colleges.	New Brunswick (1927) Cities and Towns (1st Term). Other Graded Schools (1st Term). All Graded Schools (1st Term). Ungraded Schools (1st Term). All General Schools (1st Term). All General Schools (1st Term). Year Term).	Technical Schools (day)(evening)

				KESON	IE GEW	LICAL		
Correspondance. (Cours technique pour la form, d'instit.) E coles normales.	Universités. Ecoles primaires et secondaires indé- pendantes. Collèges commerciaux.	Québec (1926) Ecoles élémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Ecoles élémentaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Ecoles intermédiaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendaires. Total.	Ecoles complémentaires catholiqes Sous contrôle, des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Hautes écoles protestantes Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Total des écoles primaires sous contrôle Catholiques. Protestantes. Total des écoles primaires indépen-	Catholiques. Protestantes.
1 1 1	11 1	78.45	75.07	76.91	84.92	81.42	1 1	1 1
11 1	11 1	245,374	38,762	3,241	_ _ _ 143,192	12,686	I I	1 1
722	-	290,892 4,310 17,579 312,781	45,338 6,097 198 51,633	3,079 1,135 4,214	131,978 487 36,159 168,624	11,419 3,330 831 15,580	427,667	1,029
1 1 88	272 272 563 210	_ _ _ 157,482	25,482	2,155	88,119	7,764	1 1	1 1
11 99	782 96 96 118		- - 26,151	2,059	- 80,505	7,816	1 1	0 1
- FD - G	31	10,558	1,686	_ _ _ 156	6,605	283	13,711	3,452
116	411 70	9,792	1,606	- 141	4,305	1 420	11,229	2,868
11	10 88	766	1118	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,300	163	2,482	584
1 1 1	11 1	1111	1111	1111	1111	T 1 1 1	13,149 2,196	1 1
1 1 1	1 1 1	6, 221 120 228 6, 569	477 170 9 656	40	292 264 264	39 11 55	6,635	492 14
	4००चम ००	1 1	(1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	4 6,713	1 1
Correspondence	Universities Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Business Colleges	Quebec (1926) Elementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioner Under control of Trustees Independent Total.	Elementary Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners. Under control of Trustees. Independent	Intermediate Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Independent Total	Complementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Independent	High School, Protestant Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Independent	Total Primary Schools under control Roman Catholic Protestant Total Independent Primary Schools	Roman Catholic.

Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree courses and including 45 m. and 1161. in the Victoria College of Art, Halifar.

**Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note 1.

**Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note 1.

**Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note 1.

**Calculated from the total attendance First Frem (4,673,382); Second Term (7,028,985.5); average number of days school was open First Term 75.2 and average number of assets on the following strendance during the year of 11,696,347.5, and an average number of days school was open of 193.4 from which the average daily attendance is seen to be 60,447. The number of municipalities was 1,454 Catholic and 358 Protestant.

**Comprement tous less (eleves des colleges agricoles on techniques excepté 45 étudiants et 115 étudiantes suivant des cours réguliers de gradués au Victoria College of Arts, Halifax.

**Sans compter les éleves mentiones dans la note 1.

**Sans compter les éleves mentiones dans la note 1.

**Sans compter les éleves mentiones dans la note 1.

**Sans compter les éleves mentiones dans la note 1.

**Sans compter les éleves des collèges of Arts, Halifax.

**Sans compter les éleves mentiones terme (4,667,392); second terme (7,028,985.5). Nombre moyen de jours de classe dans le premier terme, 75.2, et dans le second terme, 118.2.

**Ceci donne une fréquentation totale de 11,686,347.5 pour l'aunée, et 188.4 jours de classe avec une fréquentation moyenne de 60,447 par jour.

**Districts, on comptait 1,464 municipalitée catholiques et 558 protestantes.

2.—Detalled Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927, or latest year reported—Continued 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—suite

	Province	Québec (1928)—fin. Grand total des écoles primaires Catholiques. Protestantes.	Ecoles normales Catholiques. Protestantes.	Eco Col Inst	tionnées Où l'on donne le cours classique. Où l'on donne le cours supérieur.	1 Universités Catholiques. Protestantes. Ecoles des sourds-muets et aveugles. 7 Catholiques. Protestantes. 7 Total	6 Ecoles desarts et métiers (catholiques) Ecoles du soir Catholiques. Protestantes. Total	Ecoles techniques (catholiques) Ecole du Monument National (catholique). Ecoles de coupe et de conture (catholique).	
Per-	Attend- ance Brocent C de fréquen- tation	80.71 76.57 80.18	92.30 96.54 92.83	78.54	98.75 96.21 97.13	94.47 92.31 94.18	56. 111	79.19 43.30 77.84	-
	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	388,566 54,689 . 443,255	1,498 223 1,721	4,099 9,126	709 482 203	547 844 631	2,847	1,933	
upils	Total	481,405 71,427 552,832	1,623 231 1,854	5,219	718 501 209	3,751 3,124 579 91 670	5,034 4,207 1,283 5,490	2,441 836 2,369	
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male Filles	245,601 35,401 281,002	1,437 223 1,660	2,086	1 1 1	1,391 948 274 44 318	2,913 968 576 1,544	35 474 2,369	
Nun	Male Gar- cons	235,804 36,026 271,830	186 8 194	3,133	718 501 209	2,360 2,176 305 47 352	2,121 3,239 707 3,946	2,406	
schers	Total	17, 163 2, 425 19, 588	246 10 256	109	80 69 14	463 404 162 179	76 212 31 243	112	
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male — Fem- mes	14,097 2,167 16,264	186 4 190	109	Lil	3 37 107 14 121	17 30 13 43	4 51	
Numb	Male Hom- mes	3,066 3,324	999	883	80 69 14	460 367 55 3	182 182 200	112 13	
Number	Class Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 111	111	
Number	School Houses Nombre de maisons d'école	7,127	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1111	1 111	111	
Number of School	or Institutions Vombre d'arrondissements Scolaires ou d'institutions		18 1 19	25	110	00 m0m	15 52 10 62	30	
	Province	Quebec (1926)—Con. Grand Total Primary Schools Roman Catholic Protestant	Normal Schools Roman Catholic Protestart Total	Nursery Schools Roman Catholic Classical Colleges (Catholic) Independent Schools not subsidized	Where classical education is given Where superior education is given Protestant Theological Colleges	I Universities Roman Catholic Protestant Schools for Deaf and Blind Roman Catholic Protestant Total	Schools of Arts and Trade (Catholic) Night Schools Roman Catholic Profestant Total	Technical Schools (Catholio)	

					RÉSI	JMÉ GÉN	ÉRAL						
	Ecoles d'agriculture Catholiques. Protestantes. Total	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (Catholique). Ecole de laiterie de St-Hyacinthe	04	Touces evoles Catholiques. Protestantes. Total	Ontario—Ecoles publiques (1926) Rarales, Des cirles, Des villes, Des villages, Total	Ecoles séparées (catholiques) (1926) Rurales. Des cités. Des villes. Des villes.	Hau Inst	Cours du jour, élèves réguliers. Cours du jour, élèves réguliers.	Cours du jour, élèves spécieux. Cours du jour, élèves spécieux. Cours du jour, total.	Cours professionnels pour instituteurs. Ecoles élémentaires du soir (1927). Ecoles secondaires du soir (1927).	Ecoles normales (1927). Ecoles modeles (1927). Universités (1027).	Collèges affiliés (1927). Collèges affiliés (1927). Collèges commerciaux privés (1927). Folles mirés (1927).	2 Not included in the total 3 Excluding
29-99	83 · 74 99 · 33 93 · 04	86.76	54.39 92.86 100.00	80.68 76.80 80.20	84.93 89.68 90.16 89.74 87,83	83.43 90.54 90.77 89.53 88.94	83,78 85-61 87-64	77.97	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1111	
40	170 298 468	426	601	413, 673 55, 497 469, 170	145, 572 154, 720 55, 663 17, 527 373, 482	15,450 35,742 18,119 1,443 70,754	8,059 18,471 27,896	13,513	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	olsewhere in the table
09	203 300 503	491	1,105 3,042 126 38	520, 699 76, 665 597, 364	218,842 208,503 74,931 23,707 525,983	22,714 48,386 24,183 1,965 97,248	9,654 21,574 31,826	17,329	1,626 21,684 37,434	2,442	2,064		olsewhere
1	12,52	19	1,579	258,160 37,217 295,377	105, 709 102, 758 36, 888 11, 513 256, 868	11, 228 23, 788 12, 079 1, 044 48, 139	5,710 12,080 16,077	8,921	1,245 11,616 20,335	1 1 1	1 1 00		300
09	203 275 478	472	1,463 1,463 126 38	262,539 39,448 301,987	113,133 105,745 38,043 12,194 269,115	11,486 24,598 12,104 921 49,109	3,944 9,494 15,749	8,408	381 10,068 17,582	1 1 1	1 8	र्ग न्य ं न	schools
12	91 109 200	43	34 69 43 8	19,858 3,010 22,868	6,860 4,630 1,670 563 13,723	626 1,074 543 2,293	1,799	605	1,297	76	1 285	L,	effli:
1	- 22	1 1	1111	14,568 2,256 16,824	5,919 3,873 1,469 454 11,715	602 979 513 2,143	285	231	307	1116	2000	109	O.t.
12	91 88 179	43	4 1 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5,290 754 6,044	941 757 201 109 2,008	24 30 30 150	137	374	448	1118	100	274	chools and
1	1 1 1	1 1	1111	111	11111	1111	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	. 1 1 1	C.S. Agricultural school
1	1 1 1	E 1	1111	7,331 785 8,116	5,652 332 254 157 6,395	434 161 106 22 723	207 136 56	1 1	38	19 14	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	S. A.
1	es es es	ਜ ਜ	16	111	1111	1111	1 1 1	1.1	1 1 1	1 1 1	10,	113	hool for H.
School for Historic Guides (Catholic)	Agricultural Schools Roman Catholic Profestant. Total	School for Higher Commercial Studies (Catholic). St. Hyacinthe Dairy School (Catholic)	Schools of Fine Arts (Catholic) 2 Business Colleges (Private) Polytechnic School (Catholic) Ranger's School (Catholic)	An Schools Protestant Total	Ontario Publie Schools (1926) Rural City Town Village Total	Roman Catholic Separate Schools (1928) Rural City Town. Village.	Continuation Schools (1927) High Schools (1927) Collegate Institutes (1927) Vocational Schools (1927)	Day, full time. Day, part time.	Day, special. Day, total. Evening Schools.	Vocational School teacher-training. Night Elementary Schools (1927) Night High Schools (1927)	Normal Schools (1927) Model Schools (1927) Traversities (1927)	3 Affiliated Colleges (1927). Business Colleges (1927). Private Schools (1927).	1 Excluding the classical colleges, the school for H

1 Excluding the classical colleges, the school for H. C. S., Agricultural schools and other affiliated schools specified elsewhere in the table.

1 Excluding the classical colleges, the school for H. C. S., Agricultural schools and other affiliated schools specified and students already entered under Universities.

1 Excluding for High School Assistants certificates (as well as several students in other courses) are entered under "Universities".

1 No compred pas les colleges classiques, l'école des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, les écoles agricoles et autres écoles affiliées spécifiées dans le tableau.

2 A l'exclusion du personnel et des étudiants déjà inscrités au compred des universités.

4 Non compreid pour les certificates de assistant-instituteur dans les lycées, (de même que puisieurs étudiants dans dantes cours) paraissent sont la Universitée.

2.—Betailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin.

	Province	Manitoba (1927) Ecoles intermédiaires. Eautes écoles. Départements collégiaux. Instituts collégiaux. Hautes écoles générales. Foutes écoles générales. Ecoles reclainques du jour. Ecoles techniques du soir. Cours dété pour la formation d'insti-	Correspondance. 1 Universités. Collèges affiliés. Collèges commerciaux.	Saskatohewan (1927) Ecoles élémentaires rurales. Ecoles élémentaires des cités. Ecoles élémentaires des villes. Ecoles élémentaires des villes. Toutes éclementaires des villages. Toutes écles élémentaires. Institute Collégaux et Hautes Ecoles. Ecoles de travaux du jour. Ecoles Normales. Universités. Collèges affiliés. Collèges affiliés.	Alberta (1927) F Ecoles publiques des villes. F Ecoles séparées carbol. des villes. F Ecoles des villages. F Ecoles grundles. F Ecoles centralisées.
Per-	of Attendance ance Pourcent de fréquen- tation	722 882774 85777 717.80 11.80		868 800 800 817 81 81 81	81.17
	Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de présence	10,630 1,692 1,692 791 11,280 106,793 1,858	1 1 1 1	87,716 116,876 116,876 27,240 27,240 5,695	65, 298
upils	Total	14, 634 2,045 932 5,208 14,763 1,200 1,200	3,458 3,128 592	24, 886 24, 886 24, 886 21, 152 38, 078 6, 961 1, 514 2, 227 2, 227 3, 448 2, 664	60, 984 19, 454 73, 942
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male — Filles	1,234 	2,028 565	61, 403 112, 388 111, 388 119, 460 104, 640 3, 828 1, 128 1, 128 1, 393	1111
Num	Male Gar-	126 921 762	1,618 421 $1,100$ 27	65,001 12,498 110,763 110,763 110,6,801 3,133 3,133 283 400 386 1,640 1,285 1,285 1,285 1,285 1,285	1111
chers	Total	427 86 386 388 181 181 4,096 262 444	278 54 49 39	5,859 6,669 1, 2259 2255 39 39 111 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 12	1,373 178 299 3,324 206
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	3,275 151 131	20 10 32 35 35	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1,042 163 193 2,332 141
Nombr	Male — Hom- mes	821 821 1111 1111	258 444 144 33	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	331 15 106 992 65
Number	Class Coms Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	1111186,0	1 1 1 1	4,185 582 1,059 6,377 1,079	1 1 1 1
Number	School Houses Nombre de maisons d'école	2, 000 2, 000	1111	11111111111	11111
Number of School	Districts or Ins- titutions Nombre d'arron- disse- ments scolaires ou d'ins- titutions	2,169	1 -4401	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	68 176 2,880
	Province	Manitoba (1927) Intermediate Schools. High Schools. Collegiate Departments. Collegiate Institutes. Innor High Schools. All general Schools. Teacher Training Institutes. Vocational Devening Schools. Vocational Teacher Training.	Correspondence 1 Universities A filliated Colleges Business Colleges Private Schools.	Saskatchewan (1927) Rural Elementary Schools Gity Elementary Schools Town Elementary Schools Village Elementary Schools All Elementary Schools All Elementary Schools All Elementary Schools Collegiate Institutes and High Schools Vocational Schools (Day) Vocational Schools (Day) Vocational Schools Evening Teachor's Traiming Institutes Universities Universities Business Colleges Business Colleges Private Schools	Alberta (1927) Cities and Towns. Town Roman Catholic Separate. Village Schools. Rural Schools. Consolicated Schools

	RESU
Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales de la jour. Ecoles de travaux (du sour et corresp.). Correspondence. Correspondence. Collèges affiliée (1927). Collèges commerciaux (1927). Ecoles privées (1927).	Colombie-Britannique (1927). Hautes écoles. Ecoles élémentaires des cités. Ecoles rurales des municipalités. Ecoles rurales et assiséées. Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales. Ecoles d'apprentissage (th jour). Ecoles d'apprentissage (th jour). Ecoles d'apprentissage (th jour). Cours pour la formation d'instituteurs. Universitée. Courspondance. Collèges effiliés. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles privées.
75.22	84.09
115,125	88,306
154,380 2,107 2,107 1,298 1,298 2,250 3,038	13,853 41,748 30,279 19,128 105,008 33,272 5,176 5,176 1,582 1,582 1,108
77,479 529 1,021 637 425 3 1,420 1,694	20. 445 20. 460 14 771 9,330 52,106 2,035 - 2,035 115 116 880 848
76,901 1,013 1,470 - 873 235 830 1,394	6,308 21,288 15,508 9,798 52,902 - 3,141 3,141 3,143 3902 147 3902
5,380 20 79 86 4 4 147 123 32 32 181	1,203 1,203 1,203 1,531 1,65 1,23 1,23 1,23 1,73 1,74 1,74 1,74
3,871 288 16 9 9	202 202 202 202 203 203 203 204 404 404
1,509 121 121 138 138 100 100	282 282 1882 167 899 133 101 1 101
4,977	1, 437 1, 085 861 940 3, 299
11111111	91 95 2002 1, 074 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3, 124 2, 22 2, 23 2, 28	**************************************
Total General Schools. Normal Schools Vocational Schools (Day). Vocational Schools (Evening and Corr.). Correspondence Universities Affiliated Colleges (1927) Business Colleges (1927).	British Columbia (1927) High Schools. City Public Schools. City Public Schools. Rural Municipality Schools. Rural and Assisted Schools. Total General Schools. Normal Schools. Vocational Schools (Day). Correspondance. Vocational Schools (Teacher's Training). Universities. Affiliated Colleges. Business Colleges. Private Schools.

¹ There were in addition 1,088 students of both sexes in Sturmer Schools, etc. in Manitoba, 603 in Alberta and 596 in British Columbia.

² Excluding where possible schools which from part of Affiated colleges e.g. brandom College School.

³ Excluding 20 schools are a first and a first of the sex sex.

⁴ In addition to these were 5 innior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan.

⁵ In addition to believe a filliated to the University of Alberta of which the statistics were not available for the year.

1 If faut de plus ajouter 1,088 étudiants des deux sexes, au cours d'été, etc., dans le Manitoba, 603 dans l'Alberta et 596 dans la Colombie Britannique.

2 A l'exclusion des écoles aprite des collèges School. 8 sans compter 30 étudiants acont les sax n'est pas mentiones. 4 an outre, on compte 5 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan.

En outre, on compte 2 collèges affiliés à l'université d'Alberta dont les statistiques n'existent pas, pour cette année.

3.—Summary of Education in cities and Principal Towns of Canada for 1927 or Latest Year Reported 3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principales villes du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

gh School al General	dans les	Total	2 2 2 2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools)	omore a creves dans les uegre secondaires (compris dans les écoles générales)	Girls — Filles	1, 84, 005, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18
Number of Grades (inc	secondain fec	Boys — Garçons	2, 7, 7, 20 1, 1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
ocational in total	(non générales)	Total	20,658 8,325,4 4,325,4 4,475,1 6,22,252 1,1272 1,12
Number of Pupils in Vocational Schools (not included in total general schools)	Journe u creves uans les ecoles de travaux manuels (non compris dans les écoles générales)	Evening and Corres. Courses Cours du soir et de corresp.	12,839 2,010 2,010 2,010 3,749 6,883 7,747 1,254 1,264
Number of Schools ge	de tra	Day Courses Cours de jour	1,2455 1,7455 1,7455 1,7455 1,7455 1,7455 1,7455 1,7455 1,74
l Schools enérales	Average	Moyenne de fréquenta- tion quoti- dienne	833.856.8 837.66.8 837.66.8 838.857.9 837.86.8 837.86.8 848.86.8 858.86.86.8 858.86.86.8 858.86.86.86.8 858.86.86.8 858.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86.86
nding Genera s les écoles go	_	Total Total	227.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
Number of Pupils Attending General Schools Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles générales		Girls Filles	69 120,552 111,852 113,852 113,852 113,852 114
Number o		Boys — Garçons	69 10, 25, 33, 38 11, 55, 86 11, 55, 86 11, 55, 86 11, 55, 86 11, 55, 86 12, 56, 56 13, 56, 56 14, 56, 56 16, 56, 56 16, 56, 56 16, 56, 56 16, 56 16, 56 16, 56 16, 56 16
Population	1921 Population,	nent de 1921	618 556 618 55
	Name of City or Town		Montreal, Que Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man Winnipeg, Man Winnipeg, Man Gueboe Cutawa, Ont Cutawa, Ont Cutawa, Ont Cutawa, Ont Cutawa, Ont Cutawa, Ont Falifiar, N.S. St. John, N.S. St. John, N.S. St. John, N.S. St. John, N.S. St. Michener, Ont Saskatoon, Sask Frantford, Ont Saskatoon, Sask Frantford, Ont Saskatoon, Sask Frantford, Ont Saskatoon, Sask Frantford, Ont St. Catharines, Ont St. Catharines, Ont St. Thomas, Ont St. Thom

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746 2830 2830 2830 2830 416 4113 1133 1130 122 130 130 160 170 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18	9 1
2294 3865 3865 1191 110 1113 1113 1113 1113	
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071 071 071 071 071 071 071 071 071 071	, 186
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6568 6368 6368 6368 6368 644 6433 644 6433 644 6433 644 6433 644 6433 644 6433 644 644	090
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12.2.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	7,873
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Galt, Ont. "St. Bonitace, Man. Belleville, Ont. Belleville, Ont. Own Sound, Ont. Sound, Ont. Jethbridge, Alta North Bay, Ont. Amberst, N.S. Woodstock, Ont. Woodstock, Ont. Medicione Hat, Alta. Amberst, N.S. Nordiscour, Ont. Sandour, Ont. Sandoury, Ont. Sydney Mines, N.S. Sydney Mines, N.S. Bernborch, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Dartmouth, N.S. Penbroke, Ont. N. Vancouver, B.C. Lindsay, Out.	
P.E. I	ask
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omitacionitalia, conifacionitalia, conifacionitalia, con bridge Bay, on ville, rist, N. ville, rist, Ont. ville, v	e Albe
Galt, St. E. St. E. St. E. St. E. St. E. S. Chan Bellev Dehaven Dehaven Dehaven Dehaven Dehaven Dehaven Sydne Sydn	Princ

¹ Primary schools including Protestant High Schools, 1936. The High School enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the High Schools pand of the Nor ral Schools and of the Nor ral Schools. The figures by sex represent High Schools and Collegate Institutes only, the totals include upplis in fith classes. * Includes Walkerylle. * Includes Walkerylle. * Includes Walkerylle. * Includes Walkerylle. * Includes Walkerylle and the school figures for Charlottetown include P.W.C. which is a provincial institution and not merely a city school. However the objection to including the H. S. pupils of this institution with the general enrolment of the city applies to other cities as well, since the H. S. of practically all cities enrol non-resident pupils from rural centress. * Includes the Institute of Technology and Art which is institution. * Including Correspondence courses (Halliax) which are supervised in Halliax but are taken by students all lover the province, also becomes in the college of Art.

¹ Ecoles primaires.—Y compris "High Schools" protestantes, en 1926. Les chiffres concernant les High Schools ont été laissée en blanc, parce qu'ils eussent été incomplets, en effet, ils auraient laissé de côté les élèves des collèges classiques, des écoles et cités en classiques, des écoles et cités de cinquirant en classe. "Comprend Waterlot." Les comprend Waterlot. "Les écoles écoles de Chal-Ortecoure me brassent les élèves de collèges Drince of Wales, institution provinciale. Toutelois, l'objection qu'on pourrait souleve contre l'inclusion des élèves de cette institution provinciale. Toutelois, l'objection qu'on pourrait souleve contre l'inclusion das elèves de cette institution provinciale. Toutelois, l'objection qu'on pourrait souleve contre l'inclusion des élèves de cette cité, s'appliquent aux is ibien à toutes les autres cités, parce que les High Schools de presque toutes les recoires de enfants des cités recoires ten comme élèves, des enfants des districts ruranx ou d'autres agglomérations urbaines l'Institut de l'Acts, qui est une institution provinciale. 'I Comprenant les cours par correspondance (Halliax) qui es répartissent sur toute la province, les cours et electroniques et le College of Art.

Population 1926.

A -- Attendance of Pupils in six provinces-Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

Province			4.—Atter	ndance of	f Pupils	in six p	rovinces	-Assid	uité des é	lèves da	ns six pi	rovinces		
Nova Scotin=Nouvelle-Ecoses					1	1	Numbe	r Attend	ling-Non	bre d'élè	eves fréq	uentant		
Nova Scotia		Pro	vince		Year						150-1			Total
Nova Seotia — Nouvelle-Ecosse 1908 7, 0.64 13, 1.68 17, 509 20, 501 34, 9.00 6, 433 100, 105 100, 60		110	VIIICC		Année			ours		jours	jour	s j		
1900 6,583 12,253 18,417 23,141 40,130 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 100,030 1,565 1,5	Nova Scot	ia—No	uvelle-E	cosse	1908	7	.064	13,168	17,569	20,95	34		6,423	100,105
1915 6. 1921 17.007 17.007 22.509 48.504 22.605 109.189 107.708 109.007 10	210.000				1909	6	5,676	12,612	18.417	23,53	31 39 41 49	,141	1,414	101,680
1915 6. 1921 17.007 17.007 22.509 48.504 22.605 109.189 107.708 109.007 10					1911		7,188	13,617	18,256	23,7	77 37	.194	1,878	102,910
1916 6,170 11,777 15,121 22,572 40,593 2,552 100,189 100,007 100,0					1912		3,804	12,351	1X 1143	23,00	60 43	,102	2,619	103,984 $105,269$
1916 6,170 11,777 15,121 22,572 40,593 2,552 100,189 100,007 100,0					1914	(,724	12 012	17,147	22,90	09 45	,504	2,055	106,351
1918 0.997 12.130 10.145 20.246 37.125 1.440 10.000 10.435 10.24					1915		5,892 3,170	10,679	18,121	21,6	72 45	,881	2,652	107,708
Manitoba 1929					1917	' 8	6.941	11,577	16,323	23,5	461 48	. 435	3,210	109,032
Manitoba 1929							7,545	13,646	20,745	36,1	68 27	675		106,982
Manitoba 1922 4,472 9,343 14,522 22,802 58,212 4,903 10,925 10,9					1920) (3.263	11,817	18,020	25,7	19 44	,755	1,522	108,096
1918					1922		1,472	9,343	14,642	22,8	62 58	,212		114,229
1916	Manitoba.				1917		17,861		16,387	21,5	47 46	,641	4,152	
1921 1924 20,121 16,880 22,4112 23,307 108,500 144,501 109,205 110,409 16,601 24,112 23,307 1,000 144,501 1926 17,668 16,455 26,053 86,500 1,513 148,279 1927 1910 10,103					1919		24.040		18,008 24,432	46,8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,762	346	114, 197
Saskatchewan. 1925 19.09					1920) .	23,739		21,727	27,3	62 49	,981	643	
Saskatchewan. 1925 19.09					1922		20,402	}	16,480	25,2	54 72			136,876
Saskatchewan. 1925 19.09					1923	3	19,673	3	18,886	27,4	50 75		766	
Saskatchewan					1925	5	. 19,649	1	16,661	1 25.4	011 - 83	,468	655	145, 834
Saskatchewan.					1926	3	17,668	3	16,455	26.0	53 86 47 84	, 590		
1912 8,853 14,870 23,907 17,894 14,294 89,109 79,882 79,892 79,8	Saskatche	wan			1		4 5251	8,698	13 961	0.8	26 0	010	1,137	47,086
1912 8,853 14,870 23,907 17,894 14,294 89,109 79,882 79,892 79,8	15451444				1909		6,110	10,308	15,808	11,3	47 9 85 11	180	1,069	53,969
1912 8,853 14,870 23,907 17,894 14,294 89,109 79,882 79,892 79,8					1911		7,486	13,145	20,628	15,3	97 11	,825	1,004	69,485
1914 9,900						3 1	0.310	14,875	23,567	17,8	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 04 & 14 \\ 61 & 19 \\ \end{array} $. 381		
1916 11,124 20,258 35,244 31,363 35,244 31,636 41,445 41,475 32,492 41,475 41,475 41,475 42,475 41,475 42,475 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,477 42,477 42,477 42,477 42,476 42,477 42,					1914	1	9,906	17,552	28,659	1 20.3	791 Zr	,508	2,055	111,059
Alberta						3 1	1,124	20, 254	35,241	31,3	67 25	, 992	1,612	125.590
Alberta					1917	7 1	6,269	21,158	27,952	35,2	34 31	,694	6,424	138,731
Alberta					1919	9	9,497	20,199	38,785	42,4	45 46	5,121	2,421	159,468
Province Year 20	4.11 4 .								38,766	45,4				
Province Vear Année 20	Alberta				191	L .	5,986	11,474	17,595	12,6	37 13	3.253	715	61,660
Province Vear 20 20-39 40-59 60-79 6ays 10-119 10-139 10-179 1						2	6,002	12,060 12.814	20,456 21.383	15,2 17.5	38 16 03 21	3,578		71,044
Province Year 20 20-39 40-59 60-79 83-99 17,475 34,847 32,304 42,447 358 135,750 11,109 12,000 12					1914	į	5,884	12,489	22,711	19,5	00 28	3,201	1,125	89,910
Province Year Année July A						3	6.6791	13,403	25,502	$\frac{21,0}{22,0}$	34 30	747	836	97,286
Province Year 20					191	7	7,094	14,860	26, 973	24,5	81 33	3,765		107,727
Province Year 20					1919) '	7,008	16,392	31,343	28 5	50 37	7,711	° 563	121,567
Province					1920)	8,319	17,475	34,847	32,3	04 42	2,447	358	135,750
Année jours jour	Descripco	Year												Total
T.PE. 1924	Province	Année												Total
1925 516 789 799 903 978 1,291 1,573 2,294 3,835 4,172 261 217,411 1926 638 996 844 919 1,118 1,291 1,701 2,357 3,266 3,797 336 16,884 N.S. 1923 4,890 6,650 6,274 6,128 6,867 7,974 10,276 15,255 23,812 25,013 1,349 114,458 N.E. 1924 4,711 6,210 5,665 5,383 5,733 6,807 8,966 13,878 23,388 29,163 1,720 111,594 1925 4,321 5,593 5,290 4,927 5,177 6,682 9,240 14,299 25,719 30,114 1,000 112,352 1926 4,224 5,685 5,221 5,006 4,824 6,759 9,480 15,356 26,819 27,520 901 112,951 1927 3,890 5,534 5,063 4,841 5,257 6,514 9,308 16,024 27,361 28,249 515 112,556 N.B. 1923 2,620 4,712 4,590 5,019 5,026 6,089 5,937 8,372 12,612 19,129 1,571 75,677 NB. 1924 2,362 4,140 4,007 4,231 4,463 5,751 5,971 8,411 14,178 22,447 1,412 77,737 1926 2,635 4,342 4,379 4,545 4,659 5,426 5,907 8,273 13,748 24,493 2,714 378,834 1927 2,772 3,916 4,248 4,323 3,986 5,259 5,944 7,914 13,108 25,725 4,034 80,829 4Saskat 1921 8,822 11,343 12,761 14,906 14,333 13,046 17,666 19,411 26,141 29,694 4,735 177,908 1923 9,387 14,088 15,599 10,617 10,847 13,165 15,166 21,023 32,708 43,124 7,214 19,289 1924 9,424 14,553 15,039 10,933 10,239 11,933 13,599 19,681 32,494 53,898 12,041 203,834 1925 8,272 12,997 15,500 9,697 9,967 11,286 13,091 9,989 34,022 60,138 10,152 206,164 1921 6,484 14,616 16,699 14,953 23,240 47,230 1,106 -	P.E.I.	1923				1,088			1,745	2,420	3,166	3,549	125	17,710
1926	1.PE.	1925	516	789	799	903	978	1,29	1 1,573	2,294	3,835	4,172	261	2 17,411
N.S.— N.S.— 1923			638				1,118	1,291	1,629	2,185	2,960	4,522	322	17,324
NE. 1924 4, 711 6,210 5,665 5,383 5,723 6,807 8,996 13,878 23,388 29,163 1,720 111,594 1926 4,321 5,593 5,290 4,927 5,177 6,682 9,240 14,229 25,719 30,114 1,000 112,391 1927 3,890 5,534 5,685 5,221 5,006 5,420 6,759 9,480 15,356 26,819 27,520 901 112,391 1927 3,890 5,534 5,063 4,841 5,257 6,514 9,308 16,024 27,361 28,249 515 112,556 NB. 1924 2,362 4,140 4,007 4,231 4,463 5,751 5,971 8,411 14,178 22,447 1,412 77,873 1925 1,972 3,801 4,185 4,256 4,059 5,426 5,907 8,273 13,748 24,493 2,714 378,334 1927 2,372 3,916 4,248 4,323 3,986 5,259 5,947 8,372 12,612 23,827 1,501 80,120 1927 2,372 3,916 4,248 4,323 3,986 5,259 5,944 7,914 13,108 25,725 4,034 80,829 48akt-chewan 1922 9,568 14,015 14,918 10,382 10,913 13,325 14,123 19,118 26,543 35,237 1,047 176,889 1924 9,424 14,553 15,639 10,617 10,847 13,165 15,196 21,023 32,708 43,124 7,7214 192,964 1925 8,272 12,972 15,500 9,697 9,957 11,286 13,091 19,681 32,494 53,898 12,041 29,368 1925 8,272 12,971 15,500 9,697 9,957 11,286 13,091 19,989 34,922 60,138 10,315 206,164 1926 8,861 12,682 14,682 1927 8,883 13,884 14,748 10,065 9,990 11,651 14,592 22,647 39,812 60,380 10,467 217,119 1922 5,687 9,517 9,083 7,794 8,097 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,563 39,811 2,685 148,945 1922 6,637 9,603 10,343 8,240 8,932 1923 6,151 9,070 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,563 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,151 9,707 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,563 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,661 9,707 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,568 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,661 9,707 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,568 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,661 9,707 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,888 14,914 25,568 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,661 9,707 10,571 8,474 8,091 9,995 11,114 15,558 26,568 39,811 2,685 148,945 1923 6,661 9,707 10,571 8,474 8,091 9,995 11,114 15,558 26,568 39,811 2,685 148,945 1924 6,668 9,777 9,987 71,948 8,091 9,995 11,114 15,558 22,647 39,812 2,699 142,902 2,751 47,733	N.S.			6,650	6,274				10,276	15,225				114,458
1926	NE.		4,711	6,210	5,665	5,383	5,723	6,80	8,996	13,878	23,338	29,163	1,720	111,594
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1926	4,224	5,685	5,221	5,006	5,420	6,75	9,480	15,356	26,819	27,520	901	112,391
NB. 1924 2, 362 4, 140 4, 007 4, 231 4, 463 5, 751 5, 971 8, 411 14, 178 22, 447 1, 412 77, 373 1925 1, 972 3, 801 4, 185 4, 256 4, 659 5, 426 5, 970 8, 273 13, 748 24, 493 2, 714 378, 834 1926 2, 635 4, 342 4, 379 4, 545 4, 374 5, 516 5, 767 8, 532 14, 702 23, 827 1, 501 80, 120 1927 2, 372 3, 916 4, 248 4, 323 3, 986 5, 259 5, 944 7, 914 13, 108 25, 725 4, 034 80, 829 12, 32 10, 3	AT TO													
** **Saskat 1921 8,822 11,343 12,761 14,966 14,393 18,046 17,656 19,411 26,141 29,694 4,735 177,908 1922 9,568 14,015 14,918 10,382 10,913 13,325 14,123 19,118 26,543 35,237 1,047 176,989 1924 9,424 14,553 15,099 10,617 10,847 13,165 15,196 21,023 32,708 43,124 7,214 192,968 1925 8,272 12,97 15,500 9,697 9,957 11,286 13,091 19,881 32,494 53,898 12,041 203,834 1926 8,661 12,682 16,000 10,033 10,162 10,758 12,933 19,996 38,026 62,350 11,281 212,882 1927 8,883 13,884 14,748 10,065 9,990 11,651 14,592 22,647 39,812 60,380 10,467 217,119 14,822 24,199 37,104 2,890 142,902 1923 6,151 9,709 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,868 14,914 25,536 39,811 2,685 142,903 142,902 142		1924	2,362	4,140	4,007	4,231	4,465	5,75	5,971	8,411	14,178	22,447	1,412	77.373
** **Saskat 1921 8,822 11,343 12,761 14,966 14,393 18,046 17,656 19,411 26,141 29,694 4,735 177,908 1922 9,568 14,015 14,918 10,382 10,913 13,325 14,123 19,118 26,543 35,237 1,047 176,989 1924 9,424 14,553 15,099 10,617 10,847 13,165 15,196 21,023 32,708 43,124 7,214 192,968 1925 8,272 12,97 15,500 9,697 9,957 11,286 13,091 19,881 32,494 53,898 12,041 203,834 1926 8,661 12,682 16,000 10,033 10,162 10,758 12,933 19,996 38,026 62,350 11,281 212,882 1927 8,883 13,884 14,748 10,065 9,990 11,651 14,592 22,647 39,812 60,380 10,467 217,119 14,822 24,199 37,104 2,890 142,902 1923 6,151 9,709 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,868 14,914 25,536 39,811 2,685 142,903 142,902 142			1,972	3,801	4,185	4,256	4,059	5,42	5,907	8,273 8,532	13,748	24,493	2,714	³ 78,834
** **Saskat 1921 8,822 11,343 12,761 14,966 14,393 18,046 17,656 19,411 26,141 29,694 4,735 177,908 1922 9,568 14,015 14,918 10,382 10,913 13,325 14,123 19,118 26,543 35,237 1,047 176,989 1924 9,424 14,553 15,099 10,617 10,847 13,165 15,196 21,023 32,708 43,124 7,214 192,968 1925 8,272 12,97 15,500 9,697 9,957 11,286 13,091 19,881 32,494 53,898 12,041 203,834 1926 8,661 12,682 16,000 10,033 10,162 10,758 12,933 19,996 38,026 62,350 11,281 212,882 1927 8,883 13,884 14,748 10,065 9,990 11,651 14,592 22,647 39,812 60,380 10,467 217,119 14,822 24,199 37,104 2,890 142,902 1923 6,151 9,709 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,868 14,914 25,536 39,811 2,685 142,903 142,902 142		1927	2,372	3,916	4,248	4,323	3,986	5, 25	5,944	7,914	13,108	25,725	4,034	80,829
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			8,822	11,343			14,393	18,04		19,411	26,141 26,543	29,694	4,735	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	chewan	1923	9,387	14,088	15,599	10,617	10,847	13,16	5 15,196	21,023	32,708	43,124	7,214	192,968
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			9,424 8,272	14,553		10,933 9,697	9,95	11,93	$\begin{bmatrix} 13,599 \\ 13,091 \end{bmatrix}$	19,681	32,494 34,922	60.138	12,041 10.315	203,834
Alberta 1921 6,484 14,616 16,699 14,953 23,240 47,230 1,106 124,328 1922 5,637 9,803 10,343 8,240 8,932 10,203 10,719 14,832 24,199 37,104 2,890 142,902 1923 6,151 9,709 10,571 8,474 9,197 10,129 10,868 14,914 25,536 39,811 2,685 148,045 1924 5,668 9,517 9,083 7,974 8,091 9,925 11,114 15,557 26,869 41,320 2,275 147,373		1926	8,661	12,682	16,000	10,033	10,162	2 10,75	8 12,933	19,996	38,026	62,350	11,281	212,882
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Alberta								0 1.106	22,047	99,012	00,380	-	5124.328
1 1924 5,668 9,517 9,083 7,974 8,091 9,925 11,114 15,537 26,869 41,320 2,275 147,373	111,001 00,	1922	5,637	9,803	10,343	8,240	8,932	10,20	3 10,719	14,832	24,199	37,104	2,890	142.902
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1924	5,668	9.517	9.083	7,974	8.091	9,92	5 11,114	15,537	26,869	41,320	2,085	148,045
1927 4,361 8,349 8,404 6,123 6,318 8,079 10,280 16,012 29,333 54,164 2,957 164,380		1925	4,957	8,407	9,029	6,814	6,936	8,71	10,521	15,532	28,687	45,893	2,303	147,796
			4,361	8,349	8,404	6,123	6,318	8,07	9 10,280	16,012	29,333	54,164	2,957	

 ¹ Includes over 200 days.
 ² Including 16 unclassified by attendance.
 ³ Including 1,311 unclassified by attendance.
 ⁴ Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923.
 ⁵ Six months.
 ¹ Comprend plus de 200 jours.
 ² Comprend 1 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité.
 ³ Comprend 1,311 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité.
 ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires jusqu'à 1923.
 ⁵ Six mois.

5.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces 5.—Relevé rétrospectif des élèves des écoles canadiennes et moyenne de fréquentation, par provinces

						re total des				vinces
Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	³Que.		-		1021 107	B.C.	Nine
Année	I.PE.	NE.	NB.	Qué.	4Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	С.В.	Provinces— Neuf provinces
1811		5 514	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
1824. 1829.	-	5,514 12,000	-	18,410		-		_	_	-
1835 1845	-	15,292	15,924	37,000	_	-	_		_	5
1846	-	33,960	- 10,022	2 60,000	-		-	1, -	_	
1850 1852	2	_	3 - 1		2 151,891 179,857	_	-	_	-	
1864		² \$5,405 50,574	30,632	-	-	-	-	-		7
1866 1867	_	65,869	30,263 31,364	_	403,339		_	_	401	718,000
1868 1871		68,612 75,995	31,988 2 33,981	205,530	_	817	-		-	-
1872	-	73,638	39,837	010 000	462,630		-	_	2 514	803,000
1873 1881	21,501 22,414	74,297 78,828	42,611 65,631	216,992 227,935	489,404	2 4, 919	_	_	1,028 2,571	891,000
1886 1891	22,414 $22,330$	85,714 83,548	68,367 68,992	265,513	502,840	15,926 23,871		553 652	4,471	-
1892	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507 506,726	23,243	6,	170	9,260 10,773	993,000 993,383
1894 1895	22,221 22,250	98,701 $100,555$	69,648 68,761	274,915 286,180	506,726 509,213	32, 680 35, 371		721 972	12,613 $13,482$	1,028,225 1,047,784
1896	22 138 20,779	101,032	68,297	293,584	506.515	37.9871		796	14,460	1,056,809
1901	19,956	98,410 98,768	66,689 65,951	314,881 326,183	492,534 487,880 484,351	51,888 57,409	33,	191	23,615 24,499	1,083,000 1,113,837
1904	19,031 19,272	96,886 $100,252$	65,278 66,897	329,666 $335,768$	484,351 487,635	58,574 63,287	25.191	033	25,787 27,354	1,120,606
1905 1906	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	24,254 28,784	28,522	1,149,909 1,173,009
1907 1908	19,036 18,012	100,007 100,105	66,422 66,383	347, 614 352, 944	493, 791 501, 641	67,144 71,031	31,275 37,622 47,086	34,338 39,653	30,039 33,223	1,196,013
1909. 1910.	18,073 17,932	101,680 102,035	67,735 68,154	367,012 374,547	507, 219 510, 700	73,044 76,247	55,116 65,392	46,048 55,307	36,227	1,230,169 1,272,204 1,310,117
1911	17,397	102,910	68,951	389.123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	39,670 49,451	1,310,117
1913	17,555 19,069	105,269 106,351	69,663 70,622	411,784 435,895	542,822 561,927	83,679 93,954	101,463 113,985	79,909 89,910	57,384 61,957	1,469,752 1,552,976
1914 1915	18,402	107,768	- 72,013	448,087	569,030	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,601,035
1916 1917	18,362 18,190	109,189 109,032	73,007 71,981	464,447 $463,390$	560,340 561,865	106,588	129,439 142,617	99,201 107,727	64,570 65,118	1,622,351 1,646,508
1918 1	17,861 17,587	108,097 106,982	71,981 71,782 71,029	467,508 486,201	564,655 584,724	109,925 $114,662$	151,326 164,219	111,109 121,567	67,516	1,669,776
1919 1920	17,354	108,096	72,988	495,887	604,923	123,452	174,925	[135,750]	72,006 79,243	1,738,977 1,812,618
1922	17,510 $18,323$	109,483 114,229	73,712 77,774	512,651 530,705	632, 123 654, 893	129,015 136,876	184,871 183,935	⁵ 124,328 142,902	85,950 91,919	1,869,643 1,951,556
1923 1924.	17,742 17,281	114,458 111,594	78,753 79,265	537,406	667,922	142,369	194,313 204,154	148,045	94,888	1.995.896
1925	17,427	112,352	80, 145	541,485 548,519	671,311 677,458	144,491 145,834	206,595	147,373 6 147,796	96,204 97,954	2,013,158 2,034,080
1926 1927	17,324 17,210	112,391 112,556	80,769 80,690	552,832	686,285	$ \begin{array}{c c} 148,279 \\ 148,763 \end{array} $	213,404 $218,560$	150,526 154,380	101,688 105,008	2,063,498
				nce-Moye	enne quotid	ienne de fré			100,000	
1871		43,612	-1	- 1	-	- 1		- 1	_	-
1873 1881		41,392 43,461	36,688	_	222,534	-		_	575 1,367	
1891	12,898 12,986	49,347 50,975		205,623	-	12,443		-	5,135	4
1892 1895	13,250	54,007	-	221,168	-	12,976 19,516		_	6,227 8,610	
1901	13,412 12,330	54,016 53,643	37,473	220,969 $232,255$	275,234	20,247 27,550		_	9,254 15,335	669 000
1903	12.112	55,213 54,000	38,032 37,567	243,123 246,319	275,385 273,815	36,479 31,326	16, 20,		16,627	669,000 704,000
1896. 1896. 1901. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.	11,722 11,627	56,342	39.402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13.375	17,071 18,871	$705,000 \ 724,171$
1906	11,903 11,543	59,165 57,173	38,482 38,790	263,111 266,510	285,330 284,998	34,947 37,279	15,770 19,841	14,782 17,310	19,809 20,459	743,496 $754,060$
1908	11,647	58,343 61,787	40,202 42,501	271,019 285,729	292,052 295,352	40,691 41,405	26,081 28,998	18,923	23,473	. 782,584
1910	11,543 11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747 305,648	43,885	34,517	22,225 29,611	25,662 $28,423$	$815,44_{9}$ $849,34_{4}$
1911	10,511	61,250 65,686	42.791	301,6781	305,648 330,474	45,303 48,163	38 2781	32,556 45,888	32,517 $43,072$	870 807
1914	11,003 11,170	65,686 66,599	44,375 44,534	324, 447 344, 657	330,474 346,509	58,778	65,000	54,582	49.090	969,38 ₀ 1,041,10 ₈
1911 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	11,694	70,361 69,227 70,118 67,923 65,906 66,442 78,238 79,410 83,472 79,509 80,318	47,889 48,069	360,897 373,364 367,468 369,057 365,803 372,377 397,172	365,959 355,364 369,081 329,972 388,768 396,141 446,396	48, 163 58, 778 68, 250 66, 561 69, 209 69, 968 72, 072 88, 563 86, 137 95, 433 95, 787 103, 775 104, 312	56,005 65,006 72,113 71,522 88,758	61,112 60,271	52,494 50,880	1,041,108 1,111,075 1,140,793 1,141,065
1917	11,319	70,118	46,860 46,515 45,797	367,468 369,057	369,081 329,979	69,209	88,758	60,271 65,374 68,480	52,577 54,748	1,141,063
1919	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,141,005 $1,107,465$ $1,179,517$ $1,237,143$ $1,335,456$ $1,335,456$
1920	10,991	78, 238	46,950	372,377	396,141 446,396	86, 137	101,355	82,417 89,401	59,791 68,597	1,237,143
1922	12,338	79,410	51,590 53,611	421,604 422,159	470,073 474,859	95,433	98,791 101,355 113,412 119,041 130,499 139,782 144,650	100,515	75,528	1,425,534 $1,425,534$ $1,458,266$
1924	11,783	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,410	103,775	139,782	105,852	77,752 79,262	$1,458,26^{2}$ $1,506,69^{6}$
1925 1926	11,694 11,347 11,319 11,334 10,908 10,991 11,446 12,338 11,763 11,783 12,259 11,823	80,446	58,182 58,346	437,988 443,255	496,355 498,662	104,312	144,650 152,430	05,374 68,489 74,776 82,417 89,401 100,515 105,364 105,852 107,880 110,928 115,125	79,262 82,721 85,293	1,506,696 1,524,668 1,547,995 1,547,995
1927	11,777	81,426	60,426	-	- 1	106,809 106,793	152,430 157,392	220,120.	88,306	1,011,002
1 Commi	on School S	vstem forn	ned 2 F	ree School	System es	tablished	3 Primas	ry School o	nles AN	Lot including

¹ Common School System formed. vocational schools. ⁵ Half year only. ⁶ Including Private Schools from 1925. ¹ Ecoles 6!émentaires organisées. ⁹ Ecoles libres établises. ⁵ Ecoles primaires seulement. ⁶ Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925. ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles. ⁶ Six mois seulement. ⁶ Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADES—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR DEGRÉS

6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1927, ou l'année la plus rapprochée 6.-Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the Year 1927, or the latest year reported

Un- classi- fied	Non- classi- fiés	09	1	1	835	233,594	1	1,980	t	1	36,469
	Total classified Total classifiés	1 17,150	112,556	80,728	70,592	670,020 233,	148,763	218,560	154,380	105,008	1,577,757
Total	second- ary Secon- daires	1,509	11,970	4,035	4,982	86,948	13,420	20,036	16,488	13,590	172,978
	Element- Secondary Elémen- Secondary Elémen- Secondaries	15,625	100,586	76,693	65,610	583,072	135,343	196,544	137,892	91,418	30,664 287,034 181,270 157,053 172,999 177,163 154,090 122,720 120,390 75,761 48,765 38,568 9,448 1,402,783 172,978 1,577,757 36,469
es	XII	1	526	80	1	5,549	450	1,548	1,093	194	9,448
y Grad	XI	ŝ	1,953	809	1,066	21,742	2,923	4,484	3,165	2,426	38,568
Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires	×	740	3,936	1,146	2,299 1,617 1,066	56,539 36,514 22,707 21,742	3,990	5,629	4,756	4,244	48,765
Sec	XI	769	5,555	1,992	2,299	36,514	6,057	8,375	7,474	6,726	75,761
	VIII	1,500	6,945	3,357	3,395	56,539	9,702	17,388	11,430	10,134	120,390
ires	VIII	1,603	8,217	4,083	5,850	58,679	9,617	12,235	12,118	10,318	122,720
slémenta	VI	1,784	10,593	4,779	7,371	69,566	14,490	19,409	15,193	10,902	154,090
Degrés (>	1,980	12,054	11,199	8,728	74,917	16,824	23,068	16,722	11,671	177,163
Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires	IV	1,726	12,837	12,318	9,370	61,460	17,948	27,776	18,126	11,438	172,999
mentary	Ш	1,762	12,738	12,772	8,966	45,543	18,273	27,005	18,793	11,204	157,053
Elei	Ħ	1,871	12,507	11,649	8,252	75,181	17,844	24,958	18,120	10,888	181,270
	Н	3,399	24,695	16,536	11,594	112,607	30,645	45,308	27,390	14,860	287,034
* Prep.		ı	1	1	2,084	28,580	1	4	1	i	30,664
Year	Année	1927	1927	1927	1926	1926-27	1927	1927	1927	1927	1
Province		P. E. Island—Ile du PEdouard	Nova Scotia-Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick-NouvBrunswick	Que. (Protestant Sch.)—Qué. (protestantes)	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia—Colombie Britann.	Total sampled—Total classifiés.

¹ Not including 292 in P.W.C. ² These include 2,650 in fifth classes in Ontario who were not classified by grade. In addition to these there were 2,652 in night high schools. This makes a total in secondary grades for Outario of 25,550. Adding the 16,417 in Catholic Complementary grades (see below) the total in secondary grades in Canada would be 194,998. If the day technical pupils in other provinces than Outario and the high school publis in classical colleges, other preparatory schools and Catholic Normal schools in Quebec, Normal schools in N.B. and University preparatory courses throughout are added, this total increases roughly by 27,000 making about 221,000 high school pupils in all. ³ Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten in Saskatchewan.

econes curson. Costa dome pour l'Untario un total de 92,550 dans les degrés secondaires. En ajoutant les 16,417 dans les degrés complômentaires catholiques (voir an-dessous) le total dans les degrés secondâmentaires catholiques (voir an-dessous) le total dans les degrés secondâmentaires catholiques (voir an-dessous) le total dans les autres provinces que le 10 tantos de constant des constant de const One comprend has 922 au Frince of Wales College. ² Comprenant 2,650 dans les cinquièmes classes de l'Ontario et qui n'ont pas été classifiés par degrés. Il y avait de plus 2,952 aux hautes deus de 92,550 dans les degrés secondaires complémentaires cataloriques (voir au-deasseus) le total dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 194,998. Avoc les élèves des écoles techniques de jour dans les autres provinces que l'Ontario et les élèves dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 194,998. Avoc les élèves dans les decrés secondaires pour tout et les dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 194,998. ¹ Ne comprend pas 292 au Prince of Wales College.

6.-Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.-Concluded s.-Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, etc.-fin

—2	Preparatory	'Inferi Cours in	¹ Inferior course Cours inferieur	Intermed	Intermediate course Cours moyen	¹ Superior course Cours supérieur		¹Complementary course Cours supplémentaire	tary course ementaire		Unclassi-	- onding
olic	Prépara- toire	1st year 1ère année	2nd year 2ème année	3rd year 3ème année	4th year 4ème année	5th year 5ème année	6th year 6ème année	7th year 7ème année	8th year 8ème année	Total	Non	Ecoles primaires (catholiques)
Flementary	62,777	61.377	66. 738	8.00	34.061	14.118	2000	981	33.9	309.560		10 221 Elfmentaires
Complementary							_	8,165	6,939	168,624		- Complimentaires
Total	85,312	84,033	93,474	84,613	58,367	31,751	17,217	9,146	7,271	471,184	10,221	Total

and model courses; the complementary course consequently correspondence in relativistic scales is exact since changes were made. The correspondence in either courses of studies at the time the new divisions were made. The complementary grades. The correspondence in neither cas is exact since changes were made in the province, this course of studies at the time the new divisions were made. The complementary grades are really high school grades, although they are not considered as secondary grades in the province, this non-professional, or what would be considered in collections. The chief it is school training in this complementary course, while those taking their diplomas from the normal schools receive their first school training in the row and schools receive their their standing in the row and schools remains expected in the row and schools receive their improfessional, or what when the reports of stools themselves. The non-classification of 10,221 pupils was due to such causes as the enrolment of pupils after the imprecious exacts of the reports of such classification is made. The same applies to the protestant schools. The non-classification in other provinces where not elsewhere explained, is due to various causes, e.g., a different method of grading in some rural schools, etc. intermediate and superior courses form the elementary course in Catholic schools in Quebec and correspond roughly to what were known formerly as the elementary

our companion can be considered and the construction of the constr 1 Les classes inférieure, intermédiaire et supérieure du cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques de Québec correspondent à ce qui était autrefois appelé le cours élémentaire et modèle. le cours complementaire correspondant aux anciens degrés académiques. Dans aucun cas la correspondance n'est exaste à cause des changements intervenus dans les cours lors de la nouvelle divi-

GRADE—AGE DISTRIBUTION

7.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1927 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

				No	. of Pupil	is enrolle	d whose	age was			
No.	Province or part of Province	Under 5 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.
		Moins de 5 ans	5 ans	6 ans	7 ans	8 ans	9 ans	10 ans	11 ans	12 ans	13 ans
1	P.E.I.: Urban or graded	-	49	370	558	. 585	607	629	603	679	612
2 3	Rural ungraded Total	-	195 244	652 1,022	977 1,535	1,121 1,706	1,188 1,795	1,102 1,731	1,166 1,769	1,106 1,785	1,072 1,684
4 6	N.S.: Cities and towns Rural and villages Total		1,214 1,462 2,676	3,492 4,120 7,612	4,825 5,853 10,678		4,648 6,005 10,653	4,818 6,087 10,905		4,757 6,048 10,805	4,813 6,047 10,860
8	N.B.: Urban or graded	-	-	4,154	4,399	4,299	4,097	4,391	4,431	4,365	4,146
9 10	Rural ungraded Total	=	=	4,380 8,534	4,161 8,560	4,341 8,640	4,293 8,390			3,912 8,277	3,422 7,568
11 12 13 14 15	Que.: ¹ Primary Schools:— Roman Catholic Protestant Total ² Classical Colleges ² Indep. Classical Schools.	٠	79,935 10,047 89,982 –					50,248 50,926 601,174 2.138 95			
16 17 18 19 20	Ont.: Public Schools— Cities	1, 131 163 12 172		21,099 7,153 2,222 18,854	18,590 6,903 2,741 22,888	7,595 2,409	19,781 7,670 2,501 23,967		8,264 2,597	7,753 2,369	16,911 6,288 1,966 18,727
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Separate Schools:— Cities. Towns. Villages. Rural Continuation Schools. Full time day Voc. Other Sec. Schools Total	5	1,277 398 49 645 - - 26,946	4,766 2,442 182 1,920 - - 58,538	5,075 2,789 215 2,556 - - 61,757	2,814 191	2,672 198 2,539 -	5,360 2,707 200 2,482 5 - 16 66,697	2,527 218 2,414 79 7 324	5,253 2,513 189 2,313 424 267 2,031 66,790	4,233 2,148 196 2,004 1,308 1,644 6,358 61,783
30	Man		1,234	10,282	14,692	14,788	15,101	15,964	15,649	16,296	14,942
31 32 33 34 35 36	Sask.: Cities	34 78	352 70 463 1,418 - 2,303	2,082 1,513 2,628 7,921 - 14,144	2,888 2,001 3,724 14,272 - 22,885	2,882 2,121 3,745 14,297 - 23,045	2,784 2,156 3,821 14,131 - 22,892	2,901 2,189 3,837 14,036 - 22,963	2,903 2,215 3,708 13,477 3 22,306	2,950 2,27 3,668 13,382 87 22,359	2,400 2,061 3,475 12,324 544 20,804
37	Alta	-	587	8,239	16,183	16,048	15,698	16,257	15,367	16,225	14,921

¹ Figures of 19?6—Chiffres de 1926. ² Figures of 1927—Chiffres de 1927.

7.—Ages of Pupils enrolled in Schools in Cana da, 1927 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport

									1		1
		No	mbre d'é	lèves inse	erits âgés	de			Unclas- sified		
14 yrs. 14 ans	15 yrs. 15 ans	16 yrs. 16 ans	17 yrs. 17 ans	18 yrs. 18 ans	19 yrs. 19 ans	20 yrs. 20 ans	21 yrs. or over 21 ans ou plus	Total classi- fiés	Non classi- fiés	Province ou partie de province	No.
599	463	346	186	56	5	1		6,348		I.P.E.: Urbaines ou à classes	
958 1,557	689 1, 152	399 745	138 324	33 89	3 8	2 3	1 1	10,802	19 19	multiples.	. 2
4,489 4,996 9,485	3,799 3,805 7,604	2,859 2,294 5,153	1,185	751 408 1,139	261 146 407	81 40 121	18	60,680		N.E.: Cités et villes Rurales et villages Total	
3,397	2,371	1,574	701	216	36	12	5	42,594	-	N.B: Urbaines ou à classe multiples.	8
2,578 5,975		793 2,367		84 300	20 56	3 15			_	Rurales, à classe uniq.	10
7, 46, 3,	649 554 203 199 297	2, 13,	807 588 395 444 175		2, 2,	766 312 078 013 186		481,405 71,427 552,832 9,794 751		Québec: Ecoles primaires: Catholiques Protestantes Total Col. classiques Ecoles indépendantes classiques. Ont.: Ecoles publiques	13 14
11,188 4,037 1,302 13,050	2,188 745	2,422 880 248 2,269	161 56	31	35 4 6 27	-	-	1,396,704 70,608 22,449 204,891	11,793 4,323 1,258 13,951	Cités Villes Villages	17 18 19
3,195 1,551 145 1,418 1,987 3,787	709 99	678 291 42 339 1,815 3,589	69 11 117 1,079	7 4 49 453	22	- - - - 47 142	- - - - 38 208		379	Villes	22 23 24 25 26
10,585 52,235		9,872 22,445			1,497 2,101	443 632				Autres écolessecond	28 29
12,745	8,615	4,673	2,229	908	374		271	148,763	-	Man	30
1,597 1,85 3,089 10,938 1,145 18,621	1,454 2,616 5,89 1,414	241 977 1,609 1,659 1,385 5,871	614 892 560 1,080	397 196 680	185 58 349	35	36 71 38 136	22,083 37,931 124,711 6,931	69 143 1,760 1,975	Villages Rurales Secondaires	33 34 34 34
12,997	10,149	5,648	3,359	1,527	621	243	311	154,380	-	Alberta	3

8.—State Controlled Schools in Canada:¹ Distribution of 1,391,698 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927 8.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administrafif au Canada:¹ Répartition de 1,391,698 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1927

					ntary G élémen						ondary grés sec				Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	ıiı	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4 5 6	1,320 16,732 7,897	448 16,793 92,236	116		- 36	- 1		-	-	- - -	- 1 - 1	-	-	1,768 33,642 107,530	-	1,768 33,642 107,530
7	2,311 792 336 153 23 19 22	81,865 36,950 14,482 7,031 3,160 1,886 1,079	53,342 30,224 14,286 6,671	21,268 40,723 27,685 14,391 8,427	13,531 33,427 39,956 27,857 17,310	16,227 34,217 38,535 29,478	3,064 15,793 30,907 34,777	277 3,092 13,988 26,282	1 26 417 4,177 15,202 27,713		1 29 380 2,641	- - - 4 296	- - - - 13	134,862 138,541 138,786 142,630 139,709 137,118 117,098	39 572 3,909	140,281 $141,027$
7-J3	2 -1 -	146, 453 517 239 113 41	881 338 100 31	2,014 780 245 56	5,117 1,879 496 121	10,365 4,418 1,483 392	15,273 6,269 1,792 289	20,011 9,924 3,124 567	29,966 19,041 7,371 1,722	18,782 17,925 9,634 3,241	12,556 10,842 5,768	6,244 10,080 8,739	80 411 1,430 2,658	84,146 42,888 14,725 3,219	28,635 37,136 31,986 20,406	112,781 80,024 46,711 23,625
14-17 18 19	3	910 23 58	22	3,095 26 30	31	16,658 94 64	23,623 63 64	33,626 91 57	58, 100 334 136	49,582 846 468		4,892	2,309	684	118163 10,070 6,625	263,141 10,754 7,084
Total	29,609	256,921	161219	136719	151170	156227	134352	105482	106106	66,567	42,908	35,213	9,205	1,237,805	153893	1,391,698

¹ Seven provinces—Sept provinces.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 9.—Prince Edward Island Schools, 1927—Ecoles de l'He du Prince-Edouard, 1927

				_	ry Grae - ementai					_	Grades ndaires		 Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Un- classi- fied — Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	240 932 1,065 621 300 127 57 33 13 6 4	4 777 349 603 429 209 109 53 25 10 1 2	- 10 89 328 489 387 221 133 54 35 10 6	- 26 124 328 448 362 224 136 52 17 8	- 5 22 198 398 487 405 246 148 48 16 4 4 1	- - 6 39 135 320 463 389 272 119 35 5 1	2 12 20 151 296 435 373 201 83 29 - 1	- - - 7 59 1552 269 410 342 187 62 62 10	- - 1 23 96 188 225 165 56 15	- - - 2 3 20 61 177 242 166 62 6 1	1 2 8 8	244 1,019 1,534 1,706 1,795 1,731 1,766 1,7567 1,306 742 338 101 122 2 2	3 26 6 116 249 402 222 77 6 1	244 1,022 1,535 1,706 1,795 1,731 1,769 1,785 1,684 1,557 1,152 324 89 8 8 3 1
Total	3,399	1,871	1,762	1,726	1,980	1,784	1,603	1,500	769	740	16	15,625	1,509	17,150

Unclassified by age and grade, 11 G., 8 B.=19. 11 filles et 8 garçons, en tout 19, non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 10.—Nova Scotia Schools, 1927—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

		1	egrés é	-	ades					-	y Grad condair			Total	
Age I ((a) I	(b) II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5. 2, 6. 5, 7. 3, 8. 1, 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	,576 3,225 2 450 1 209 90 51 30 16 6 3 2 - 1	13	45 618 2,356 3,398 2,643 1,670 974 597 260 1188 53 3 2	- 6 84 632 2,120 3,185 2,716 1,160 674 302 85 25 1	- 1 6 91 585 2,033 2,999 2,561 1,876 1,106 548 209 28 7 7 7	- - 1 6 93 557 1,722,646 2,508 1,746 920 321 63 3 2	- - - 1 7 111 457 1,521 2,334 1,900 1,258 481 123 19 5 - -		- - - 1 16 110 483 1,254 1,651 1,303 577 125 25 9	- - - - 1 1 3 73 298 899 1,202 946 370 111 20 12	- - - - - - 2 34 168 500 589 425 163 51 21		19 3 3		113 2,676 7,612 10,678 10,608 10,658 10,905 10,872 10,805 10,860 9,485 7,664 5,153 2,808 1,139 407 121 157

11.-New Brunswick Schools, 1927-Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

					y Grac					ondar grés se				Total	
Age	I	11	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elementary Elémentaires	dary —	Total
5	7,463 4,289 2,261 1,119 672 338 206 113 45 17 5 6 2	999 3,221 2,978 1,862 1,115 703 418 211 90 39 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 68 983 2,759 2,902 2,284 1,631 1,084 621 2 99 94 30 105 2	- 4 66 594 2,024 2,549 2,468 2,015 1,434 758 286 87 25 4 2	1 46 448 1,583 1,738 1,894 1,965 1,658 1,020 565 202 57 15 2 2 3	- - 2 33 355 1,280 1,271 985 53 238 63 17 4 - - - 4,779	2 26 331 1,095 1,137 867 428 151 37 7 2 2 4,083	- - - 1 47 272 889 973 669 357 118 26 4 1	- - - 2 22 22 22 195 589 616 380 139 7 3 3 7	- - - 14 135 361 379 194 51 7 2 2 3	2 3 123 304 234 91 177 6 2 809	- - - - 1 35 33 16 2 2 1	8,534 8,560 8,640 8,380 8,585 8,536 8,255 7,357 5,221 2,791 1,269 421 103 23 3 5	2 22 211 754 1,101 1,098 600 197 33 122 5	8,534 8,560 8,640 8,390 8,588 8,277 7,975 3,892 2,367 1,021 300 80,728

The data of Table 11 exclude most of the ungraded schools as they did not classify their pupils according to the eightfour grade system. The classification of these pupils is shown in Table 23.

Le tableau 11 ne comprend pas la plupart des écoles à classe unique parce qu'elles ne classifient pas leurs élèves selon le système des huit formes. La classification de ces élèves est donnée dans le tableau 23.

GRADE—AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 12.—Ontario Schools, 1926-27—Ecoles d'Ontario, 1926-27

					ary G — ément							Grade		Spe- cial pupils		Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	11	III	IV	V	vi	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Spé- ciaux	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4	2,005 681 300 133 18 16 177 - 1	10300 46612 31919 13780 5011: 2450 107: 626 357 140 755 28 10 2	23349 24221 12465 5634 2584 1361 691 324 119 30 9 6	3984 2292 1044 435 190 78 10 7 6	17464 14788 8417 4928 2486 1197 429 168 27 10 3	11611 6508 3161 1184 417 63 5 12	18425 16001 10687 5841 2271 808 99 17 5	16162 13740 8894 4086 1468 189 26 7	15817 14278 8224 3200 595 108 10 -		26 335 2,142 5,467 6,931 4,770 2,049 679 222 39				34,272 16,578 6,197	- - - 36 510 3,183 10,436 17,963 26,744 16,248	66,790 61,783

^{1 19} and over—19 et plus.

13.-Manitoba Schools, 1926-Ecoles du Manitoba, 1926

Prim. I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XI Elementary Cary Cary Cary Cary Cary Cary Cary C						ary Gr — émenta						condar grés se				Total	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age	Prim,	I	П	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	tary Elémen-	dary Secon-	Total
Total 1,029 26,983 16,946 18,083 17,537 16,278 13,047 8,555 8,940 5,887 4,000 3,056 403 127,398 13,346 140.	6	381 306 111 36 200 5 3 5	8,688 8,886 4,490 2,039 994 485 323 162 71 41 200 111 9 9 5 26	3,556 5,785 3,584 1,788 890 483 292 128 41 13 5 5	494 3, 362 5, 659 4, 119 2, 073 1, 259 663 289 30 16 6 6	466 3,131 5,220 3,952 2,352 1,359 721 216 69 19 8 4 4 2	27 515 2,887 4,834 3,871 2,371 1,226 384 103 27 16 8	470 2,448 3,959 3,315 1,926 656 177 32 13 4 4	346 1,671 2,935 2,219 1,003 273 61 10 6 2 2	753 2,185 3,102 1,890 714 137 33 16 3 5	110 624 1,674 1,883 1,054 382 103 27 15 6	80 496 1,246 1,235 629 228 55 19	3 64 391 818 861 537 235 84 63	24 75 143 79 41 222	9,444 13,265 14,242 14,993 15,531 15,127 14,674 13,287 9,682 4,320 1,399 308 100 54 23 63	- - - 9 112 707 2,234 3,544 3,182 2,015 947 358	886 9,444 13,265 14,242 14,993 15,531 15,136 14,786 14,786 17,864 4,581 2,323 1,047 412 163 161

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 14.—Saskatchewan Schools, 1927—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan en 1927

Age I II III 4			ires			De	grés se	y Grad condair		7.	Гotal	
5. 2,290 13 - 6. 13,495 619 2 7. 16,697 5,235 90 8. 7,404 8,986 5,52 9 2,832 5,435 8,49	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	ıx	x	XI	XII °	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 47 1,066 4 5,022 4 7,917 4 5,933 5 3,625 0 1,988 8 1,126 5 365 4 49 0 13 13 6 6	984 4,152 6,547 5,266 3,210 1,963 741 99 36 5	1,097 3,760 5,598 4,506 2,917 1,138 185 49 12 8 3	- - 13 155 929 2,822 3,557 2,932 1,467 272 54 12	457 2,128 4,479 5,426 3,411 1,093 256 54 20 9	- - - 1 26 338 1,465 2,399 1,256 450 141 37 14 15	987 1,754 1,452 747 268 82 17 19			.32 5 3	1 26 372 1,743 3,743 4,711 4,113 2,777 1,553 680 266 236	114 2, 303 14, 144 22, 885 23, 045 22, 892 22, 963 22, 359 20, 804 18, 621 12, 098 5, 871 3, 213 1, 660 716 298 289

15.—Alberta Schools, 1927—Ecoles de l'Alberta 1927

				mentai rés élér	•					condar; rés sec				Total	
Age	1	11	Ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total.	584 7,957 11,621 4,558 1,374 678 270 144 95 52 27 23 3 2 2 2 27,390	3,806 1,565 565 422 179 60 43 11 2 5	3,844 6,597 4,256 1,728 1,039 482 268 104 24 3 3	7 1 25 523 3, 338 5, 849 4,009 2, 324 1, 155 589 264 300 11 2 5 1	3,220 5,142 3,870 2,207 1,103 493 74 32 3 1	2,040 927 203 33 13 3 4 6	- - 3 51 6118 2,715 3,919 2,826 1,481 396 74 17 111 3 4	6 83 791 2,642 3,762 2,855 935 257 53 16 11,430		1,562 1,037 365 116 38 54		12 111 380 244 188 71 87	98 40 24 29		587 8, 239 16, 183 16, 048 15, 698 16, 257 16, 225 14, 921 12, 997 10, 149 3, 359 1, 527 621 243 3111

3. GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS

16.—Graded Schools in Canada: Distribution of 673,040 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927 16.—Ecoles classes multiples du Canada: Répartition des 673,040 élèves par âge et par degré en 1927

				Eleme Degrés	_							y Grac econda			Total	l
Age	K. and K.P.													Elemen- tary	Secon- dary	
	Е.М. Р.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elémen- taires	Secon- daires	Total
4 5 6		121 8,031 45,709	52		- 19	-			-	-	-	-		1,402 23,943 56,383		1,402 23,943 56,383
7 8 9 10 11 12 13		4,495 2,162 909	23,258 11,937 5,282 2,540 1,330	3,350 14,242 15,699 10,327 5,405 3,153 1,549	8,142 17,024 16,909 11,072 7,038	1,438 9,323 17,690 16,813 12,012	1,489 8,787 15,914 15,566	1,692 8,101 13,789	15 190 2,349 8,158 13,437	439			- - - - 13	58,869 59,898 60,265 63,146 63,114 61,606 50,963	24 456 3,183 11,562	64,789
Total 7-13	2,051	51,826	67,114	53,725	65,104	65,006	52,256	36,630	24,149	12,232	2,691	289	13	417,861	15,225	433,086
14 15 16 17 Total	1	133 69 18 12	105 38	263 98	733 250	2,314 1,015	2,654 875	1,652	7,869 3,349	11,367 5,778	9,042 6,978	5,452 8,228	364 1,219	7,296	21,387 26,225 22,203 13,937	56,510 44,658 29,499 15,439
14-17	3	232	430	1,048	2,935	8,177	9,591	15,186	24,752	31,969	25,814	22,210	3,759	62,354	83,752	146,106
18 19		2	6	10 5	10 8	65 36		45 19	131 41	439 268		3,534 2,045			7,081 4,614	7,376 4,744
Total	25,337	105,922	71,992	54,912	68,076	73,284	61,892	51,880	49,073	44,908	30,119	28,078	7,567	562,368	110,672	673,040

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade-Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

17.—Rural Schools in Canada: Distribution of 423,534 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1927 17.—Ecoles rurales du Canada: Répartition des 423,534 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1927

				Eleme Degrés							ndary ésseco				Total	
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4 5 6	39 711 1,374				- 16	- - 1	1 1 1		1.1.1	-		1 1 1	1.1.1	366 8,226 33,464	, 1 <u>1</u>	366 8,226 33,464
7		3,197 1,496 865	17,216 10,897 5,651 2,676 1,502	12,768 8,983 5,185	8,824	10,420 $11,746$ $9,725$	5,904	1,323 4,923 8,107	- 11 214 1,651 5,500 9,449	90 506	- - 1 12 26 187	1 3		46,545 48,353 47,830 47,696 46,106 44,694 38,670	15 102 533 1,503	46,545 48,353 47,830 47,711 46,208 45,227 40,173
Total 7–13. 14		58,508 261 102 52 15	417 149 38	793 324 93	1,905 666 147	3,473	5,384	6,113 3,014 803	10,295	, , ,	226 542 1,080 1,067 714	35 100 234	2 11 25 37	319,894 28,641 13,941 4,334 994	2,153 2,717 3,412 2,649 1,510	322,047 31,358 17,353 6,983 2,504
Total 14–17 18		430 10 15	6		2,759 11 12	5,039 10 11	8,038 11 10	19	19,696 117 25	134		171	75 28 39	191	10,288 613 333	58,198 804 429
Total	3,243	96,626	54,161	44,931	47,431	49,943	44,220	32,929	36,663	8,298	4,033	914	142	410,147	13,387	423,534

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 18.—Prince Edward Island. All graded schools, 1927—He du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classes multiples, 1927

8	ш	IV									
6			V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	Elemen tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
	8 1	3	102 165 173 107 69 21 4 2	- - 6 23 82 185 157 95 43 10 4 1	3 8 8 24 83 151 123 65 26 12 - - - 495	115 59 18 4 - 1	- - - - 1 7 42 88 105 87 36 8		36 5 - 1	1 1 8 8 47 118 210 239 150 511 5 5 829	49 370 558 585 607 629 608 679 612 599 463 346 186 56 5

19.—Prince Edward Island. Ungraded schools, 1927—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classe unique, 1927

				mentar rés élé	_						Grades ndaires		Total Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	Unclas- sified — Non classifié	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5	191 581 617 370 195 71 38 23 5 4 4 1	4 59 255 370 241 123 61 38 17 6 6 1	-9 75 245 298 221 142 73 36 17 7 7 3	- 24 109 243 261 184 119 82 30 11 4 1	- 5 19 169 296 322 232 232 139 79 27 12 2 1 1 1	- 6 33 112 238 278 232 177 76 6 25 1	- - 2 9 12 127 213 284 250 136 57 17 - 1	6 522 112 203 261 227 128 44 6 6		2 2 2 15 15 31 72 90 52 19 11 1	3 1 1 - - - 1 2 8 8 - 1	195 649 976 1,121 1,121 1,102 1,164 1,082 825 486 231 655 7 2 1 1 1	2 18 69 131 192 168 722 266 1	195 652 652 777 1,121 1,188 1,102 1,166 1,106 1,107 958 889 399 138 33 3 2 1

Unclassified by age and grade 11 boys 8 girls=19—11 garçons et 8 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 20.—Nova Scotia Urban Schools, 1927—Ecoles urbaines de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

A					ntary C					y Grad condair		Total				
Age	I (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. ——————————————————————————————————	20 1,151 2,467 1,581 425 133 46 16 9 9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 61 856 1,774 1,083 537 238 87 54 34 15 7 7 1 1	2 166 1, 313 1, 965 1, 284 671 359 162 86 34 17 10 1	1, 698 1, 355 802 452 238 111 45 20 1			16 134 699 1,246 1,198 909 477 171 27 2 1			- - - - 2 16 168 532 790 667 293 65 8 3	435 662 515 221 52 4	291 103 36 14		1,116 256 41 9 - 1		24 1,214 3,492 4,825 4,613 4,648 4,818 4,757 4,813 4,489 2,859 1,623 1,6

21.—Nova Scotia Rural and Village Schools, 1927—Ecoles rurales et de village de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

				ì	}											
4	80	9	-	-		-	-		-	***		-	,	89	-	89
5	1,340	103	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,462	- 1	1,462
6	2,699	1,067	305	42	6	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	4,120	-	4,120
7	1,995	2,038	1,268	464	81	6	1	-		-	-	- 1	-	5,853	-	5,853
8	800	1.523	1,721	1,353	501	90	6	1		-	-	-	-	5,995	-	5,995
9	317	820	1,359	1,700	1,249	476		7		-	-			6,005	-	6,005
10	163	459	786	1,288	1,632	1,224	423	99	11	1	1	-	-	6,085		6,087
11	74	224	424	868	1,378	1,627	1,028		92	14	1		-	6,067	15	6,082
12	42	137	248	522	943	1,359	1 400	937	364	94	2	-	-	5,952	96	6,048
13	21	71	173	359	616	981	1,310		883		57	1	-	5,674		6,047
14	16	42	91	149	370	540	837	967	1,060	722	185		-	4,072	924	4,996
15	4	19	31	73	153	276	443	600			464	71	-	2,409	1,396	3,805
16	3	9	10	33	40	98	150	223	385	636	540			951	1,343	2,294
17	2	-	2	2	16	18	36	68	145	284	431	179	2	289	896	1,185
18	-	1	-	. 1	-	5	1	10	24	60	169	134	3	42	366	408
19	-			-	-	3	1	1	5	17	59	60	-	10	136	146
20	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		1	6	16	15	_	3	37	40
21	1	-	are.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	7	-	2	16	18
Total	7,557	6,522	6,437	6,855	6,986	6,705	5,713	4,525	3,780	3,011	1,833	650	6	55,080	5,600	60,680
	.,	.,	-,	.,	.,	.,		,		, ,	,		_	,		,

22.—New Brunswick Graded Schools, 1927—Ecoles à classes multiples, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

	I	Elemen	tary G	rades-	-Degré	s élém	entaire	s	Sec.	Grade	s—Deg	sec.	Total			
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total	
6. 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 220 221	3,630 1,818 806 332 234 102 73 33 7 6	1,907 1,450 695 412 212 127 66 25 9 6	1,306 819 499 342 163 69 21 7 1	41 415 1,408 1,288 987 591 394 171 59 8 1	339 1,344 1,209 935 666 358 123 35 5 - -	281 1, 121 1, 109 863 454 196 47 10 2	- - 12 269 955 982 732 352 131 25 4	774 837 520 267 74 12 2 1	362 127 35 7 2 -	135 360 373 191 51 7	123 303 234 91 17 6 2	35 33 16 2 1	23 3 1	- - - 211 205 744 1,085 1,073 585 193 33 111 5	4,154 4,399 4,299 4,097 4,431 4,365 4,146 3,397 2,371 1,574 701 216 36 12 5	
Total	7,041	5,399	5,497	5,365	5,043	4,100	3,462	2,732	1,923	1,136	808	88	38,639	3,955	42,594	

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 23.—New Brunswick ungraded Schools, 1927—Ecoles à classe unique, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

		Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires							
Age	I	II	III and IV III et IV	V and VI V et VI	VII and over VII et au- dessus	Total			
6	3,833 2,471 1,455 787 438 236 133 80 38 111 5 6	509 1,314 1,528 1,167 703 491 291 145 65 30 1	376 1,335 2,212 2,726 2,613 2,166 1,498 817	125 313 688 1,121	241 135 71 21 4	4,380 4,161 4,341 4,293 4,194 4,107 3,912 3,422 2,578 1,521 793 320 84 20 3 5			
Total	9,495	6,250	14,228	6,835	1,326	38,134			

24.—Ontario Urban Schools—Ecoles urbaines d'Ontario, 1926-27

		Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires										y Grad		Spe- cial pupils		Total	Total	
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	11	ııı	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	De- grés spé- ciaux	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total	
4	1323 417 178 107 11 6 9 2 - 1	28615 17185 6286 1983 931 368 216 99 32 8 4	14191 6726 2701 1187 598 281 117 43 14 6	- 43 1839 7977 7253 4352 1960 1159 479 164 85 37 4 5	4906 2884 1401 570 220 100 13 5	6682 3671 1732 805 297 56 5	6297 3506 1539 560 71 14 3	- - - 1 95 1577 7277 10701 9055 5885 2751 1091 117 222 3	8551 4866 1894 317 49 10	23 419 2,554 7,463 10,134 8354 3,757 993 229 922 47,53	- - - 177 317 2,073 5,316 6,705 4,598 1,946 637 198 39	6,481	12 69 300 900 1,513 1,442 781 267 265	49 100 119 84 43 25 13	10,341 4,001 589 105 29	23 436 2,874 9,819 17,181 20,015 15,836 4,829 2,023 632 540	1,342 21,795 37,764 36,313 37,312 37,859 40,211 40,810 42,099 41,052 37,767 30,356 19,837 10,119 41,934 2,052 632 540	

^{1 19} and over-19 et plus.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré 25.-*Ontario Rural Schools, 1926-Ecoles rurales d'Ontario, 1926

		Elementary Grades Sec. Grade Degrés élémentaires Deg. sec.											Total			
Age	K.P.	I	11	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total		
4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19		4,408 17,997 14,734	$10,030 \\ 5,739$	31 1,180 5,121 5,931 5,931 3,770 2,024 1,133 565 271 105 41 66 2	9 496 3,121 5,602 5,564 3,511 2,044 1,085 627 209 68 14 5	39 819 4,617 6,602 6,265 4,929 2,837 1,429 379 120 7	1,314 4,762 6,337	- - - - - - - 8 144 1,126 3,879 5,461 4,685 3,009 1,335 377 72 4 4	171 1,281 3,942		9 18 69 151 226 172 103 42 24	199 5,151 20,774 25,444 26,940 26,506 26,473 25,409 24,382 20,114 13,686 6,237 2,196 414 76 15	 13 74 309 617 782 729 412 174 66 34	199 5,151 20,774 25,444 26,940 26,506 26,486 25,483 24,691 20,731 14 468 6,966 2,696 2,696 142 49		
Total	3,243	50,868	31,283	20,184	22,358	28,044	25,925	20, 104	22,007	2,396	814	224,016	3,210	227, 226		

26.—Saskatchewan City Schools, 1927—Ecoles des cités de la Saskatchewan, 1927

				-	ry Gra					condar egrés se	_		Total		
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VILI	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- daires	Total
4	2 352 2,044 1,986 576 148 37 11 8 9 - - - -	38 792 1,428 538 189 71 35 15 12 4 1 1	110 792 1,278 686 268 102 42 16 8 3 1	84 710 1, 191 688 340 140 73 16 4 1	2 106629 1,071 650 308 142 56 15 10		12 143 659 710 430 216 49 7	34 220 569 657 410 153 30 3		-	-	-	2 352 2,882 2,882 2,882 2,784 2,901 2,903 2,950 2,394 1,591 817 239 9	666222	2 352 2,082 2,888 2,882 2,784 2,901 2,903 2,950 2,400 1,597 823 241 1 58 9 2 4 8
Total	5,175	3,125	3,308	3,247	2,992	2,704	2,232	2,081	22	-		-	24,864	1 22	24,88

27.—Saskatchewan Town Schools, 1927—Ecoles des villes de la Saskatchewan, 1927

4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 1-	-	-	1	-	r - 1	-
5	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		_		-	70	-	70
6	1,447	. 65	1		-	-		-	***	-	-	-	1,513	_	1,513
7	1,251	673	74	3	-	_	-	-			-	-	2,001	_	2,001
8	437	943	639	97	5	-		-	-	-	-	-	2,121	-	2,121
9	155	472	903	542	82	1	-	1	-	-	_	-	2,156	-	2,156
10	47	156	548	835	484	101	16	2	-	-	-	_	2,189		2,189
11	13	50	246	530	781	456	91	47	1	-	-	_	2,214	1	2,215
12	7	28	90	295	609	643	275	278	42	. 5	-		2,225	47	2,272
13	12	13	50	123	282	470	391	475	198	46	1	-	1,816	245	2,061
14	3	8	21	70	137	247	266	552	372	144	30	2	1,304	548	1,852
15	1	2	12	16	54	88	147	306	330	312	168	18	626	828	1,454
16	-	et a	2	1	8	17	36	143	215	252	253	50	207	770	977
17	1	-	10	1		5	16	34	75	127	261	94	57	557	614
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	38	57	175	104	. 4	374	378
19	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	.7	14	52	49	-	122	122
20		~	1	-	-	-	-	- !	4	2	25	20	1	51	52
21	-	-	-		1	-	-	1	2	3	16	13	2	34	36
Total	3,444	2,410	2,587	2,513	2,443	2,028	1,239	1,842	1,284	962	981	350	18,506	3,577	22,083.

Unclassified by age and grade B. 34, G. 35.—34 g. +35 f.=69 non classifiés par âge et par sexe.

1 For remainder of secondary grades in both city and town schools see Table 71.

1 Pour les autres degrés secondaires des écoles, des cités et des villes, voir tableau 71.

* Calendar year—Année civile.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 28.—Saskatchewan Village Schools, 1927—Écoles des villages de la Saskatchewan en 1927

										ts de la	a Sash	atthey	van en 19	191	
				ementa – grés élé	-					condar egrés se				Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	X1I	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total	34 456 2,466 2,563 1,007 315 135 57 44 18 10 8 4 - - - 7,118	7 154 981 1,520 867 364 122 74 422 111 -	176 989 1,474 936 419 206 101 35 16 3 2 1	216 930	10 2002 741 1,163 802 468 259 86 15 5 1	- - 3 227 2322 692 974 7222 374 164 30 5 5 1	- - - 5 41 130 392 424 349 161 40 10 2 - 2 2	- - - 1 177 150 541 919 623 219 48 17 6 4 4 2	- - - 1 11 117 441 637 511 350 102 33 19 4 6		- - - - - - - - 7 67 253 443 432 239 114 46 40	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	34 463 2,628 3,724 3,745 3,821 3,836 3,697 3,533 2,928 2,052 1,098 321 100 6 5	1 11 135 535 71,037 1,418 1,288 819 375 175 63 66 - 5,925	34 466 2,622 3,724 3,744 3,821 3,837 3,708 3,686 3,475 3,086 2,511 1,600 892 397 188 6971
Total 7,118 4,145 4,367 4,387 3,753 3,228 1,556 3,452 2,312 1,836 1,641 136 32,006 5,925 37,931															
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$															78 1,418 7,921 14,272 14,297 14,131 14,036 13,477 13,382 10,938 5,891 1,659 1560 196 158 35

			1		1										
4	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
5	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	- 1	4
6	280	30	1		-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	311
7	302	141	18	-	_	-	-	_		-	-	-	461	_	461
8	100	227	119	23	1	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	470	- 1	470
9	30		195	118	31	4		_	_	_	_		468	_	468
10	14	46	121	170		34	3	2		_	***	_	476	_	476
11	3	14		108			27	20	2	-	-	_	470	2	472
12	9	8	22	44	97	116	42	45	15		_	_	376	16	392
13	:-	1	7	18	45	87	53	115		12	_	_	329	60	389
14	1	9	3	5	19	41	44	139		40	12	-	254	126	380
15			9	9	10	16	22	76		61	34	3	128	161	289
16					10	5	6	29	39	44	71	4	42	158	200
177		_			2	9	0	49	13		59	4	11	108	119
		~	_		1	4	4	O		8		9	11	59	61
10	-	_	_	-	_	1	1	-	3	0	44	4	2	27	30
	-	_	-	-	_	1	-	2	-	4	18	Ð	3	21	30
20		-	-	- 1	-		-		1	2	3	-	-	6	0
21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	2	7	9
m															4 ==0
Total	771	563	534	488	450	402	200	435	258	199	244	29	3,843	730	4,573
					l l	-	- 1	1				1		1	

4. AGE—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX 4. RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR SEXES

31.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 700,537 Boys by Age and Grade, 1927
31.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 700,537 garçons par âge et par degré 1927

					tary G élémen						_	y Grad			Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E. M. P.	I	11	111	1V	v	VI	VII	VĻII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4 5 6	642 8,506 4,154	206 8,314 47,049	65		- 15	-	- - -	1 1 1	-	-	-	-	-	848 16,885 54,525	-	848 16,885 54,525
7 8 9 10 11 12 Total	1,277 432 205 122 18 13 15	20,389 8,150	16,711 8,368 3,987 2,377	14,922 20,494 15,074 8,077 4,889	6,108 16,049 20,260 15,119 9,667	7,539 16,066 19,318 15,301	7,556	6,249 12,446		223	- - - 8 163 1,163	- - - - 2 154	- - - - - 13	68,713 70,403 70,847 73,097 70,829 69,544 60,046	19 231 1,747 6,455	68,713 70,403 70,847 73,116 71,060 71,291 66,501
7-13 14 15 16 17	2,082 2 - -	79,703 313 148 55 23	572 212 71	1,223 486 149	1,131	6,063	8,145 3,702 1,076	10,564 5,525	14,307 9,558	8,465	3,391 5,385 4,464	883 2,709 4,275	63 215 622 1,047	44,384 23,298 7,851	12,802	57,186 39,696
Total 14-17. 18 19	2	539 14 29	14	13		33	26	18,075 45 29	28, 287 132 61	22,245 314 178	15,496 768 341	2,163	1,056	297		128,372 4,598 3,378
Total	15,386	135,854	84,828	70,850	78,283	79,062	67,016	52,204	49,794	29,686	17,939	15,452	4,183	633,277	67,260	700,537

32.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 691,161 Girls by Age and Grade, 1927
32.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 691,161 filles par âge et par degré en 1927

					tary G						condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	11	Ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4 5 6	678 8,226 3,743	242 8,479 45,187	51	1 163	- 21	- 1	-		-	-	-	. + 1	J 1 1	920 16,757 53,005	-	920 16,757 53,005
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Total	1,034 360 131 31 5 6 7	38,588 16,561 6,332 2,887 1,235 755 392	25,923 13,513 5,918 2,684 1,360	20,229 12,611 6,314 3,538	7,423 17,378 19,696 12,738 7,643	8,688 18,151 19,217 14,177	8,237	7 166 1,753 7,739 13,836 14,152	11 249 2,415 8,612 14,934	- - 19 320 1,943 6,440	217	- - - - 2 142	-	66,149 68,138 67,939 69,533 68,880 67,574 57,052	20 341 2,162	66,149 68,138 67,939 69,553 69,221 69,736 65,112
7-13 14 15 16 17 Total	1,574	204 91 58 18	309 126 29 16	791 294 96 28	188	4,302 1,882 685 212	7,128 2,567 716 125	9,447 4,399 1,421 284	15,659 9,483 3,680 991	10,317 9,836 5,305 1,879	4,397 7,171 6,378 3,512	3,535 5,805 4,940	17 196 808 1,611	6,874 1,734	15,833 20,738 18,296 11,942	475,848 55,595 40,328 25,170 13,676
14-17. 18 19	1	371 9 29	480 8 7	1,209 13 15	11	7,081 61 28	37 32	15,551 46 28		27, 337 532 290	1,255	2,729	1,253	387	5,769 3,472	134,769 6,156 3,706
Total	14,223	121,067	76,391	65,869	72,887	77,165	67,336	53,278	56,312	36,881	24,969	19,761	5,022	604,528	86,633	691,161

33.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade 33.—Ecole de l'ile du Prince-Edouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

Boys-Garçons 1927

				menta grés élé	-						Grades		Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Un- classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5	113 479 573 360 187 86 40 24 5 4 2	2 25 172 317 268 136 81 37 16 6 8 1 2	- 6 37 161 232 202 133 87 35 25 7 4	- 111 522 145 225 201 140 88 36 14 7	4 6 89 179 221 226 142 83 31 9 2	- - 4 20 55 132 219 208 168 75 27 4 - -	- - 1 1 8 6 57 123 187 196 103 47 20 - 1	- - 2 222 58 93 189 168 76 31 2 2	8 32 69 73 53 18 4	- - - - 2 8 8 28 70 100 69 28 1	- 2 	115 510 797 907 901 949 891 887 914 774 477 401 172 2 57 2	- - - 10 40 97 143 153 87 32 1	115 512 797 901 949 891 887 924 815 807 549 325 145
Total	1,873	1,065	929	919	992	912	749	641	257	307	10	8,080	564	8,654

Unclassified 11 boys-11 garçons non classifiés.

34.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1927

				ementa grés élé	-					-	Grades Indaires		Total	ı
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Un- classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 20. 21. Total	127 453 492 261 113 41 17 7 9 8 8 2 2 1 1	2 52 177 286 161 73 28 16 9 2 - - - - - -	- 4 52 167 257 185 88 46 19 10 3 2	- 15 72 183 223 161 84 48 16 3 1 1	- 1 16 109 219 266 179 104 65 17 7 2 1 1	2 19 80 188 244 181 104 44 48 1	1 4 14 14 173 248 177 98 36 9	- - - 5 37 94 176 221 174 111 31 8 8 1 1	- - - 1 15 64 119 152 112 38 11	- - - - - 2 1 12 33 107 142 97 34 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3	129 509 737 805 846 846 849 849 793 597 341 166 44 10 2 1 1	3 16 76 76 152 259 254 135 45 5	129 510 7388 805 846 840 882 861 869 750 603 420 179 55 7

Unclassified 8 girls-8 filles non classifiées.

14.... 15....

16....

18.....

19.....

Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Répartition par âge et par degré

35.-Boys-Garçons, 1927

Α		El	ement	ary Gr	ades—1	Degrés	élémen	taires		Sec	. Gr.—	Deg. s	ec.		Total	
Age	1(a)	I(b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elém.	Sec.	Total
4	42 1,207 2,611 1,966 710 265 131 49 37 21 6 3 3 -	6 68 935 1,955 1,459 768 434 189 127 75 40 15 5 6,076	12 209 1,156 1,888 1,398 880 471 262 170 82 32 13 1 1 - -	17 237 1,097 1,720 1,410 958 574 375 166 82 27 77 1	3 34 268 952 1,572 1,478 1,033 692 435 182 56 613 1	32 229 829 1,491 1,364 1,081 670 338 137 17 1 2		1 44 173 653 1,069 969 649 251 51 7 2	3 41 177 565 929 762 414 412 16 3 -					1,287 3,775 5,348 5,458 5,317 5,517 5,588 5,349 4,248 2,594 1,092 243 266 8		48 1,287 3,775 5,348 5,458 5,373 5,457 5,592 5,477 5,554 4,849 3,642 2,295 1,072 387 45 21 55,890
							36. —G	IRLS—]	Filles,	1927						
4	58' 1,284 2,555 1,610 515 185 78 41 14 9 10	7 96 988 1,857 1,152 589 263 122 64 30 17	- 8 262 1,425 1,798 1,245 577 312 148 89 43	1 28 381 1,259 1,678 1,233 712 400 222 94	3 50 364 1,168 1,613 1,238 809 468 239	1 59 356 1,204 1,508 1,197 795 436	- 1 2 53 343 989 1,435 1,207 795	- - 1 6 67 284 868 1,265 931	- - - - 8 61 319 867 1,086	- - - 1 12 73 305 755	1 1 1 1 49 206 593			65) 1,389 3,837 5,330 5,150 5,280 5,386 5,267 5,254 4,952 3,651 2,282	2 13 74 354 985	65 1,389 3,837 5,330 5,150 5,280 5,388 5,280 5,328 5,306 4,636 4,636

¹ New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade ¹ Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

609

3

888 471

 $\frac{176}{34}$

18

6

84 17 10

89

295

359

254

93

32 12

44 81

51 18 11

292

1,680

1,883 1,434

7,472

4,636 3,962 2,858 1,736 752 257 76 36

56,666

2,282 975

57

11

3

49,194

37.-Boys-Garçons, 1927

,435 ,207 795 389

2

210

 $\frac{72}{11}$ 132 24 $\frac{230}{72}$

Total. 6,368 5,203 5,933 6,074 6,118 5,863 5,373 4,348 3,914 3,409 2,613 1,158

29

12

16 7 2

222 94 36

26 2 2

11

5

3 2

A				ements grés élé	-					condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	χι	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
6. 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	3,775 2,236 1,259 660 400 216 123 74 27 7 4 5	488 1,589 1,556 1,037 688 437 271 1130 52 26 7	1,416 1,215 926 640 379 187 57 18 8	785 447 161 49 7 4 1	1 19 200 710 815 871 893 731 414 222 57 14 9	1 177 176 561 608 490 261 128 26 4	1 13 132 449 527 429 214 74 14 4 2	123 389 400 273 134 31 7 1	75 246 233 139 48 10 2	159 168 69 21 3 1		14 100 8	31 13 2 2	- - - 10 83 308	
Total	8,787	6,283	6,560	6,160	4,959	2,272	1,859	1,372	764	475	290	32	38,252	1,561	39,813

¹ Include only pupils classified by single grades. In addition 19,096 boys and 19,038 girls were classified by double grades. See table 23.

¹ Comprend seulement les élèves classifiés dans les degrés simples. De plus 19,096 garçons et 19,038 filles sont classifié dans les degrés combinés. Voir tableau 23.

New Brunswick Schoois: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartion par âge et par degré—fin

38.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1927

Age	I	Degrés	élémen	taires-	-Elem	entary	Grade	S	Sec. (Grades	→Deg.	sec.		Total	
Age	I	II	II,I	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elémen.	Secon.	Total
6	3,688	511	52	3		_	_	_	_	_	-	_	4,254	_	4,254
7	2,053	1,632	618	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	***	4,338	- 1	4,338
8,	1,002	1,422	1,426	338		1	-	_	-		-		4 216	-	4,216
9	459	825	1,486	1,084	248	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	4,119	-	4,119
10	272	427	1,069	1,325	873	179	13	1	-	-	-	-	4,159	-	4,159
11	122	266	705	1,230	923	719	199	33	2	-	-	-	4,197	- 2	4,199
12	83	147	444	1,000	1,023	663	646	149	12		-	-	4,155	12	4,167
13	39	81	242	649		495	610	500	126	7	1	-	3,690	128	3,818
14	18	38	112	311	927	270	438	573	343	90	13	-	2,687	446	3,133
15	10	13	37	125	606	110	214	396	383	202	82	1	1,511	668	2,179
16	1	4	12	38	343	37	77	223	241	211	195	21	735	668	1,403
17	- 1	-	-7	18	145	13	23	87	91	125	162	23	294	401	695
18	1	-	2	-	43	4	3	19	29	30	48	8	72	115	187
19	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	3	5	4	13	2	10	24	34
20	-	-	-	-	- :	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	9
21				1	2					1]		3	2	5
Total	7,749	5,366	6,212	6,158	6,240	2,507	2,224	1,985	1,228	671	519	56	38,441	2,474	40,915

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré

39.—Boys—Garçons, 1926-27

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Special pupils Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4	642	100		_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	742	ata .	742
5	8428	5151	40	_	-	- 1	-	_	_ [-	-	-			13,619	-	13,619
6		23630	1946	30	9	_		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,612	-	29,612
7			11470	1346	570	32	1		-		- 1	- 1	-	-	31,546		31,546
8	373		12620		4610	947	65	4	- :	-	-	-	-	-	32,650		32,650
9	183	2916	6977	6845	8699		1425	93	12		-	-	-	-	33,331	-	33,331
10	112	1483	3296	4590	7764	9585		1169	139	19		-		-	34,304		34,323
11	15	665	1574	2346	4803	8759	8776	5053	1418	201	8	-	-	-	33,409	209	33,618
12	11	382	870	1339	2904	6089	8077	7829	4605	1292	139	2	-	-	32,106	1,433	33,539
13	11	227	437	652	1490	3796	5315	7114		3624	950	139	12	_	26,537		31,262
14	2	86	210	284	771	2051	2993	4824		5018	2452	756	59		18,212	8,285	26,497
15	-	46	75	125	263	778	1385	2379	4277	4292	3085	$2067 \\ 2852$	170 415	6	9,328	9,620	18,948
16	-	17	26	58	120	268	518	855	1658	2043 505	2044 876	2336	667	23 25	3,520	7,377 4,409	10,897
17	-	5	3	8	17	44	61	100	258		283	1234	702	19	496 83	2,347	4,905
18	-	1	4	5	6	3	8	13	43	109 30	94	510	411	11	20	1,056	2,430
19	-	-	1	3	1	9	2	2	2	15	10	148	144	11	20	325	1,076 325
20	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	15	17	92	162	-0	-	286	286
21		_						_		10		92				200	200
Total	14868	59434	39549	23970	32027	38542	34792	29435	26898	17163	9958	10136	2742	92	299,515	40,091	339,606

40.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1926-27

Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	í	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Special pupils Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4	678	121	_	_	_	_				_	_	_	-	_	799	_	799
5	8143		35		_	_	_		-	-	-	-	-	_	13,327	-	13,327
6		22982	2366	44	15	-			-	-			-	_	28,926	-	28,926
7	911	14886			823	38	1	-		-	-	-	!	_	30,211		30,211
8	308	6088		6759	5516	1243	82	5	-	-	-	_	-	-	31,602	-	31,602
9	117	2095	5488	6339	8765	6783	1291	146	10		-	- 1		-	31, 034	7	31,034
10	21	967	2338	3532	7024	10359		1534	201	17	-	- 1	- 1	-	32,357	17	32,374
11	3	411	1010	1638	3614	8029	9649	6103	1917	283	18	-		_	32,374	301	32,675
12	5	244	491	953	2024	5522	7924	8333		1553		1	-	-	31,501	1,750	33,251
13	6	130	254	392	996	2712	5372	6626		4387	1192	132			24,810	5,711	30,521
14	-	54	114	151	426	1110	2848	4070	7287	5747	3015	903	10	3	16,060	9,678	25,738
15		29	44	65	166		886	1707	3947	4565		2540	130	43	7,250	11,124	18,374
16	1	11	4	20	48	149	290	613	1542	1954		3629	485	77	2,677	8,871	11,548
17	-	5	6	2	10	19	38	89	337	559		2623	846	94	507	5,295	5,802
18	-	1	2	2	4	2	9	13	65	144	396	1203	740	65	98	2,548	2,646
192	-	-		3	2	3	3	5	8	72	128	399	370	32	24	1,001	1,025
20		-	- 1	-	- 1	-	- 1	-	-	32	29	106	123	17	-	307 254	307 254
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		38	30	70	103	13		204	254
Total	13712	53173	35632	21573	29433	36375	34774	29244	29641	19351	12749	11606	2807	344	283,557	46,857	330,414

² 19 and over—19 et plus.

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Manitoba Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles du Manitoba: Répartition par âge et par degré

41.—Boys—Garçons, 1926

Primaire						itary G — élémen						` -	y Grad			Total	
6 157 4,513 151 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Age	ary Prim-	I	11	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	tary — Elémen-	dary Secon-	Total
5 83 379 -<	6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	157 183 59 22 10 3 2 4 - - - -	4,513 4 687 2,429 1,133 576 288 191 103 42 26 10 5 6 4 4 2 15	151 1,727 2,932 1,992 1,998 533 294 170 89 26 7 2 4 - 2 4	249 1,557 2,773 2,207 1,087 712 384 166 20 5 4 4 4	216 1,435 2,570 2,025 1,242 774 470 140 34 13 5 2	198 1,332 2,365 1,977 1,280 748 253 67 15 10 2 1	8 192 1,124 1,954 1,661 1,076 404 102 20 5 - 3 8	12 154 832 1,403 1,128 551 144 33 5 3		- - 4 444 284 730 805 459 162 44 11 4	37 203 502 493 260 86 25 6	- - - 1 24 149 328 342 214 98 34 38	7 21 24 15 11 3 7	4,826 6,853 7,204 7,561 7,951 7,616 6,760 5,156 2,384 767 152 51 11 36	- - 4 44 322 957 1,301 788 359 145 47 52	424 4,826 6,853 7,204 7,561 7,951 7,682 7,082 6,113 2,068 940 410 169 58 88
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	LUCAI		111,010		7,220	(0,000)						1,010	1,220	, 66	00,0101	0, 1021	10,198
Total 511 12,608 7,964 8,860 8,604 8,019 6,489 4,288 4,739 3,339 2,382 1,828 315 62,082 7,864 69,9	6 7 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	224 123 52 14 10 2 1 1 - - - 1	4,175 4,199 2,061 906 418 197 132 59 29 15 10 6 3 5 3	1,829 2,853 1,592 740 357 189 122 39 15 6 3 1	245 1,805 2,886 1,912 986 547 279 123 43 10 11 2 2 1	250 1,696 2,650 1,927 1,110 585 251 76 35 6 3 2 2	17 317 1,555 2,469 1,894 1,091 478 131 36 12 6 6	278 1,324 2,005 1,654 850 252 75 12 8 4 1 6	14 192 839 1,532 1,091 452 129 28 5 3 1	3 57, 419 1, 204 1, 665 951 330 78 21 7	66 340 944 1,078 595 220 59 16 11 5	43 293 744 742 369 142 30 13 4	- - - 2 40 242 490 519 323 137 50 25	- - - - 17 54 119 64 30 19 12	4,618 6,412 7,038 7,432 7,580 7,511 7,136 6,527 4,526 1,935 156 49 30 12 27	68 385 1,277 2,081 1,881 1,227 588 213 93 46	462 4,618 6,412 7,038 7,432 7,580 7,516 6,912 5,803 4,016 2,512 1,383 637 243 105 73

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré

43.—Boys—Garçons, 1927

K. and K.P. E. M. P.	I II	IİI	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX •	х	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
6.	1,991 27 1,745 2,46 1,056 4,54 1,545 2,95 677 1,40 307 57 172 34 125 16 78 9 29 12 5 5 1	2	457 2,283 3,956 3,234 2,019 1,173 701 214 29 7 4	3,177 2,729 1,728 1,175 438 57 23 3 1 3 4	5 43 471 1,694 2,727 2,358 1,693 663 112 20 6 6 3 6	7 73 384 1,262 1,731 1,552 829 136 25 7 13 5	3 17,7 193 955 2,070 2,626 1,671 535 125 24 100 5					58 1,130 7,269 11,625 11,997 11,509 11,760 11,342 11,149 9,811 8,087 3,987 898 217 53 20 22;23 33		58 1,130 7,269 11,697 11,509 11,760 11,353 11,320 10,546 9,627 5,922 2,570 1,339 643 327 1,311 151

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré—fin

44.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1927

Age K. and K.P. I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X E. M. P.	XI XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary Secon-	Total
			daires	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 - 104 403 3 740 144 705 266 491 224 188 11: 90 4 52 44	11,383 11,202 10,938 10,838 9,250 7 6,979 8 3,400 5 860 2 210 5 5 5 5 6 10	1 15 201 1,008 2,015 2,776 2,441 1,655 963	56 1,173 6,875 11,260 11,348 11,383 11,203 10,953 11,039 10,258 8,994 6,176 3,301 1,865 1,017 389 167 138

Alberta Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition par âge et par degré

45.—Boys—Garcons, 1927

	45.—Boys—Garçons, 1927															
	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
56		309 4,115 6,082 2,424 676 357 1711 75 57 7 30 20 7	1 134 2,020 3,562 2,085 917 313 302 100 38 26 9 1 1 -	-3 211 1,815 3,243 2,220 852 593 270 142 52 12 -1 1 9,418	- 1 9 249 1,595 2,949 2,140 650 335 157 13 4 - 1 9,417		20 282 1,349 2,334 1,824 1,087 516 102 16 6 6 1 1		3 37 338 1,186 1,735 1,468 490 106 28 6 4 7		- - - - - 3 26 6 180 550 631 349 131 48 20 31		7 522 100 101 76 35 44	310 4,253 8,322 8,069 7,853 8,248 7,648 8,299 7,148 5,438 3,323 867 193 51 14 14 11		310 4,253 8,325 8,069 7,853 8,248 8,339 7,493 6,452 5,085 2,444 1,248 600 272 111 151
						46	.—Gir	ıs—Fn	LLES, 1	927						
5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		275 3,842 5,539 2,134 698 321 99 69 38 22 7 16 - 1 2 -	2: 135 2,086 3,521 1,721 648 252 120 79 22 22 17 2 1 -	9 219 2,029 3,354 2,036 876 446 212 12 12 2 1 1 - 1	16 274 1,743 2,900 1,869 1,010 505 254 107 7 7 2 4 1	1 21 300 1,722 2,652 1,825 1,020 498 209 36 10 1 1			3 46 453 1,456 2,027 1,387 445 151 25 10 8 11	2 40 373 1,101 1,371 929 349 102 20 5 22	1 22 164 638 931 688 234 68 18	- - - - 3 18 179 456 572 410 123 57 54	5 59 280 134 112 36 43	2777 3,986 7,861 7,979 7,979 7,714 47,744 7,744 7,744 7,030 5,262 2,871 829 222 222 47 26 16 18	2 41 398 1,283 2,193 2,375 1,880 323 116 142	277 3,986 7,867 7,979 7,845 8,009 7,716 7,886 7,428 6,545 5,064 3,204 2,111 927 349 132 160
T COUNT		140,000	0,000	0,010	0,000	0,200	1,002	0,100	0,022	LITTOFE	2,101	2,000	000	01,001	0,012	111210

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education, as distinguished from primary education is in all provinces of Canada, except in the Catholic school system of Quebec, a somewhat misleading term. In Quebec Catholic schools secondary education has a definite meaning, and refers to a system of education extending from an early age to the completion of a full course in Arts. Thus in the classical colleges, the secondary institutions for young ladies and certain other independent secondary schools the courses often extend over 8 years and correspond more or less roughly to the entrance work, 3 years of high schools work and four years of University Arts work in the other provinces. The academic training of teachers for primary schools on the other hand, is given at the primary schools and normal schools. The class of academic work done in these includes "secondary" work as understood in the other provinces, but is not so called. In the new course of studies this work is known as "primary complementary." The usage here is not radically different from that in the other provinces where we find "Teachers' (academic) Courses", and "Matriculation Courses" in the high schools. Indeed in Manitoba secondary schools, until very recently, there were found a "University Course" designed purely for prospective university students, and a "Teachers' Course" designed purely for prospective teachers. A link connecting these two was introduced at a later date and was known as the "Combined Course". In Quebec this "University Course" and was known as the "Combined Course". sity Course" would be known as secondary work, while "Teachers' Course" would now be "primary complementary"; in other words primary school continuation. In all provinces this is what secondary education really is, for there is no set of secondary schools from which pupils trained elsewhere are excluded, provided that they have attained to the standard required. This standard may be acquired even in rural one-room schools provided the teachers are qualified to The departmental examinations held near the beginning of July in all provinces, teach the work. as well as the course of study prescribed by the Department, standardize the work for each province. For example a pupil, trained in a one-room rural school in Nova Scotia might write the departmental examinations for Grade XI (including university matriculation) on the same subjects and side by side with a pupil trained in one of the largest academies; and if the former pupil passed the grade as well as the latter he would be equally admitted to Grade XII in that Academy or to the first year in Arts in a University. The same applies to all other provinces although in many provinces high school work in rural schools may not be carried further than Grade IX or X.

The different kinds of institutions in which high school work is done in the different provinces

may be seen in the following table. The comparative number of pupils in each kind will indicate

the proportion of the high school work of the province it carries.

5.—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

En employant l'expression "enseignement secondaire", dans toutes les provinces du Canada, sauf Québec, on se sert d'un terme inexact et susceptible d'être mal interprété. Dans les écoles catholiques de Québec, l'enseignement secondaire est parfaitement défini; on désigne ainsi une succession d'études commençant à l'âge le plus tendre et se terminant à l'achèvement du cours de philosophie (arts). Ainsi, dans les collèges classiques, les pensionnats de jeunes filles et certaines autres institutions de cet ordre, indépendantes, souvent le programme s'étend au delà de huit ans et correspond à peu près à trois années du programme des "high schools" et quatre années des études universitaires à la faculté des Lettres dans les autres provinces. D'autre part, les instituteurs destinés à enseigner dans les écoles primaires, reçoivent leur formation d'abord aux écoles primaires, puis aux écoles normales. Les études de nature académique qu'ils y font embrassent ce que l'on appelle dans les autres provinces, le programme "secondaire", quoiqu'il n'en porte pas le nom. Dans les nouveaux programmes, ces études sont connues sous le nom de "primaires complémentaires". L'usage ici suivi ne diffère pas radicalement de celui des autres provinces, où nous trouvons dans les "high schools" des cours académiques pour instituteurs et des cours d'immatriculation. En fait, dans les institutions d'enseignement secondaire du Manitoba, il existait encore tout récemment un "cours universitaire" à l'usage exclusif des jeunes gens se destinant à l'université et un cours "d'instituteurs," à l'usage exclusif des candidats à l'enseignement. Plus tard, on introduisit un troisième cours, destiné à combiner les deux précédents, lequel porta le nom de cours "intermédiaire". Dans Québec, ce cours universitaire entrerait dans le cadre de l'enseignement secondaire, tandis que les cours à l'usage des instituteurs seraient des cours "primaires supplémentaires", ou, en d'autres termes, le prolongement de l'école primaire. toutes les provinces, c'est ce qu'est réellement l'enseignement secondaire, car il n'y existe pas d'écoles secondaires d'où soient exclus les élèves instruits ailleurs, s'ils possèdent les connaissances requises. Ces connaissances peuvent être acquises dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, pourvu que les instituteurs soient en mesure de les enseigner. Les examens obligatoires qui ont lieu au commencement de juillet dans toutes les provinces, ainsi que le programme d'études dressé par le ministère, établissent le niveau de ces connaissances dans toutes les provinces. Par exemple, un écolier sortant d'une école rurale à classe unique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse peut subir les examens officiels pour le degré XI (y compris l'immatriculation universitaire), sur les mêmes sujets et côte à côte avec un élève inscrit dans l'une de nos meilleurs académies; et si ces deux candidats passaient l'examen avec succès, ils seraient, l'un et l'autre, admis au degré XII de cette académie ou en première année de la faculté des Lettres dans une université. Et ce que nous venons de dire s'applique à toutes les autres provinces, quoique dans plusieurs provinces, les écoles rurales ne peuvent pas préparer aux "high schools" plus loin que les degrés IX ou X.

On verra dans le tableau suivant l'énumération des différentes institutions de chaque pro-

vince, préparant à l'entrée dans les "high schools". Le nombre comparatif des élèves de ces diverses catégories d'écoles indiquera la proportion des matières de haute école qu'on y enseigne.

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

47.-Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport 47.-Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1927 or latest year reported

	41444	SHO(2)OHS	Collège Prince of Wales, I.PE. Classes secondaires, I.PE. ² Autres classes multiples, I.PE. ³ Scoles à classe unique, I.PE. ³	(2,849) Académies de comté, NE. (3,541 "High Schools", NE. (5,600) (Ecoles availlages acécutant les trav. sec., NE. (6,600) (Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., NE. (6,600)	2, 014 Ecoles de grammaire, NB. 1,214 Ecoles supérioures, NB. 734 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., NB. ⁵	Collèges classiques, Qué. Ecoles indép. non subvertionnées exécutant les trav. sec. (catholiques), Qué. Académies catholiques, Qué. "High Schools" protestantes, Qué. Écoles interm. proc., Qué.	186 1876 Institute collégiaux, Ont. 1872 21.574 "High Schools"; Ont. 188 9.654 Ecoles de continuation, Ont. 188 Ecoles de tarav. du jour élèves réguliers, Ont. 1.992 Cinquièmes élasses, Ont. 7.277 Autres écoles éxécutant les trav. sec., Ont.	5.203 Instituts collégiaux, Man. 922 Départements collégiaux, Man. 0.05 "High Schools", Man. 1.42 "Lince High Schools", Man. 2.306 Ecolois internédiaires, Man. 1.371 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Man.	6.743 Instituts collégiaux et H. S., Sask. 3,577 Autres écoles des villes exécutant les trav. sec.,	Sask. 5,925 Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., Sask. 3,766 Eçoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
rades	Elèv, dans les degrés secondaires	Total	243 654 175 680	$\{2,849 \ (3,541 \ 5,600 \ $	2,014 1,214 734	15,104 4,556 4,556	31,826 1 21,574 9,654 1 10,6,839 1 7,277	2,045 1,442 2,396 1,397		
hool G	es seco	их	1158	520	54	1 1111	2, 1,	450	1,055	136
igh Sel	s degr	XI	11 1 00	1,303	474 275 41	- 1,053	10, 145 6, 181 3, 328 2, 088	2,923	1,602	1,641
Pupils in High School Grades	lans le	×	364 91 285	2,023	604 347 152	6,939 1,478	8, 103 1 5, 420 2, 603 4, 221 2, 360	3,990	1,824	1,836
Pupi	Elèv.	IX	290 884 395	3,011	882 591 541	8,165 2,025 274	10,792 8,101 3,635 9,727 4,259	6,057	2,262	2,312
Av.		Fréq. moy.	512	2,319	1,517 1,671 1,127	9,126 709 143,192 12,686 3,241	27,896 18,471 8,059 13,513 1,685	4, 467 791 1, 692 1, 280 10, 630	1 1	1 1
		Total	243 694 950 680	2,849 3,541 5,600	2,057 2,139 61,399	9,712 718 68,624 15,580 4,214	31,826 21,574 9,654 17,329 1,992 7,277	5, 208 932 2, 045 1, 442 14, 634	6,961	1 1
Pupils	Elèves	고 교 교	159 389 524 459	1,530 2,174 3,788	1,193 1,300 800	- 88,119 7,764 2,155	16,077 12,080 5,710 8,921 4,000	111111	3,878	1 1
		m l b	84 305 436 221	1,319 1,367 1,812	864 837 599	9,712 718 30,505 7,816 2,059	15,749 1 9,494 1 3,944 8,408 8,408	11111	3,133	1.1
on.	20	Total	12 25 33 255	1111	63 57 40	883 80 6,605 583 156	422 605 222	181 38 86 86 	221 170	12350
Instructors	Instituteurs	표 표	4 11 20 193	1 1 1 1	22.03	- 4,305 420 141	962 285 231 131	3 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1
Ins	Ins	M. H.	8 113 62	1 1 1 1	30 48 15	883 2,300 163 15	837 137 374 91		1 1	1 1
	Clas-	ses	12 25 33 255	1 1 1 1	63 57 40	1 1111	222	11111	182	12256
	Ins-	tions	20 33 255	18 204 937	15 53 25	21 10 558 55 54	207 207 38 222 -	16 12 43 43 10 122	19 67	343
	Institutions	CHOCKONO	Prince of Wales College, P.E.I. Secondary Classrooms, P.E.I. otther Graded Schools, P.E.I. Ungraded Schools, P.E.I.	County Academies, N.S. Other High Schools, N.S. Willage Schools doing H.S. work, N.S. 'Rural Schools doing H.S. work, N.S.	eGram. Schools, N.B. sSuperior Schools, NB. cOther Schools doing H.S. work, N.B.	rClassical Colleges, Que rac. Indep. Schools giving classical educa-Que. Que catholic Complementary Schools, Que Protestant H.S., Que Protestant Interm. Sch., Que	Collegiate Institutes, Ont. High Schools, Ont. Continuation Schools, Ont. Day Voc. Schools, full time, Ont. Fritch Classes, Ont. Other Sch. doing H.S. work, Ont.	Collegiate Institutes, Man. Collegiate Departments, Man. High Schools, Man. Junior High Schools, Man. Intermediate Schools, Man. Other Sch. doing H.S. work, Man.	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, Sask. Other Town Sec. Schools, Sask	Village Schools doing H. S. work, Sask Rural Sch. doing H. S. work, Sask

47.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1927 ou du dernier rapport—fin 17.—Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded

Inotherious	TISTOTOTO	9.209 "High Schools", Alta. 5.403 Autres classes multiples secondaires, Alta. 1,876 Ecoles à classe unique exécutant les trav. sec. 8,657 "High Schools", CB.—Villes." 3,723 Municipalités rurales. 255 Junior. 308 Supérieures.
Pupils in High School Grades Elév. dans les degrés secondaires	Total	
Pupils in High School Grades	XII	932 161 11 175 175 17
ligh Sc	XI	1,915 1,225 1,225 1,565 1,565 106 28
ils in H dans le	×	3,525 2,837 2,343 1,674 1,606 245 4,134 2,783 1,868 1,111 237 133 172 103
	IX	3,525 2,343 1,606 4,134 1,868 237 1197
Av. At- tend.	Fréq. moy.	2.209
	Total	
Pupils Elèves	2 5	3,781 5,428
	m l m	
ors	Total	
Instructors Instituteurs	E I E	126 50 50 10 10 50
	M. H.	17.5 11.7 20
Ins- Clas-	tions ses	268 121 121 111
Ins-	tions	837 1 221 117 221 25 25
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	REGIOUS	High Schools, Alta. Other Graded S. doing H. S. work, Alta. Ungraded S. doing H. S. work, Alta. "High Schools, B. C—Cities. Rur. Municip. Other Rural. Junior. Superior.

work. The teachers, enrolment, etc., refer only to these classrooms.—§ Including only pupils of Superior School Grade.—7 The 9,712 and 718 include students in the four years in Arts as well as pupils in the H. S. grades. Both are classed as secondary pupils, the term having different significance in Catholic Education in the province of Quebec from its accepted significance in other provinces.—8 The 15,104 refers to pupils in the 7th and 8th years of the com-School diplomas have received their higher academic training in the Normal Schools.—
*2,860 in grades IX and X in fifth classes were not given by grade—"0 of the remaining 480,486 were special pupils and 44 were unclassified.—"1 The total enrolment includes 48 in as devote at least half time to work of Secondary grade. —3 The Institutions mentioned above There were 418 one room schools, so that 313 out of the 615 classrooms in P.E. I., were doing work of secondary grades, over and above the work done in Prince of Wales College.—

Rural Schools here refer to one room schools.—

The number of class rooms in the case of both plementary schools, which are equivalent at least to grades IX and X and perhaps might be extended to grade XI. In addition to these figures should be included the pupils of the Catholic work; their academic work seems to run parallel with the work in the Academies. Presumably their higher acade mic training in the complementary Schools, while the candidates for Normal grade VIII in city; 203 in grade VIII in Superior and 104 in grade VII and 72 in VIII in junior H. S.—These include high schools in cities; in rural municipalities and in rural districts. versity students. -2 As will be seen from the figures, the secondary classes include only such include only such classes of graded schools or one roomed schools as take up work of Secondary grades. From Table 2 it will be seen that the total number of graded Schools was 55 with 197 grammar, superior and other schools, includes only such classrooms as are doing High School These carry on academic as well as professional the candidates for teachers' certificates granted by the Board of Examiners have received This figure includes 158 students in the 3rd year who might be considered 2nd Normal Schools to the number of 1,623 in 1926. ¹² Continuation rooms only, classes.

nombre total d'écoles à classes multiples était de 55 avec 197 classes. Il y avait 418 écoles d'adsse miqui, et sorte que 313 des 615 classes de l'11e du Prince Léboard enseignaient des matières secondaires, outre le Prince of Walse Collège.— Les écoles ruraites mentionnées ion de Québec.— Le chiffre 15,104 comprend les élèves de la septième et de la huitième années complémentaires et dont le cours est l'équivalent des degrés IX et X, et peut être XI. A ces chiffres il faut ajouter les élèves des écoles normales au nombre de 1,623 en 1926. Ces cours sont à la fois académiques et professionnels, leur travail académique étant parallèle au travail dans des degrés 'péciaux et 44 qui n'étaient pas classifiés.—in L'inscription totale comprend étant le degrés VIII dessités; 283 aans le degré VIII des écoles supérieures, 164 dans le degré VII et ar. 2 dans le degré VIII des junor H. S. Inclus "righ echols' drans les etdes dans le 1 Ces chiffres incluent 158 étudiants de 3ème année P.W.C. assimilés à la 2ème année des universités.—2 Comme on le verra par ces chiffres, ces classes secondaires ne comprennent que celles qui consacrent au moins la moitié de leur travail à des matières secondaires.—3 Les institutions mentionnées ci dessus comprennent seulement les classes des écoles à classes multiples les écoles à classe unique qui enseignent des matières secondaires: le tableau 2 montre que le sont les écoles à classe unique.—6 Le nombre de classes dans le cas des écoles de grammaire, des écoles supérieures et autres écoles, comprend seulement les classes enseignant des matières secondaires. L'inscription des instituteurs ne touche que ces classes.— Comprenant les élèves des écoles supérieures seulement.— Les 9,712 et 718 comprennent les étudiants de la faculté des arts aussi bien que ceux des hautes écoles tous inscrits comme élèves des cours secondaires, cette expression ayant une signification différente dans les institutions catholiques de la province des académies. Ilest probable que les candidats au diplôme d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Examinateurs ont reculeur formation académique dans les écoles complémentaires, tandis odalité de leurs études pédagogiques dans les écoles normales.—9 Ce chiffre comprend 2,650 écoliers des degrés 1X et X non classifiés par degrés .—9 Ce reste 480, se composait de 436 que les candidats aux diplômes d'école normale ont fait la plus grande partie et peut être municipalités rurales, dans les districts ruraux. -- 12 Classe de continuation seulement,

48.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 48.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif: Elèves étudiant certaines matières de l'enseignement secondaire dans six provinces, en 1927

Subjects No	Nova Scotia Ne Bru wic Ouvelle- Ecosse Nouv Bru wic	ns- ek Ceau- ns-	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Columbia British Colombie Britan- nique	Total	Matières
English History Geography Arith and Mens Algebra Geometry Trigonometry French Spanish German Latin Greek Italian Zoology Botany Chemistry Physics Book-keeping Stenography Typewriting Business Law, etc Art Physical Culture Agriculture Agriculture Manual Training Household Science Elementary Science Music Military Drill Physiology Pract. Mathematics Total Sampled	5,920 5,123 9,011 11,279 3,874 430 9,092 3,874 430 9,092 3,528 2,528 2,103 1,391 1,391 1,4681 	3,511	2 6,160 3,229 4,301 5,761 5,521 786 5,023 3,761 3,701 177 463 2,526 2,098 617 644 -1,307 4,309 1,522 1,134 1,244 4,309 1,522 1,134 1,630 3,837	7,760 2,7,232 1,304 2,083 6,104 5,447 4,663 4,631 4,663 23 2,134 { 1,615 2,600 611 742 7777 1,782 3,009 1,046 3,098 4,170 9,209	13, 481 12, 014 1, 269 10, 904 11, 515 10, 956 289 9, 842 33 6, 000 14 549 5, 024 3, 304 3, 308 3, 1, 936 2, 044 2, 111 111 1702 5, 199 4, 710 562 3, 325 183 501 13, 853	56, 654 43,028 62,378 82,850 62,746 6,241 90,689 633,653 653 653 19,779 27,996 35,037 16,798 14,402 24,785 89,919 8,384 8,741 6,105 1,324 2,800 5,718	Anglais. Histoire. Géographie. Arith. et mens. Algèbre. Géométrie. Trigonométrie. Français. Espagnol. Allemand. Latin. Grec. Italien. Zoologie. Botanique. Chimie. Physique. Tenue des livres. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Droit commercial, etc Art. Culture physique. Agriculture. Travaux manuels. Science ménagère. Sciences élémentaires. Musique. Exercices militaires. Physiologie. Mathémat. prat. Total des élèves ainsi classifiés.

Can. History. For other forms of History, see Tables 51 and 60.
 Approximate only. See Table 57.
 Including Continuation, High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational full time pupils.

GENERAL Note.—The number taking the above listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals given at the foot of the table show the total enrolment in the schools represented. The number of secondary pupils not represented may be found by subtracting the above totals from the totals in H.S. Grades given in Table 6.

Histoire du Canada: pour les autres formes de l'histoire, voir tableau 51 et 60. Approximativement seulement. Voir tableau 57.

 Approximativement seulement. Voir tableau 57.
 Y compris les élèves réguliers des écoles de continuation, des "high schools," des instituts collégiaux et des écoles professionnelles.

Nota.—Les élèves étudiant les matières ci-dessus énumérées embrassent tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire en Nouvelle-Ecosse, tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire inscrits durant le second semestre au Nouveau-Brunswick et les élèves des écoles secondaires seulement (à l'exclusion de ceux qui reçoivent l'enseignement secondaire dans des écoles autres que des écoles secondaires), dans Ontario, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie Britamique. Les totaux du bas du tableau indiquent la totalité des élèves inscrits aux écoles qui nous occupent. Le nombre des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire non représentés ici peut être obtenu en soustrayant les totaux ci-dessus des totaux des élèves de 'high schools' donnés dans le tableau 6.

Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1927-Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élères pour chaque matière, 1911-1927

49.—Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Matières	Anglais. Algebre. Algebre. Physique. Geographie. Histoire. Bessin. Bora ique. Français. Cléonetrie. Lafin. Chimie. Mathén. pratiques. Exorcioes militaires. Mansique. Exorcioes militaires. Treue des livres. Memiserie. Trigonométrie. Trigonométrie. Trigonométrie. Trigonométrie. Grec. Agriculture.	Fotal, classifiés.
M	Anglais. 279 Algobre. 011 Arithmétique. 123 Géographie. 129 Français. 129 Français. 120 Français. 120 Français. 120 Français. 120 Français. 120 Français. 121 Mathém. Praticle Exercices milit. 122 Allemand. 122 Allemand. 123 Allemand. 124 Allemand. 125 Allemand. 126 Allemand. 127 Allemand. 128 Allemand. 128 Allemand. 129 Allemand. 120 Alleman	
1927	HH QUUNU GA H QUU GA A H	11,970
1926	111, 659 111, 254 111, 254 88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,88,	11,948
1925	11.570 11.252 11.252 5.271 6.4.992 1.088 5.546 8.567 6.239 8.539 8.536 6.239 8.536 8.546 8	11,853
1924	111 00 11 11 01 01 11 01 01 11 01 01 11 01 0	11,632
1923	12,090 11,769 5,668 5,498 6,073 8,028 8,028 8,028 8,028 1,149 1,149 1,149 1,149 1,149 1,149	12,088
1922	10,942 10,413 10,413 5,657 6,657 6,717 10,00 1,100 1,0	11,039
1921	9,440 7,227 7,227 7,227 7,227 1,227	9,705
1920	9 9 3 3 5 4 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	9,491
1919	8, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03, 03	9,138
1918	88,37,28,21,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,37,	9,202
1917	9, 000 1, 1, 186, 197, 100 1, 1, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198, 198,	9,088
1916	0 0 0 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 5 5 4 1 1 1 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9,726
1915	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9,477
1914	8 8 8 7 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 8 8 5 7 8 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8,903
1913	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8,636
1912	8, 556 8, 153 9, 153 1, 100 1,	8,668
1911	8, 55, 55, 56, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57, 57	8,676
Subject	English Algebra Arithmetic Physics Geography History Drawnig Botany French Geometry Latin Chemistry Pract, Mathematics, German. Cadets Music Botans Music Cadets Music Cadets Algebra Music Cadets Music	Total Sampled

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	1 Anglais. 4 Algebre: 6 Arithmétique.	9 Physique. 4 Géographie. 4 Histoire. 7 Dessin.	Botanique. Français. Géométrie. Latin. Trigonométrie. Trigonométrie. Gres Physiologie.	Total, classifié.
	3,511 3,394 2,586	1,309 3,474 3,474 917	3,258 3,317 2,540 1,560 1,560 1,380 1,380	3,511
	3,443	3,525	3,271 3,200 3,200 1,294 1,594 1,594 1,286 1,285	3,525
	3,445	1,360 3,436 3,436 736	3, 211 3, 077 3, 208 2, 500 1, 258 1, 682 1, 682 1, 841	3,445
	3,204 3,078 2,394	1,235 3,141 3,141 857	2, 955 2, 955 1, 9855 1, 9826 1, 45326 1, 2122 1, 2122	3,204
	3,041 2,895 2,350	1,143 3,190 3,190 940	2,893 2,786 2,786 1,102 1,255 1,181 1,181 1,181	3,190
	2,693	1,183 2,677 2,677 839	2,441 2,468 2,539 1,894 1,036 1,245 881	2,693
	2,270	1,183 2,267 2,267 728	2,101 2,087 1,5332 1,085 1,085 833 834 833	2,270
	2,263	1,073 2,247 2,247 835	2,172 2,102 2,102 2,103 1,605 1,775 989 70 87	2,263
	2,025	1,977 1,977 1,977 628	1,988 1,790 1,901 1,442 759 759 86	2,025
	2,043	2,017 2,017 627	2,050 1,821 1,905 1,458 795 71 655	2,043
	2,094	2,059 2,059 498	2,085 1,816 2,004 1,543 767 77 77 72 762	2,104
	2,161	1,083 2,136 2,136 709	2,068 1,894 1,525 1,525 1,525 109 109	2,161
	2,030 1,963 1,582	1,956 1,956 1,956	1,987 1,717 1,942 1,464 1,464 104 104 725	2,030
,	1,890	1,906 1,906 1,906	1,867 1,634 1,769 1,356 1,356 968 61 81	1,907
	1,972	1, 944 1, 944 1, 944	1,919 1,653 1,839 1,488 1,712 955 711 712	1,978
	1,839	1,868 1,868 1,868	1,710 1,567 1,732 1,394 1,063 1,063 688	1,868
	1,875	1,885 1,885 1,885	1,793 1,514 1,852 1,386 900 1635 1635	1,885
	English Algebra Arithmetic	Physics. Geography History Drawing	Botany French Geometry Latin Chemistry Book-keeping Trigonmetry Greek Physiology	Total Sampled

51.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Ecoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1927 51.—Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1927

11		
Matières	Solita de la constanta de la c	Total classifié.
1927	67, 32, 32, 32, 33, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34	70,729
1926		68, 713
1925	60,055 60,055	63, 711
1924	255, 330 255, 632 28, 532 28,	57,447
1923	20,046 20,046	51,618
1922	43.8634 43.8634 43.8634 43.1508 43.1508 43.1508 43.1508 43.1508 44.1508 45.1508 45.1508 46.1508 47.	44,749
1921	35,57,57,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,	36,728
1920	34, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	37,826
1919		35,471
1918		32,771
1916-17	र्वक्षित्र्यम्	32,220
1915		38,426
1914		36,466
1913	38.37.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.	33,746
1912		32, 273
1161	20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,	32,227
Subject	English Composition English Literature Plysical Culture Geometry Plysical Culture Geometry Plysical Culture Geometry Plysical Culture Geometry Plysical Culture English Grammar Latin Geography French Lockenistry Art Botany Art Botany Art Rouent History German History Ameior History Ameior History Manual Training Mediaevel History Manual Training Mineralogy Art (Middile School) Agriculture Spanish History and Civics Commercial Law Commercial Law Commercial Law	Total, Sampled

Includes only General Chemistry. The Regular Art Courses of the day vocational schools in 1927 included 19 Art Subjects, viz. Colour Study (1,978), Lettering and Show Cards (896); Industriating (348); Athique Drawing (248); Athique Drawing (278); Life drawing (193), Modelling (261); Pottery (110); Wood-carving 140. Art Metal Work (135); Stained Glass (135); History of Art (257); Costume Drawing (90); Museum (59), Etching (11), Material Composition (83); Interior Decoration (5) and History of Costume (29). Including only "Home Economics" and Meeneral Woodwork" in the Day Vocational Schools. 4 In Day Vocational Schools. other subjects in these schools excepting those that could be added to the similarly named subjects in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, are omitted. 5 High School course only.

¹ Effements de la chimie seulement.

² Les cours réguliers sur l'art donnés en 1927 dans les écoles profe sionnelles comportaient 19 sujets (l'art, notamment: études couleurs (1,676); emseignes et pancartes (806); dessin undustrie (1632); ornemantation (346); dessin d'après l'artique (248), enc. ³ Menuiusèrie seulement d'ans les écoles professionnelles. ¹ Locious professionnelles; les autrères ensègnées dans les instituts collégiaux et les ''ingi a schools', evelenent, autres matrères ensègnées dans les instituts collégiaux et les ''ingi a schools', evelenent, autres matrères ensègnées dans les instituts collégiaux et les ''ingi a schools', evelenent, autres matrères ensègnées dans les instituts collégiaux et les ''ingi a schools', evelenent.

52.—Ontario—Continuation Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study 1911-1927 52.—Ontario—Ecoles de continuation: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1927

Matières	9.331 Composition anglaise. 5.636 Algebre. 5.636 Algebre. 4.450 Geonetrie. 4.36 Geonetrie. 2.801 Arithmétique. 2.801 Arithmétique. 2.801 Arithmétique. 3.72 Lifstoire du Canada. 1.737 Granmaire anglaise. 2.805 Georgaphie. 2.465 Georgaphie. 2.465 Georgaphie. 2.68 Aris. 3.67 Bostylographie. 3.68 Aris. 47 Tean dos livres. 47 Tean dos livres. 48 Trangand. 5.69 Georgaphie. 5.69 Aris. 5.69 Georgaphie. 5.69 Aris. 5.60 Mindralogie. 6.60 mmoren. 6.70 Dagoryographie. 7.77 Tistoire du moyen Age.
1927	9, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
1926	9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9
1925	10, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
1924	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1923	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
1922	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7
1921	7.767.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.00
1920	01100000000000000000000000000000000000
1919	4,4,4,4,6,5,4,6,5,4,6,5,5,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
1918	0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
1916-17	7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
1915	6.65.88886.63996.658886.63996.658886.63996.658886.6399
1914	600 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
1913	6.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1912	698 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
1911	610 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Subject	English Composition English Literature Physical Culture Geometry Physical Culture Geometry Arithmetic Geometry British History British History British History British History British History British History Companient Botany Geography Chemistry Antimetry Botany Geography Chemistry Botany Colology Book-keeping Book-keeping Book-keeping Book-keeping Book-keeping Mannal Training Mannal Training Mannal Training Modern History Modern History Modern History Modern History Modern History Art (Middle School)

Nore.—In the tables on Secondary Subjects in Ontario the coincidence of the falling away in Geography and History and the introduction of "Physiography" and "History and Civics" should not be overlooked.

Non: - Dans les tableaux des matières secondaires en Ontario, il est important de noter la coîncidence entre la diminution de la géographie et de l'histoire et du civisme.

53.—Alberta and Saskatchewan Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1922-1927
 53.—Alberta et Saskatchewan: Ecoles secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1922-1927

Subjects			Alb	erta					Saskat	chewar	1		Matières
Dusjeeds	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Matteres
English	5,748	5,341	7,124	7,689	7,534	7,760	4,518	4,660	6,532	6,383	6,522	6,352	Anglais.
Algebra	5,446	5,223	6,876	7,088	6,015	6,104	4,260	4,535	6,139	6,077	6,215	5,761	Algèbre.
Arithmetic	3,894	3,469	1,780	2,254	1,664	2,083	4,352	4,076	5,320	4,830	4,410	4,301	Arithmétique.
Physics	5,228	1,296	2,140	2,066	2,271	2,600	1,404	1,711	2,140	2,394	1,899	2,098	Physique.
Geography	1,566	1,817	2,145	112	1,094	1,304	1,947	1,703	2,199	1,869	2,349	3,229	Géographie.
History	-		5,981	6,172	-	-	3,952	4,448	6,394	16,045	-	-	Histoire.
Ancient	-	-	-	-	2,928	3,060	_	-	_	-	2,026	1,766	Ancienne.
British	-	-	-	_	2,219	2,356		-	_	_	4,998	3,992	De la GBretag
Canadian	-	4	_	_	1,650	1,547	_	-	-		3,531	2,701	Du Canada.
Med. and Mod	_	-	-	-	751	789	-	-	-	-	1,419	1,224	Du MAge et n
Drawing	3,873	3,077	2,041	1,764	1,888	1,782	1,413	1,172	1,632	1,067	1,565	1,307	Dessin.
Biology	3,996	-	-	_	19	194	802	795	520	769	597	463	Biologie.
French	3,123	1,572	2,973	2,857	4,428	4,663	3,696	3,716	4,506	4,889	5,272	5,023	Français.
Geometry	5,4 36	5,266	6,818	6,717	5,527	5,447	3,973	4,559	6,106	5,896	5,467	5,521	Géométrie.
Latin	2,606	1,999	2,317	1,628	1,770	2,134	3,039	3,318	3,481	3,562	4,009	3,701	Latin.
Chemistry	1,293	1,220	1,828	2,171	1,676	1,615	1,294	1,520	2,334	2,407	2,125	2,526	Chimie.
German	74	64	59	63	22	23	97	28	111	101	69	376	Allemand.
Cadets	1,652	1,060	1,684	1,713	1,437	1,170	1,348	1,011	1,389	1,284	1,288	1,630	Exercices militair
Music	369	733	261	183	152	96	853	1,740	1,421	818	1,311	1,045	Musique.
Dom. Sc	1,166	627	67	41	48	26	896	789	1,030	908	1,271	1,244	Science ménagère
Book-keeping	390	251	41 2	5 48	479	611	434	379	462	534	566	585	Tenue des livres.
Man. Training	801	378	_	108	93	41	_		_	-	1,174	1,134	Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry	422	370	561	546	639	681	395	439	686	759	802	786	Trigonométrie.
Stenography	512	317	541	838	661	742	348	213	485	531	568	617	Sténographie.
Greek	_	_	_		_	_	4	_	10	10	10	177	Grec.
Agriculture	944	898	1,337	1,931	1,341	1,046	525	552	1,662	1,249	1,510	1,522	Agriculture.
Zoology	3,892	_	_	_	_	_	128	124	217	367	_	_	Zoologie.
Phys. and Hyg	_	_	_	_	_	_	4,117	3,655	4,856	3,951	3,954	3,837	Physiologie et hy
Phys. Training	3,526	3,282	2,825	2,066	2,002	3.009	3,874	3,162	4,922	4,694	4,423		Culture physique.
Typewriting	518	320	544	839	678	777	371	295	445	541	570		Dactylographie.
Indust. Work		_	_	_	_	_	649	553	674	949	_	_	Et. prat. des mét
General Science	1,092	3,877	4,638	4,329	3,018	3,098	2,683	3,147	3,499	2,888	3,104	3,007	Sciences générales
Business Law	151	67	174	138	229	_	_	_	-	_	327	- /	Droit commercial
Mech. Drawing	695	_	22	90	65	39	_	_	_	_	_	_	Dessin industriel.
Tot. Sampled	6,217	5,790			8,712		4,798	5,736	6,744	6 756	7,157	6,927	Total ainsi class

¹ British History only. ¹ Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement.

54.—British Columbia High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1917-27 54.—Colombie-Britannique: Hautes Ecoles: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1917-27

Subject	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Matières
English Lit. English Comp. Algebra. Geometry Latin. French Arithmetic. Drawing Chemistry Botany Domestic Science Woodwork. Typewriting Stenography Book-keeping Physics. Commercial Law Geography Trigonometry Agriculture. Mechanics Georman	4,824 4,821 4,820 4,289 4,192 3,107 1,982 1,475 1,332 1,074 547 547 547 547 557 158 65 555 555	5,150 5,150 5,150 5,133 4,345 4,190 4,080 3,569 1,892 1,183 1,037 802 802 802 1,760 378 900 777 193 169 6	5,806 5,806 5,251 4,726 3,991 4,605 3,409 2,474 3,400 1,290 1,115 870 866 2,521 491 1,250 96 219 233 8	6,565 6,582 5,669 4,118 5,090 4,118 5,090 1,3821 2,416 1,808 1,329 1,343 944 943 938 1,965 517 1,108 178 91	7,224 7,224 6,282 6,151 4,273 5,677 5,407 2,672 3,479 2,234 1,589 995 995 2,735 809 1,850 61 165	8,556 8,556 7,463 7,346 4,959 6,523 5,255 3,736 4,491 2,670 1,794 1,844 996 998 998		9,833	10,439 10,439	11,599 11,599 10,026 9,850 5,418	13, 459 13, 481 11, 515 10, 956 6,000 9, 842 10, 904 5, 199 3, 325 2, 789 2, 111 2, 044 1, 936 3, 308 702 1, 269 2, 89 2, 111 2, 111 2, 126 2, 126 3, 325 3,	Matières Littérature anglaise. Composition anglaise. Algèbre. Géométrie. Latin. Français. Arithmétique. Dessin. Chimie. Botanique. Botanique. Menuiserie. Daotylographie. Sténographie. Tenue de livres. Physique. Droit Com. et for. lég. Géographie. Trigonométrie. Agriculture. Mécanique. Allemand. Physiologie.
Physiology. General History. Canadian Civics. Greek. Economics. Stat. Law. Metal Work. Machine Shop. Biology.	2	710 6 - - -	1,053 3,068 22 - 233 -	988 3,283 - - 209	1,788 3,440 55 55 429 304	3,123	4,032 4,209 17 78 197 536 435	9,309 952 11 92 146 623 445	9,907 473 - 482 722 471	$ \begin{bmatrix} 11,252 \\ -44 \\ 587 \\ 1,249 \\ 501 \\ - \end{bmatrix} $	12,014 1,106 14 244 - 1,282 683	Hystologie. Droit civique. Gree. Economie publique. Droit constitutionnel. Métallurgie. Métanique. Biologie.
Music Magnetism and Electr. Physical Culture. Printing. General Science. Commerce, Business Corresp. and Filing.	11111	-	-	-	-			-		1 1 1 1	547 4,710 329 2,528 462	Musique. Magnétisme et électr. Culture physique. Imprimerie. Science générale. Correspondance commerciale.
Die etics and Cookery Needlew'k and Dress- making.	_	-	-	-		_	-	-	-		2,245	Art culin. et diététiq. Ouvrage à l'aiguille et couture.
Total Sampled	4,841	5,150	5,806	6,636	7,259	8,634	9,220	9,889	10,597	11,779	² 13,853	Total classifiés.

Includes General History only up to 1923.
 In 1927, includes Junior High Schools and Superior Schools.
 Histoire générale, 1917-1923.
 'Junior High Schools' et écoles supérieures en 1927.

55.-Nova Scotia Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1927 55.—Ecoles secondaires de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1927

Subjects	Grad Degr	-	Grade X Degré X		Grad Degr	-	Grade Degré	-	Total	Matières
Guojects	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles		Matteres
English. Latin. Freach Geography Drawing Botany Physics. Agriculture Arithmetic. Algebra. Cadets Greek German History. Geometry Pract. Mathematics Chemistry. Trigonometry Total enrolment.	2,087 1,025 1,606 1,912 1,933 603 738 193 2,164 2,138 - - - - - 2,146	3,390 1,685 2,600 3,211 2,748 1,224 1,140 308 3,219 3,161 	594 981 - - 1,172 - 1,262 1,267 - 6 59 1,235 1,241 - -	2,493 1,054 1,923 - 2,081 - 2,366 2,474 - 33 2,383 2,393 - - - 2,613	785 355 633 - - - - 760 - 4 26 764 770 714 730	1,155 506 931 - - 1,083 - 4 90 1,122 1,053 1,077 1,029 - - 1,158	226 138 196 ———————————————————————————————————	234 171 222 - - - 101 139 - - 194 - 9 42 211 1213 - - 1577 - 217	5, 528 9,092 5, 123 4, 681 1, 984 5, 391 9, 011 11, 279 	Anglais. Latin. Français. Géographie. Dessin. Botanique. Physique. Agriculture. Arithmétique. Algèbre. Exercices militaires Grec. Allemand. Histoire. Géométrie. Math. prat. Chimie. Trigonométrie. Total des inscriptions.

56.—New Brunswick Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1927
56.—Ecoles secondaires du Nouveau-Brunswick: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1927

Subjects		Gra	ide—Deg	rés	Matières	
Bublects	IX X		XI	XII	Total	Matieres
English Latin Greek French Arithmetic Geometry Algebra Book-keeping Trigonometry History and Geography Drawing Physics Physiology and Hygiene Chemistry Botany	1,757 1,189 38 1,642 1,679 1,607 1,711 920 - 1,727 917 1,309 - 1,560	1,003 755 12 944 907 997 989 640 - 997 - - 886 623 978	735 580 20 706 - 732 694 - 99 735 - - - 494 704 720	16 16 25 - 4 - 15 15 - -	2,540 70 3,317 2,586 3,340 3,394 1,560 114 3,474 917 1,309 1,380 1,380	Anglais, Latin. Grec. Français. Arithmétique. Géométrie. Algèbre. Tenue des livres. Trigonométrie. Histoire et géographie. Dessin. Physique. Physiologie et hygiène. Chimie. Botanique.
Total Enrolment	1,757	1,003	735	16	3,511	Total des inscriptions.

57.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1927 57.—High Schools et Instituts collégiaux de la Saskatchewan: Elèves étudiant certaines matières en 1927

Subject	Grade IX — Degré IX	Grade X Degré X	Grade XI — Degré XI	Grade XII — Degré XII	Total	Matières
Reading Spelling Composition Grammar English (Special Grade XII) Literature Arithmetic and Mensuration Algebra Geometry Trigonometry Civics History, Canadian History, British History, British History, Ancient History, Nediaeval and Modern History, Special, Grade XII. Elementary Science Biology Chemistry Physics French German Latin Greek Geography Art Writing Music Hygiene and Physiology Physical Training Cadet Instruction	2,067 1,869 2,050 2,005 1,443 1,437 2,117 828 165 165 165 17 321 1,713 2,117 321 1,783 1,538 1,538 1,538 1,538 1,538 1,538 1,538 1,713 2,715 1,713 1,7	1,761 1,775 1,552 1,701 1,701 1,772 290 1,772 202 59 -9 1,294 415 1,452 113 985 97 1,698 392 355 1299 1,461	197 1,301 159 - 1,334 302 1,402 1,414 - 92 83 1,011 1,381 240 963 863 1,022 66 669 80 19 - 147 90 190 865	133 96 863 1 8 804 5 802 794 786 	2, 874 6, 077 3, 941 8, 4301 5, 561 5, 561 786 2, 232 2, 701 3, 992 1, 766 1, 224 46 3, 007 463 2, 526 2, 938 3, 701 1, 77 3, 229 1, 1, 307 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Lecture. Orthographe. Composition. Grammaire Anglais, Spécial, grade XII. Littérature. Arithmétique et mensuration. Algèbre. Géométrie. Devoirs civiques. Histoire du Canada. Histoire du Canada. Histoire du Canada. Histoire du moyen-âge et moderne. Histoire du moyen-âge et moderne. Histoire, Spéciale, grade XII. Science élémentaire. Biologie. Chimie. Physique. Français. Allemand. Latin. Grec. Géographie. Art. Ecriture. Musique. Hygiène et physiologie. Culture physique. Exercices militaires.
VOCATIONAL WORK— Agriculture Book-keeping. Stenography Typewriting Home Economics. Industrial Work. Manual Training Business Correspondence.	336 653 - 714	194 198	58 83 103 166	13 - - - - - -	1,522 585 617 644 1,244 - 1,134 598	Tenue des livres. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Science ménagère. Travaux industriels. Travaux manuels.

58.—Alberta Secondary Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of study 1927 58.—Ecoles secondaires de l'Alberta: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, en 1927

	Matteres	6.104 Algebre. 2.083 Arithmétique et mensuration. 194 Biologie. 1645 Chimie. 2.084 Dessiu mécanique. 2.084 Dessiu mécanique. 2.085 Irrançais, oral. 2.085 Français, oral. 2.085 Français, autre qu'oral. 2.086 Serience générale. 2.386 Allemand. 2.384 Illemand. 2.386 Histoire de la littérature. 2.386 Histoire de la Grade Bretagne. 2.386 Chulture de la Bretagne. 2.86 Science donnestique. 2.86 Science donnestique. 2.86 Science donnestique. 3.909 Culture physique. 3.900 Bressu mécanique. 3.900 Bressu mécanique.	Total
Grand	Total	1.04 Algebre. 2.083 Arithmetique. 1.04 Biologie. 1.05 Composition. 2.760 Composition. 2.761 Dessin mees. 2.054 Dessin mees. 3.083 Science gene. 3.083 Science gene. 3.08 Science gene. 3.41 Histoire and 1.547 Histoire and 1.568 Descrees and 1.548 Arts. 3.000 Culture physical Researches and 1.770 Exercises and 1.770 Ex	9,209
by Sex	Girls Filles	3,337 1,314 1,314 1,116 1,16	5,428
Totals by Sex Totaux par sexe	Boys Garçons	2, 725 707 708 708 708 708 708 708 708	3,781
	Girls Filles	**************************************	550
Grade XII Degré XII	Boys Garçons	248 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	382
IX IX	Girls Filles	400 7 40 7 60 7 60 7 60 7 60 7 60 7 60 7	1,153
Grade XI Degré XI	Boys Garçons	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	762
X	Girls Filles	1, 0168 1, 016	1,705
Grade X. Degré X	Boys Garçons	767 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,132
XI	Girls Filles	1,701 1,808 1,388 1,780 1,780 1,664	2,020
Grade IX Degré IX	Boys Garçons	1,410 515 1,335 1,335 1,066 1,066 1,323 1,	1,505
Subject		Algebra. Arithmetic and Mensuration Arithmetic and Mensuration Chanistry Chanistry Chanistry Changlish Composition English Creammar French (orb. Fre	Total

59.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1920-1927

59.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces 1920-1927

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD		
Entrance to P. of W. College— No. of candidates	-	549 -	580 -	528 223	547 179 1,506	445 150 1,452	452 197 1,500	Admissions au collège P. of Wales— Nombre de candidats.		
No. obtaining certificate	-	-	500	500	601	344	620	Promus.		
Nova Scotia								Nouvelle-Ecosse		
No. of pupils in Grade IX. No. of candidates from IX. No. obtained Grade IX. Pupils in Grade X. Candidates from X. Obtained Grade X. Pupils in Grade XI. Pupils in Grade XI. Candidates from Grade XI. Pupils in Grade XI. Obtained Grade XII. Pupils in Grade XII. Pupils in Grade XII. Candidates from Grade XII. Obtained Grade XII. Candidates from IX to XII. Obtained Grade XII. Candidates from IX to XII. Male candidates Female pupils. Female candidates. Female candidates.	4,896 3,095 1,734 3,058 2,406 1,075 1,407 1,237 674 221 114 9,705 7,054 3,597 3,425 2,185 6,280	5,400 3,625 2,079 3,533 2,746 1,462 1,680 1,437 726 426 270 114 11,039 8,241 4,381 4,202 2,856 6,837	5,738 3,685 2,240 3,806 2,976 1,273 2,065 1,837 941 479 321 12,088 8,809 4,667 4,715 3,093	3,553 2,322 3,769 2,925 1,614 1,958 1,692	3,625 2,253 3,820 3,032 1,300 2,199 1,930	2,464 3,686 2,971 1,219 2,126 1,864	³ Nil ³ Nil 3,936 2,981 1,274 1,953 1,686	Degrés IX, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré X, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré XI, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré XII. Candidats. Promus. Degré XII. Candidats. Promus. Candidats. Promus. Garçons inscrits. Garçons candidats. Fromus. Filles inscrites.		
Female candidates	4,869	5,385	5,715	5,848	6, 198	5,867	3,446	Filles candidates.		
New Brunswick								Nouveau Brunswick		
High School Entrance— No. in Grade VIII. No. of candidates. Passed Division 1. Passed Division 2. Passed Division 3. Failed. High School—	1,958 1,593 441 521 510 121	2,239 1,913 451 614 708 140	2,705 2,098 310 731 821 236	2,849, 2,117, 424 605, 856, 232	3,174 2,329 403 796 902 328	3,692 2,528 574 821 791 342	3,357 3,477 717 1,034 1,362 267	Promus, division 2.		
No. of candidates Passed Division 1	42	61 2	67	82 2	85 1	95 1	96 3	Candidats. Promus, division 1.		
Passed Division 2. Passed Division 3 Conditioned, Division 3	19 14 8	26 17 13	29 7 26	34 13	43 18 14	41 13 31	36 23 28	Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3.		
Failed Matriculation—	1	3	5	3	9	9	6			
Candidates— Passed Division 1. Passed Division 2. Passed Division 3. Conditioned, Division 3. Failed.	208 13 82 45 51 17	275 26 136 49 53	308 20 122 46 89 31	352 32 161 47 80 32	369 28 202 61 59 19	356 28 154 78 80 16	419 27 200 79 89 24	Candidats— Promus, division 1. Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3. Admis conditionnellement. Echoués.		
Normal School Entrance— Candidates Class 1 Obtained Class 1 Obtained Class 2 Obtained Class 3 Failed Candidates Class 2 Obtained Class 2 Obtained Class 2 Obtained Class 3	194 66 63 50 15 388 186	246 63 90 64 29 678 189	263 67 101 66 29 683 255	261 64 95 60 42 637 209 222	247 101 84 42 20 642 190 227	266 42 121 69 34 562 232 178	226 100 80 40 6 483 176 171	Ecole Normale, entrées— Candidats, classe 1. Candidats, classe 1. Candidats, classe 2. Candidats, classe 3. Echoués. Candidats, classe 2. Candidats, classe 2. Candidats, classe 2. Promus, classe 3.		
Obtained Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 3. Obtained Class 3. Failed Total candidates, 1-3. Obtained Class. Obtained Class. Failed No. in Grades XI to XII.	109 93 89 37 52 671 289 222 160	214 275 106 41 65 1,030 293 368 369	362 398 297	206 81 37 44 979 310 377 292	225 89 22 67 978 313 358 312	152 52 8 44 880 282 368 230	136 39 5 34 748 281 291 176	. Echoués. Candidats, classe 3. Promus, classe 3. Echoués. Total, candidats, 1-3. Promus. Promus conditionnellement. Echoués.		
² No. in Grades XI to XII	2,270	2,670	3,041	3,204	3,445	3,443	3,511	² Degrés XI et XII.		

Divisions here refer to rank of successful candidates; in Matriculation and High School leaving examination Division
 1 requires a pass with 75 p.c. of the marks obtainable, with no subject below 50 p.c.
 2 As on June 30.
 3 Departmental examinations in this Grade discontinued this year.

¹ Ces divisions sont selon le rang du candidat heureux aux examens d'immatriculation de haute école: la division 1 exige une moyenne de 75 p.c. et aucune matière au dessous de 50 p.c.

² Le 30 juin.

Les examens dans ce degré ont été interrompus cette année.

59.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1920-1927—Conc.

59.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces 1920-1927—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Ontario (See Table 60).								Ontario (Voir tableau 60).
ONTARIO (See Table 00).								ONTARIO (VOIT tableau 00).
Manitoba (See Table 61).								Manitoba (Voir tableau 61).
Saskatchewan-								SASKATCHEWAN-
Grade VIII—Enrolment							-	Degré VIII, entrées.
Promoted by School	1,284	1,346	1,629	1,276	1,354	1,372	-	Promus par l'école.
Wrote examinations							-	Candidats.
Total promoted	1 000	0,971	6,553	0,087	7,933 3,047		_	Echoués.
1st Commercial—	1,000	1,900	2,408	4,849	5,047	0,092		1re commerciale—
Candidates	37	41	46	100	74	214	_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas		35	35	49	53	69	_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing1		6	- 11	51	21	138	-	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	. 1	-	-	-	-	7	*	Echoués.
2nd Commercial—								2e commerciale—
Candidates		66	61	55	101	56	-	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	31	36	42	15	36	-	-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing ¹ Failed	12	30	19	40	65	56	_	Diplômes partiels. ¹ Echoués.
3rd Commercial—	-	-	-		-		–	3e commerciale—
Candidates	_	_	3	16	11	23	_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas		_		2	4	6	_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing			3	14	7	16	_	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	-	-	-	-	-	1		Echoués.
Grade XI—								Degré XI—
Enrolment	2,352	2,299	2,819	3,850	4,270	4,630	-	Entrées.
Candidates					8,254		_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas Obtained partial standing ¹	675 991	517	763		2,332 5,451		_	Diplômés.
Failed	991	295	578	501	471	5,862		Diplômes partiels. ¹ Echoués.
Grade XII-	91	290	910	901	211	024	_	Degré XII—
Enrolment	631	512	710	918	1,299	1,507	_	Entrées.
Candidates	457	631	938	1,317	1,878		_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	213	115	156	405	598	685	-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing1	224	479	678	817	1,128		-	Diplômés partiels.1
Eailed	20	37	104	95	152	100	_	Echoués.
Total H.S. candidates		4,512			10,318			Total se présentant aux examens.
Obtained diplomas	946	703	996				-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing1	1,236 118	3,477	4,765	6,035 596	6,672	7,294 732	_	Diplômés partiels. ¹ Echoués.
Failed	118	002	082	990	023	152	_	Echoues.

¹ By Departmental regulations the great majority take only partial examinations. ¹ Conformément aux instructions du Ministère, la grande majorité des candidats ne se présentèrent que pour une partie des matières.

60.—Ontario Schools: High School Entrance Exminations, 1877-1927 60.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Examens d'admission au lycée, 1877-1927

	Total Enrolment	H.S. Entrance	-	Numbersuccessful Candidats heureux					
Year — Année	Senior Fourth Grade — Inscription totale du degré quatre senior	Total	Number who wrote Nombre à l'examen écrit	On Principal's recom- mendation Surrecom- mandation du principal	On Depart- mental written test Sur épreuve écrite	Total	Percentage Pourcentage		
1877 1882 1887 1897 1897 1902 1907 1912 1917 1912 1918 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38,897 40,409 42,642	2		29,889 32,340 31,619 35,024	4,371 9,364 8,427 10,502 13,300 15,430 13,977 15,751 27,560 29,889 32,340 31,619	45-44 57-63 51-33 64-00 73-55 69-67 61-63 71-63 78-53 83-14 78-24 82-15		

 ¹ Senior Fourth Grade not reported separately. Degré quatre senior ne figure pas séparément.
 2 All candidates wrote. Tous candidats à l'examen écrit.
 8 No recommendations. Pas de recommandations.

61.—Ontario Schools: Subjects of Study in Secondary Schools and results of examinations, 1926-27 61.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Matières d'études dans les écoles secondaires et résultats des examens, 1926-27

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total .	8, 693 Grammaire auglaise. 11, 972 Composition anglaise. 15, 946 Historice du Canada. 17, 777 Historice du Canada. 18, 726 Historice du Canada. 18, 726 Historice du Canada. 18, 727 Physiographie. 11, 572 Physiographie. 11, 572 Physiographie. 11, 572 Physiographie. 11, 572 Physiographie. 12, 600 Arithmétique. 11, 572 Geométrio. 11, 572 Algèbre. 12, 600 Arithmétique. 12, 600 Arithmétique espagnole. 12, 600 Arithmétique espagnole. 12, 600 Auteur sitaliema. 12, 600 Auteur sitaliema. 12, 600 Agriculture et horticulture II. 2, 996 Physique. 1, 602 Art. 3, 604 Physique. 1, 603 Art. 3, 604 Physique. 3, 604 Physique. 4, 604 Physique. 5, 604 Physique. 6, 605 Physique. 10, 605 Physique. 10, 605 Physique.
ho passed1	s admis1	Up. School Cours supér	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
Number who passed	Candidats admis	L. School Mid. School Up. School Cours infer. Cours moy. Cours supér	7,7,77 7,737 7,737 7,737 7,737 7,737 7,737 8,700
		L. School Cours infer.	8,698 115,275 11,527 12,056 12,056 12,020 13,239 13,239
	ls1	Total	9,448 117,563
Number at Examinations1	Elèves présentés aux examens ¹	Up. School	2, 450 11, 632 11, 632 11, 632 11, 632
Number at E	èves présenté	L. School Mid. School Up. School Cours infér. Cours moy. Cours supér	11,642 11,297 11,297 11,659 1,659 10,395 10,395 11,337 11,
	E	L. School Cours infér.	9,498 117,563 112,388 112,358 113,155 2,610 2,610 11,908 11,908 11,908 13,7110
	4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50	politing	English Grammar. English Composition English Literature Canadian History British History Modern History Trigmonnerry French Composition Spanish Authors Spanish Authors German Authors German Authors Latin Authors German Authors Greek Muthors Greek Purposition Greek Purposition Greek Purposition Agriculture and Horiculture II Zoology Physics Physics Physics Music

1 C'est-à-dire aussi bien ceux ayant subi l'examen que ceux promus sans examen. 1 These include pupils promoted by schools as well as those who wrote the departmental examinations.

62.—Departmental Examinations: Manitoba, 1927 62.-Examens du département de l'Instruction publique: Manitoba, 1927

	Can- didates							
Subjects	-	Honours	Passed	Failed	Honours	Passed	Failed	Matières
	Candi- dats	Hon- neur	Pro- mus	Echoués	Hon- neur	Pro- mus	Echoués	
Grade IX—					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Degré IX—
History. Drawing. General Science I.	3,060 1,087	158 42	1,944 939	1,116 148		63 · 5 86 · 4		
General Science I	2,792	458	2,496	296	16.4	89.4	10.6	Science générale I.
General Science IIGrade X—	2,660	154	1,951	709	5.8	73 - 4	26.6	Science générale II. Degré X—
History	1,848	145	1,264	584	7.9	68-4	31.6	
Grammar	1,968	187	1,125	843	9.5	57.1	42.9	Grammaire.
Arithmetic	2,034 1,857	784 122	1,752 1,378	282 479	38·5 6·5	86·1 74·2	13·9 25·8	Arithmétique. Science générale I.
General Science II	1,867	100	1,324	543	5.3	70.9	29.1	Science générale II.
Spelling	1,940 648	617	1,446	494 80	31·8 31·3	74·6 87·7	25 · 4 12 · 3	Ortographe.
MusicGrade XI—	048	203	568	80	31.3	81.1	12.3	Musique. Degré XI—
Literature	2,438	469	2,088	350	15.1	85.7	14.3	Littérature.
Composition		42 118	1,859 $1,596$	601 906	1·7 4·7	75·6 63·8		Composition. Histoire.
History	2.478	478	1,795		19.3	72.4	27.6	
Geometry	2,446	359	1,578	868	14.6	64.5	35.5	Géométrie.
Physics	1,461 1,992	232 381	1,193 1,514	258 478	15·8 19·1	$82 \cdot 4$ $76 \cdot 0$	17·6 24·0	Physique. Chimie.
Chemistry Latin Grammar	1,033	295	838	195	28.5	81.1	18.9	Grammaire latine.
Latin Authors	970	270	700	270	27.8	72-2	27.8	Auteurs latins.
French Grammar	1,633 1,533	194 424	1,182 1,355	451 178	11·2 27·6	72 · 4 88 · 4	27·6 11·6	Grammaire française. Auteurs français.
Z Z ONON Z Z Z ONON DO SO	1,000	454	1,000	170	21.0	00.4	11.0	Travours irangais.

63.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1904-1927

63.—Ecoles du Canada placées sous le contrôle administratif: Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1904-1927

P.E.I. (including P.W.C.)	N.B. (approx.)
BG. GF.	BG. GF.
1924 719 1,113	1.363 2.074
1925 659 1.087	1.498 2.171
1926 733 1,098	1.535 2.264
1927 648 1.104	1 561 2 474

¹ Includes the pupils of Continuation Schools, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. only. In 1926-27 in all secondary grades there were approximately 41,265 boys and 48,387 girls. These included full day vocational, public, and separate schools. The figures in the tables are confined to continuation, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. for comparative purposes. ² Approximately. ¹ Comprend sculement les élèves des écoles de continuation, des hautes écoles et des instituts collégiaux. En 1926-27 leur nombre était approximativement 41,265 garçons et 48,387 filles. Cela comprend les écoles publiques séparées et d'apprentissage. Les chiffres de ce tableau se bornent aux hautes écoles et aux instituts collégiaux pour fins de comparaison. ² Approximativement.

64.—Ontario Schools: Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools including full time Day Vocational Schools, 1990-1926-27

64.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, y compris les écoles professionnelles 1900-1926-27

Year									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Carrières	Trades — Métiers	Ouvriers	callings — Autres	occupation Sans	Total
	1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1911 1913 1914 1915 1916-17 1917-13 1918-19 1917-13 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1922-23 1923-24 1904	5,984 6,477 6,941 7,645 7,491 7,833 7,974 8,242 8,623 8,454 8,406 8,209 7,923 8,564 9,268 6,899 7,158 8,314 8,710 9,397 11,412 13,084 14,068 15,200 16,473	6,747 7,482 8,004 8,516 8,386 8,602 8,767 8,907 9,206 9,166 11,714 12,034 12,384 13,281 14,490 11,167 11,142 11,140 11,424 12,131 14,163 16,051 17,477 18,605 17,687	2,144 2,311 1,2,504 2,604 2,604 2,831 2,842 2,989 3,036 3,161 2,911 3,009 3,085 2,218 2,207 2,509 2,410 2,614 2,787 2,429 3,156 3,681 3,881 3,448	5,862 6,052 6,491 7,099 6,303 5,813 6,187 6,613 6,902 6,961 6,745 7,000 8,067 8,105 6,219 6,336 7,605 8,170 8,170 8,852 11,059	2,151 2,492 2,630 2,798 3,147 2,850 2,964 2,973 3,176 3,551 2,648 2,258 2,597 3,123 3,559 4,629 5,429 6,305 7,539 8,956	1,650 1,801 1,931 2,363 3,776 3,971 4,323 4,446 4,705 5,228 4,323 6,085 7,000 7,918 9,211	1,786 2,150 1,782	21,749 23,525 23,997 27,709 29,261 29,392 30,331 31,922 33,101 32,612 37,980 42,535 44,226 34,115 36,250 37,937 44,741 42,744 52,255 60,395 66,784 74,256 67,8657

65.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1920-1927

65.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1920-1927

-									
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Pupils admitted to Public				-					Elèves admis pour la première
and Separate Schools for									fois aux écoles publiques et
the first time-	_	-	_	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	_	aux écoles séparées—
No. of Pupils in 4th Book						,			Nombre d'élèves dans la classe
Class (Grades VII and		1.				,			du 4e livre (Degrés VII et
VIII)—									VIII)—
Public Schools	92,913						128,456	-	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	10,362	11,848	13,571	14,347	15,152	16,367	17,642	-	Ecoles séparées. Total.
Total Candidates H. S. Entrance	07,016	21,349	26 114	20,001	38,897	158,947		44 191	Candidats aux examens d'en-
Examinations.	27,910	31,521	30,114	30,040	30,091	40,409	42,642	44,121	trée à la haute école.
No. granted Certificates	22,051	25,260	27 560	29,889	32,340	31,619	35.024	37 451	Certificats obtenus.
No. left 4th Class to attend	22,001	20,200	21,000	20,000	02,010	01,010	00,021	01, 101	Laissant la 4e classe pour l'école
Secondary Schools—			` '						secondaire—
Public Schools	_	-	20,917	19,618	24,979	25,029	27,649	-	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools	-	-	-	2,037	2,753	1,362	2,598		Ecoles séparées.
Total	-		- chan	21,655	27,732	26,391	30,247		Total.
No. in the 5th Class (Grades									Dans la 5e classe (Degrés IX
IX and X)-			0.084	0 844	2 000				et X)—
Public Schools	4,080								Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools Total	2,088	2,825 7,960	2,986 9,060						Ecoles séparées. Total.
No. left 5th Class to attend	6,168	1,900	9,000	9,750	10,105	9,909	9,269	-	Laissant la 5e classe pour l'école
Secondary School—									secondaire—
Public Schools		-	659	727	626	1.041	791	100.	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools		-	-	278	357	295			Ecoles séparées.
Total	-		-	1.005					Total.
No. admitted for first time									Admis pour la première fois
to Secondary Schools-				1					à l'école secondaire—
Continuation	2,031								Ecole de continuation.
High and Collegiate	11,655	12,666	14,653	15,390	16,103	16,978	16,841	17,312	Hautes écoles et instituts
T 11 1 . X7		1 400	0 700	4 200	W 050	F 401	7 010	0 740	collégiaux.
Full day Vocational		1,422	2,722	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	Ecoles d'apprentissage cours du jour.
Total	_	16,570	20,601	23,238	24,541	26,423	27,962	29,332	
No. in Secondary Schools—	_	.10,570	20,001	40, 400	24,041	40,440	21,902	29,002	Ecoles secondaires—
Lower School 1	15.717	16,827	19,373	20,699	21,261	28,850	29,933	32,255	Elémentaires 1.
Lower School 2		11,863			15,459				Elémentaires 2.
Middle School		9,770				21,236			Intermédiaires.
Upper School	1,522		2,338					5,549	Supérieures.
Candidates				-1					Candidats aux examens d'école
Lower School Examinations		5,963				34,155			Elémentaire.
Middle " "	10,601	13,413	18,719	21,439	20,776	23,706	25,439	25,752	Intermédiaire.
Upper " "	669	634	3,950	6,864	7,296	8,816	11,120	11,632	Supérieure.

 $^{^1}$ Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925. 1 Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925 69525— $4\frac{1}{2}$

66.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927 66.—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

Age	I	X	2	ζ	28	TI .	X	II .		Total	
Age	вG.	G.—F.	в.—G.	GF.	BG.	G.—F.	В.—G.	G.—F.	ВG.	G.—F.	Total
11	2 15 36 38 27 15 3	1 527 522 67 60 21 5	- 3 17 47 71 51 17	1 1 2 13 58 81 63 26 4		-		11,11,11,11,11	2 18 53 85 98 66 20 1	1 6 29 65 125 141 84 31 4	1 8 47 118 210 239 150 51 5
Total	136	238	207	248	_	-	-	_	343	486	829

67.—Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms of Urban Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927

67.-Ecoles de la N.-E.: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires urbaines par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

Age	I	X		ζ	X	I	X	Ţ1		Total	
41g~	ВG.	G.—F.	BG.	G.—F.	ВG.	GF.	BG.	G.—F.	BG.	G.—F.	Total
11	1 9 72 237 335 281 113 19 5 2	1 7 96 295 455 386 180 46 3 1	170 283 211	265	150 177 124	233	- 1 - 5 37 69 53 38 20 9	- - 5 43 80 80 51 18	751 570	1 7 105 380 772 992 797 451 137 41 21	2 17 186 662 1,332 1,743 1,367 710 252 81 38
Total	1,074	1,470	795	1,228	585	718	232	288	2,686	3,704	6,390

68.—New Brunswick Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927 68.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

Age	1	X	2	ζ	2	II	X	II		Total	
	BG.	G.—F.	B.—G.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	G.—F.	BG.	G F.	Total
10	- - 9 73 242 231 133 45 10 2	12 116 337 370 229 82 25 5	7 45 159 168 69 21 3 1	7 90 201 205 122 30 4 1	41 109	1 13 82 194 162 48 13 4	14 10	1 21 23 8 2 1	9 81 304 431 424 196 82 9 3	12 124 440 654 649 389 111 24 8	21 205 744 1,085 1,073 585 193 33 11 5
Total	745	1,178	475	661	290	518	32	56	1,542	2,413	3,955

69.—Ontario Continuation Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927 69.—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

Age	Lower		Cours inf		Middle Cours		Upper Cours st	School upérieur		Total	
Ago .	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garcons	Girls Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys — Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
10	2 28 146 389 449 312 179 29 8 2 -	3 47 220 538 616 412 183 52 13 5	119 272 349	4 35 213 414 452 275 117 25 4 4	92 281 356 309 138 68 18 20	78 21 13	7 8 7 5 3 1	- - 4 15 18 11 1 6 1 1	2 28 169 534 813 943 734 430 171 77 21 22	3 51 255 774 1,174 1,306 1,081 649 282 93 26 16	5 79 424 1,308 1,987 2,249 1,815 1,079 453 170 47 38

70.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927 70.—Instituts collegiaux et "High Schools" d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

	Lower		Cours in		Middle Cours	-	Upper	School upérieur	Total		
Age	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
10	8 140 858 2,190 2,777 2,041 823 192 40 12 5 3 9,089	8 171 961 2,547 2,995 1,992 799 228 53 33 9 8	1,648 1,862 1,179 458 115 46 8		80 563 1,579 2,221 1,837 989 393 119 62	98 700 1,850 2,667 1,922 281 66 37	83 310 614 616 360 121 107	758 676 326 101 57	3,101 1,760 811 253 179	8 181 1,077 3,416 5,591 6,257 5,339 3,516 1,781 686 190 115	16 324 2,031 6,358 10,585 11,822 9,872 6,617 3,541 1,497 443 294 53,400

For Manitoba, see Tables 33 seq.—Pour Manitoba, voir tableau 33 seg.

71.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils, by Age, Sex and Grade, 1927
71.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" de la Saskatchewan: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1927

	E	X	2	ζ	Х	I	x	II	To	otal Se	ec.	v	I	. v	11	V	ш		Total	
Age	В. G.	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	В. - - -	G. F.	В. - - -	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	Т.	В. G.	G. F.	В. <u>G</u> .	G. F.	B. G.	G. F.	В. - - -	G. F.	T.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	- 36 188 325 267 169 60 12 2	3 38 236 369 308 151 72 15 3 2 3	- 3 38 144 260 204 107 39 18 4 5	193 301 260 135 44	- - 3 22 77 161 160 115 60 28 29	- - 1 26 127 252 223 186 83 36 13	54 133 116 91 30	175	460 282 171	755 762	3 80 511 1,084 1,374 1,350 1,065 674 344 134	- - 10 4 2 2 2 6		1111113		2 16 29 17 11 5 1 2 1 2 1 3	5 17 32 23 13 5 2	- 41 245 523 636 610 470 286 176 66 80	778 775 610 394	544 1,145 1,414 1,385 1,080 680 349 138
Total	1,062	1,200	822	1,002	655	947	473	582	3,012	3,731	6,743	26	-	8	-	87	97	3,133	3,828	6,961

73.—Alberta Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1927 73.—Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1927

Age	I.	X	2	ζ	. X	I	XII			Total	
Age	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	Total
11	3 37 318 817 1,083 550 224 68 26 15	2 40 373 1,101 1,371 929 349 102 20 5	- 3 26 180 550 631 349 131 48 20	- 1 22 164 638 931 688 234 68 18	- 1 17 122 344 382 240 108 33 46	3 18 179 456 572 410 123 57	- - - 7 52 100 110 76 35	- - 5 59 280 134 112 36 43	3 40 345 1,014 1,762 1,577 1,055 549 258 103 140	2 41 398 1,283 2,193 2,375 1,889 880 323 116 142	5 81 743 2,297 3,955 3,952 2,944 1429 581 219
Total	3,160	4,314	1,969	2,787	1,293	1,872	424	669	6,846	9,642	16,488

6. RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION 6. ORGANISATION DES ÉCOLES RURALES

74.—Comparative Table of Rural and Urban Schools in eight provinces of Canada, 1927 74.—Relevé comparatif des écoles urbaines et des écoles rurales, dans huit provinces canadiennes, 1927

		l Commun			n Commun		
Provinces	Schools	Pupils	Average Attend- ance	Schools	Pupils	Average Attend- ance	Provinces
	Ecoles	Elèves	Moyenne de présence	Ecoles	Elèves	Moyenne de présence	
Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Ontario. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	418 1,496 1,280 6,086 54,185 2,880 4942	10,912 39,490 36,527 241,556 126,483 73,942 53,608	161,022 87,716 49,827	52,192	92,077	351,153 69,676 65,298	Ile du Prince-Edouard. Nouvelle-Ecosse. ¹ Nouveau-Brunswick. ² Ontario. ³ Saskatchewan. Alberta. Colombie-Britannique.

School Sections

² Second term only. ** Including full time Secondary pupils. Of the pupils in Urban Schools in Ontario the continuation Schools had 9,654 pupils enrolled and 8,059 in average attendance. Of these pupils 5,077 were children of farmers, while 11,692 of the pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and 852 full time day Vocational pupils were children of farmers. The continuation Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and 852 full time day Vocational pupils were children of farmers. The continuation schools are situated in villages and may be considered as organized primarily for the purpose of placing secondary education within the reach of rural communities; again a large number of the children of agriculturists in Collegiate Inst. and High Schools are probably from adjoining rural communities and not necessarily boarding away from home in the towns and cities where these institutions are situated. The same may be said of the pupils in public and separate village schools, and to some extent, in High Schools in cities. The number of pupils in these village Schools was 25,672 and in town Schools 99,114 The proportion of rural children who must be attending urban centers may be estimated from the census figures of 1921 taken in conjunction with the report of the Dept. of Education for the same year. According to the census figures, of all persons attending any schools, 42 p.c., were from rural communities. According to the report of the Dept. of Education for the same year, of all persons attending, 36 p.c. were in attendance at rural schools. Roughly therefore 6 out of 42 or over 14 p.c. of the rural pupils were in attendance in urban schools. There were also in the neighbourhood of 600 graded schools in rural centers. in rural centers

4 Including High Schools in Rural Municipalities and other Rural Districts.

5 Class, Rooms.

1 Sections scolaires

2 2ème semestre seulement.
3 Dans les écoles urbaines de l'Ontario, les écoles de continuation ont 9,654 inscriptions avec une fréquentation moyenne de 8,059. De ces élèves, 5,077 étaient fils ou filles de cultivateurs, tandis que 11,692 élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles et 852 élèves du jour dans les écoles de travaux manuels étaient aussi fils ou filles de cultivateurs. Les écoles de continuation sont dans les villages et ont pour objet essentiel de mettre l'enseignement secondaire à la portée des communautés rurales. Un grand nombre des élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles viennent probablement des districts ruraux voisins et ne sont pas nécessairement des pensionnaires dans les villages où se trouvent les écoles. Il en est de même des écoles publiques ou séparées des villages et même des villes, et jusqu'à un certain point, dans les hautes écoles des villes. Le nombre d'élèves dans les écoles de villages était de 25,672, et dans les écoles de villes, pl.114. La proportion d'élèves de districts ruraux fréquentant les écoles urbaines doit être déterminée d'après le recensement de 1921 comparé avec le rapport du ministère de l'instruction Publique de la même année. D'après le recensement de la population urbaine, 42 p.c. de tous les élèves et étudiants venaient des districts ruraux, et suivant le rapport du ministère de l'Instruction ² 2ème semestre seulement urbaine, 42 p.c. de tous les élèves et étudiants venaient des districts ruraux, et suivant le rapport du ministère de l'Instruction Publique, 36 p.c. de tous les élèves et étudiants venaient dans les écoles ruraus. Or, 6 sur 42 donne un peu plus de 14 p.c. d'élèves des districts ruraux fréquentant les écoles urbaines. Il y avait aussi environ 600 écoles à classes multiples dans les centre

ruraux.
4 Y compris les "lycées" dans les municipalités rurales et autres districts ruraux.

⁵ Salles de classes.

75.—Saskatchewan Schools: Comparațive figures for Consolidated and Rural Ungraded Schools, 1927 75.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Chiffres comparatifs entre les écoles centralisées et les écoles à classe unique, 1927

_	Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded	_	Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded
	Ecoles centra- lisées	Ecoles à classe unique		Ecoles centra- lisées	Ecoles à classe unique
P.c. of enrolment above the age of 14 years—P.c. d'élèves inscrits au dessus de 14 ans P.c. of enrolment of boys above the age	23.9	15.6	Median Grade of boys at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen des garçons à l'âge de 13 ans	$7 \cdot 4$	6.4
of 14 years—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans P.c. of enrolment beyond Grade VI—	22.9		tarded1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans¹ retardés d'un an	19.3	23.3
P.c. inscrits au dessus du degré VI, P.c. o fenrolment of boys beyond Grade VI—P.c. de garçons inscrits au dessus	30.0		P.c. inscrits retardés de 2 ans P.c. of enrolment retarded 3 years or more—P.c. inscrits retardés de 3 ans	6.8	11.3
du degré VI	26·8 1·8	15·2 1·7	ou plus Total p.c. retarded ¹ —Total p.c. retardés ¹	3·0 29·1	7·0 41·6
Median Grade at the age of 8 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 8 ans Median Grade at the age of 9 years—	2.6	i i	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years ² acceler ated 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans ² avancés d'un an	22.9	17.8
Degré moyen à l'âge de 9 ans Median Grade at the age of 10 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 10 ans Median Grade at the age of 11 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 11 ans	3·6 4·3 5·2	4.1	Ans avances d di air P.c. of enroiment 7 to 13 years acceler- ated 2 years—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 2 ans. P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years acceler ated 3 years or more—P.c. inscrits	7.2	4.7
Median Grade at the age of 12 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 12 ans Median Grade at the age of 13 years—	6.3	5.7	de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 3 ans ou	2.0	0.7
Degré moyen à l'âge de 13 ans Median Grade at the age of 14 years—	7.5		avancés	32.1	23-2
Degré moyen à l'âge de 14 ans Median Grade 5 to 21 years—Degré	8.2	7.3	du degré VIII Median age of Grade IX—Age moyen	14.2	14.3
moyen entre 5 et 21 ans	4.9	4.0	du degré IX	14.9	15.1

^{1&}quot;Retarded"=Below Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Retardés"=Au dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.
2"Accelerated"=Above Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Avancés"=Au dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.

76.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1906)
76.—Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie-Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1906

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Divisions		Enrolment — nscriptions		Daily A Atten Fréq. me quotie	oyenne		aded Scho	
Année	Ecoles	Classes	В. G.	G. F.	Total	Actual Number Nombre absolu	P.c. of enrol- ment P.c.	Number of Schools Ecoles	Number of Divisions Classes	Number of Pupils Elèves
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	155 162 181 190 191 194 198 193 182 183	158 165 233 233 263 315 382 452 472 478 502 522 557 609 678 734 766 797 835 861	2,958 3,157 3,652 4,090 4,879 5,747 7,031 7,812 8,034 7,870 7,755 8,201 9,036 10,028 11,521 12,641 12,641 13,287 13,665 14,082 14,788 15,508	2,717 2,914 3,372 3,771 4,493 5,427 6,542 7,724 7,750 8,081 11,730 12,446 12 625 18,096 11,771	5,675 6,071 7,024 7,861 13,573 15,154 15,736 15,305 16,282 17,869 19,724 22,322 24,371 25,733 26,230 27,178 30,279	3,369 3,795 4,531 5,196 6,252 7,949 10,119 11,994 13,031 12,215 12,259 13,013 14,084 15,250 21,977 22,129 23,637 25,274 25,496	62.4 64.0 66.1 66.7 71.1 74.5 78.8 82.6 79.5 80.0 79.9 78.6	32 37 44 49 62 75 89 90 91 94	52 56 92 113 154 206 280 343 369 377 373 394 422 471 507 655 690 723 763 792	2,264 2,425 3,692 4,402 6,181 8,173 10,603 12,126 13,190 12,399 12,753 13,880 15,431 17,776 20,062 22,252 23,605 24,324 26,249 26,967 28,678

In addition to the above are Rural Municipality High Schools to the number of 21 with 124 Divisions and 3,723 pupils in 1927.

Outre les chiffres ci dessus, on compte 21 lycées dans les municipalités rurales avec 124 classes et 3,723 élèves en 1927.

77.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization, (1906)–Con.
77.—Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie-Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1906-fin

			Grade o	Special Subjects Taken							
			Elèves de	es degrés			Matières spéciales enseignées				
Year							Manual '	Training	Domesti	c Science	
Année							Travaux	manuels	Science r	nénagère	
	I	. II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils	
							Classes	Elèves	Class€s	Elèves	
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1925.	1,205 1,206 1,425 1,681 2,090 2,646 2,901 3,145 2,743 2,873 3,525 3,833 4,076 4,137 3,917 4,069 4,218 4,839	1,373 1,513 1,734 2,144 2,536 3,411 3,557 3,639 3,291 2,750 2,810 3,315 4,122 4,126 4,054 3,358 3,588	876 870 876 1,036 1,196 1,537 2,085 2,446 2,537 2,787 2,766 2,982 3,617 4,269 4,260 7,152 7,556 7,464 7,429	1,025 1,067 1,287 1,502 1,749 2,588 2,588 3,317 3,683 3,824 4,597 4,899 5,389 6,074 6,622 7,245 5,525 5,555 5,555 5,753	3,062 3,142 3,348 3,920 4,545 5,313 5,986 6,030 6,180 6,437	73 411 677 43 91 99 94 94 57 39 111 29 -17 21 28 4	- - 1 23 34 56 58 82 172 178 165 191 210 228 238 228 241 no	- 22 1,013 1,407 1,744 1,865 2,199 2,482 2,653 3,130 3,580 3,581 3,637 3,788 3,788 3,788 3,788	51 68 154 156 155 186	168 211 76 174 8 55 144 930 1,337 1,670 2,286 2,460 2,677 2,667 3,245 3,337 3,412 3,299 3,971 3,677	

7.—VOCATIONAL AND OTHER MANUAL EDUCATION 7.—ENSEIGNEMENT INDUSTRIEL ET TRAVAUX MANUELS

Quebec Schools: Number of Instructors and pupils or students in Special Vocational Schools, 1927 78.—Ecoles de Québec: nombre d'instructeurs et d'élèves dans les écoles industrielles, 1927

Instructions	Instruc- tors	Other em- ployees	Enrol- ment	Average Attend- ance	Cer- tificates granted	Institutions
2113 02 00 02020	Instruc- teurs	Autres employés	Inscrip- tion	Présence moyenne	Diplômes accordés	Institutions
Technical Schools:						Ecoles techniques:
Day Classes	-	_	837	612	49	Cours du jour.
Night Classes	-	_	1,658	1,318	275	Cours du soir.
Special Day Classes	-	-	310	286		Cours spéciaux.
Total	94	30	2,805	2,216		Total.
School of Higher Commercial						Ecole des Hautes études Com-
Studies				-		merciales
Day Classes	-		110	104		Cours du jour.
Night classes: reg		_	110		_	Cours du soir: rég.
others	_	-	540	493		autres.
Total	27	22	650	597		Total.
Agricultural Schools:	21	44	000	991	_	
Regular Course	_	_	110		1	Ecoles d'agriculture:
Practical course	_	_			-	Cours réguliers.
Practical course	_	-	110	-	-	Cours pratiques.
Partial Course	_	-	7	-	-	Cours partiel.
Winter Course	-	7.1		-	-	Cours d'hiver.
IntermediateAgricultural School	8	15	49	38		Ecole moyenne d'agriculture.
Diploma Course	-	-	43	39	-	Cours des diplômes.
Short or Special	-	-	535	-	-	Cours abrégés.
Total	78	92	855	829	23	
Dairy School:						Ecole de laiterie:
English Course (Dec.)	-	-	9	9	-	Cours anglais (Déc.).
French Course (Jan, Feb. and	_	-	191	185	-	Cours français (Jany., fév., et
March).				200		mars).
Inspectors' Course	-	-	7	7	_	Cours des inspecteurs.
Course of Ste. Anne de la Poca-	-		18	18		Cours de Ste Anne de la Poca-
tière (Special Course).			10	10	_	tière (cours spécial).
Total excl. dup	7	11	225	219	294	Total.
Domestic Science Schools	_'		18, 361	219		Ecoles ménagères.
School Gardens	_	_	1 24,895	_		Ecoles menageres.
Night Schools.	232		6,232	_	-	Jardins scolaires.
Schools of Arts and Trades	202				-	Ecoles du soir.
Dress cutting and making		-	5,491	3,064	-	Ecoles des arts et métiers.
	_	-	2,333	1,813	-	Ecoles de coupe et de couture.
Schools.	60	4.1	0.45			
Schools of Fine Arts	22	14	817			Ecole des beaux-arts.
Rangers' School		-	18	15	-	Ecole des gardes.
Historie Guides.	12		60	40		Guides historiques.
Polytechnic School	36	11	137	131	21	Ecole polytechnique.

^{11,085} gardens—jardins. 2Architecture—Architectes.

79.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils or Students in Vocational Schools or taking special subjects in ordinary Schools, 1926-27

79.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves des écoles industrielles ou suivant un enseignement spécial dans les écoles ordinaires, 1926-27

A. PUPILS INCLUDED WITH THE ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS
A. ÉLÈVES INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Agriculture	Manual Training Travaux manuels	Household Science Science ménagère	Commercial Subjects Matières commer- ciales	_
Public Schools Rural Schools. City Schools. Town Schools. Village Schools.	63,304 11,091 7,588 9,773	18,160 100,117 5,133 1,207	11,838 72,495 2,282 828	676	Ecoles publiques Ecoles rurales. Ecoles des cités. Ecoles des villes. Ecoles des villages.
Total	91,756	124,617	87,443	75 3	Total.
R.C. Separate Schools Rural Schools. City Schools. Town Schools. Village Schools.	2,950 3,934 1,287 190	438 711 272 -	684 995 72 35	156 17	Ecoles des cités.
Total	8,361	1,421	1,786	184	Total.
Total Schools Rural Schools. City Schools. Town Schools. Village Schools. Continuation Schools. High Schools. Collegiate Institutes.	66,254 15,025 8,875 9,963 355 2,956 1,442	18,598 100,828 5,405 1,207 - 98 2,642	12,522 73,490 2,354 863 - 269 2,357	832 17 - 47 1,571	Ecoles des cités. Ecoles des villes. Ecoles des villages. Ecoles de continuation. "High Sehools".
Total	104,870	128,778	91,855	4,381	Total.

B. PUPILS OR STUDENTS NOT INCLUDED WITH ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS B. ÉLÈVES NON INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Males Garçons	Females Filles	Total	
Vocational Schools Day pupils, full time. Day pupils, part time. Day pupils, special.	8,408 1,279 381	8,921 1,450 1,245	2,729	Elèves du jour, en partie.
Total	10,068	11,616	21,684	Total.
Evening pupils	17,582	20,335	37,434	Elèves du soir.
Night Elementary Schools	-	·	2,442 2,952	Ecoles élémentaires du soir. Ecoles secondaires du soir.

89.—Vocational Schools in Canada Beceiving aid under the Dominion Technical Education Act: Number of Schools, Teachers, and Pupiis, 1927 80.—Ecoles industrielles du Canada subventionnées en vertu de la loi sur l'enseignement technique: Nombre d'écoles, d'instructeurs et d'élèves, 1927

11		1 -	
	Provinces	Ine du Prince Edouard. Nouvelle Ecosse. 2 Québoc. 14 Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. 50 Colombie Britannique.	Total.
Training on d'ins-	ners Pupils uc. Candidats	117222	213
Teacher Training Formation d'ins-	Teachers Instruc.	1 1 2 6 1 1 10	20
	Total	3,535 11,796 59,661 1,694 4,353 8,657	96,682
nrolled	Corresp.	888 888 325 325 325 209	1,666
Pupils Enrolled Elèves inscrits	Evening Du soir	2,387 1,792 1,792 8,345 37,977 1,200 2,107 5,176	60,313
9	Day Du jour	191 260 1,226 3,126 21,684 2,155 2,755 2,034 3,272	34,703
	Total	159 158 153 1,980 308 77 169 399	3,666
Teachers	Corresp.	14 11 12 40	22
Number of Teachers	Evening Du soir	130 920 130 1,225 1,225 38 86 232	2,129
	Day Du jour	118 202 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	1,515
alities palités	Total	8831210 070 010 00 014	248
Number of Municipalities Nombre de municipalités	Evening Du soir	0.4%117112008	170
Number	Day Du jour	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	78
F	Province	Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Quebec. Onfario. Manitoba. Asskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	Total

81.—Résumé des dépenses encourues par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, durant l'année scolaire terminée le 30 juin 1927 81.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred during School Year Ending June 39, 1927

Federal	Subven- tions du gouverne- ment fédéral	7,757 31,495 31,495 403,944 403,944 347,636 20,056 18,022 18,022 85,789 56,627	1,047,535
	Total	15,515 62,989 152,417 807,889 793,774 40,113 36,044 171,578	2, 193, 714
oards sions locales	Special and other Grants Subventions speciales et autres	3,900 850 637,389 39,000	681, 425
Grants to Local Boards Subventions aux commissions locales	Other Grants Autres subven- tions	2,320	6,868
Grant	On Teacher's Salaries Traite ments des instruc- teurs	10,341 34,532 49,691 493,267 39,347 28,962 28,962 31,540 78,144	765,824
	On Capital Account Compte capital	2,127 88,323 222,741 3,188 20,445	337,923
cial	Other Prov. Instit. Autres institutions provin- ciales	153,853	277,670
Expenditures made by Provincial Governments Dépenses des gouv. provinciaux	Instruction by Corresp. Enseigne- ment par corresp.	9,459 1,102 1,102 183 8,010 8,010 3,553	22,307
anditures made by Governments Governments enses des gouv. pro	Teacher Training Formation des instructeurs	6,885 1,600 18,756 	30,770
Expe	Adminis- tration	240 10,168 5,776 15,047 20,040 5,010 3,894 7,495 7,723	70,925
	Province	Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince Edouard. Nowa Scotia—Nouvelle Eoosse. New Brunswick—Nouveau Brunswick. Quebec—Québec Ontario Mantioba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia—Colombie Britannique.	Total

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8. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION 8. HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE ET ENSEIGNEMENT DIVERS

82.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada: Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1927 82.—Ecoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds: Nombre d'élèves par provinces en 1927

Place of Residence of Pupils	For the deaf—De sourds						For the blind—D'aveugles					Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires	
	N.S. NE.	² Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man. Man.	² B.C. CB.	Total	N.S. NE.	² Que. Qué.	Ont.	² B.C. CB.	Total		
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta British Columbia.	24 11 83 34 - - - -	494	338		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 64	24 11 83 34 494 338 85 46 38 64	21 6 91 34 - - - -	209	78 15 25 9		6 91 34 209 78 15 25	Terre-Neuve. Ile du Prince-Edouard. Nouvelle-Ecosse. Nouveau-Brunswick. Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Colombie Britannique.	
Total	152	494	338	169	64	1,217	152	209	127	1 19	507	Total.	

¹ Of whom 2 were deaf and blind, ¹ Dont 2 sourds et aveugles.
² While the pupils in the schools of Quebec and B.C. are all entered under these provinces, some of them no doubt come

from other provinces.

² Bien que les élèves dans les écoles de Québec et de la C.-B. soient inscrits dans ces provinces, il est certain que quelques-uns d'entre eux doivent être originaires d'autre province.

83.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Quebec, 1916-1927—Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds, Québec, 1916-1927

		For	For the blind Pour les aveugles							
Year — Année	Number of pupils enrolled Nombre d'élèves inscrits			spe	arning to eak - pprenant rler	Elèves :	taught y instruits	Number of pupils enrolled Nombre d'élèves inscrits		
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	By auric. method Par la méthode auricul.	By lips move- ment Par le mouv. des lèvres	Oral method Méthode orale	Writing and man. alpha. Ecriture et alph. manuel	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
1816. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	194 201 193 180 195 201 219 224 219 236 235 244	235 232 245 251 230 253 232 237 233 253 227 250	429 433 438 431 425 454 451 461 452 489 462 494	9 18 15 10 18 33 24 36 30 34 38	139 182 165 143 327 342 338 323 325 313 278 331	359 379 327 324 306 286 312 354 323 344	$\begin{bmatrix} 124 \\ 96 \\ 97 \\ 119 \\ 451 \\ 454 \\ 102 \\ 140 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	52 55 75 51 58 60 63 87 101 119 117	- 66 78 85 67 59 65 73 84 90 91	118 133 160 118 117 125 128 160 185 209 208 209

84.—Distribution of 15,408 Boy! Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1927 84.—Distribution de 15,408 délinquants (garcons!) dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1927

Age		Elen	Second- ary grades	Total						
***************************************	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	Degrés secon- daires	
7	149	91	13	5		_	-	-	-	258
8	178	246	130	27	8	1	-	-	-	590
9	110	275	392	206	60	11	1	1	-	1,056
10	63	200	494	· 484	253	68	17	6	1	1,586
11	25	103	377	545	529	248	72	- 18	3	1,920
12	20	83	256	530	753	596	230	85	8	2,561
13	12	49	134	355	537	708	496	267	80	2,638
14	12	24	85	243	357	551	535	535	251	2,593
15	17	26	56	136	231	378	420	498	444	2,206
Total	586	1,097	1,937	2,531	2,728	2,561	1,771	1,410	787	15,408

¹ Major cases only—Délits graves seulement.

85.—Median Grade of 15,408 Boy Delinquents, boys in Ordinary schools and 1,898 boys in a Private School in Canada

Degré médian des 15,408 jeunes délinquants

			М	edian Grad	de	F	irst Quarti	le	Third Quartile			
			D	egré média	an	Pro	emier quar	tile	Troisième quartile			
Age		Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school Garçons dans une école privée		
7 year	ars—an	nées	1.86	1.80	_	1.43	1.40	-	2.49	2.30	-	
8	66		2.48	2.50	5.50	1.83	1.80	5 · 25	3.14	3 ·30	5.90	
9	46		3.37	3.50	5.57	2.56	2.60	5.28	4.08	4.50	5.90	
10	66		4.08	4.40	5.90	3.27	3 • 40	5.45	4.89	5.50	6.50	
11	66	******	4.84	5.30	6.79	3-94	4.20	6.36	5.74	6.30	7.62	
12	66		5.52	6.10	8-28	4.53	5.00	7-41	6-47	7.20	8.99	
13	**	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6.33	7.00	9.38	5.20	5.60	8.45	7.27	8.20	10.09	
14	66		7.04	7.9 0	10-17	5.80	6.40	9.37	8-26	8.90	10.84	
15	66		7.60	8.70	11-03	6.2 3	7.30	10.24	8.78	9-80	11.63	

86.—Distribution of 1,898 Boys in one Private School in Canada—Aggregate 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1927
86.—Répartition des 1,898 garçons dans une école privée en Canada—1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, et 1927

Age	Elem. Grades—Degrés élém.				Sec	. Grades-	–Degrés	Total			
	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Ele-Elé.	SecSec	Total
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Total.	6 65 97 10 - - - - 178	9 68 116 40 1	72 54 6	- - 4 36 98 72 50 10	7 51 131 117 59	148 126	166	- - - - - 5 38 43		8 69 227 340 389	6 74 175 215 279 354 396 399

87.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1927—Croix rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1927

Province	No. of Branches Nombre de sections	Branches ship Nombre Membres		Dental Cases treated Affections dentaires traitées	Other Type of Service Autres actes de bienfaisance
	(1021)		deshérités traités	11411000	
B.CCB	80	1,510	13		Glasses procured, toys, books, cloth- ing provided by Juniors for children in institutions. Lunettes obtenues, jouets, livres,
Alberta	1,222	25,039	154	-	vêtements donnés par les jeunes aux enfants des institutions. Scrap-books, toys and garments made for children in hospital. Cahiers, jouets et vêtements faits
Saskatchewan	839	27,089	245	-	pour les enfants de l'hôpital. Artificial legs provided for 3 amputa- tion cases; orthopedic appliances, wheel chairs, medicine and cloth- ing, milk, and toothorushes prov- ided for needy cases. Two sun
					porches provided for patients after leaving the sanatorium. Jambes artificielles données à 3 am- putés; accessoires orthopédiques, chaises roulantes, médicaments et vêtements, lait et brosses à dents à des nécessiteux. Deux portiques vitrés à des patients laissant le
Manitoba	509	11,002	168	-	sanatorium. Dental clinic on self-supporting bases gave treatment to 300 children who paid a small fee. 300 enfants, moyennant une faible rétribution, ont été soignés à une clinique dentaire non subvention- née.
Ontario	1,587	46,984	24	-	Branches carry on local work in their own communities. Des filiales font du travail pour le bien-être des enfants de leur localité.
Quebec—Québec	485	12,733	39	-	Christmas Boxes provided for 3,300 children. Two beds supported in the Julius Richardson Convalescent Hospital. Contributions given for University Settlement Lunch Room, Fresh Air Camps, Child Wellare Clinic of Sherbrooke, and for milk for sick babies. Bottes de Noël données à 3,300 enfants. Deux lits payés à l'hôpital des convalescents Julius Richardson. Contributions faites pour l'installation d'une salle de lunch à l'université, pour campements au grand air, pour la clinique du Bienétre de l'enfance de Sherbrooke et pour du lait pour les bébés.

87.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1927-Con.—Croix rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1927-fin

	No. of Branches	Member- ship	Handi- capped Children treated	Dental Cases treated	Other Type of Service
Province .	Nombre de sections (1927)	Membres (1927)	Enfants anormaux ou deshérités traités	Affections dentaires traitées	Autres actes de bienfaisance
N.B	. 442	12,001	158	-	Christmas Tree and Easter gifts for immigrant children at the Red Cross Port Nursery at Saint John. Valentines, scrap-books and toys sent to hospitals. Hot lunches and improvement of hygienic equipment in schools. Clothing and milk for undernourished children provided. Visits to shut-ins. Arbres de Noël et cadeaux de pâques pour les petits émigrés à la garderie de la Croix Rouge de St. John, valentins, brochures et jouets envoyés aux hôpitaux. Goûters chauds et amélioration des appareils scolaires d'hygiène. Vêtements et lait pour les enfants insuffisamment nourris. Vistes aux insuffisamment nourris.
N.S.—NE.	507	19,797	42	-	internés. Seven free clinics held; Juniors made toys, etc., for children in hospital and provided Christmas Tree at Halifax Port Nursery. Junior patients in hospital visited by visiting committees. Sept cliniques gratuites, fabrication de jouets pour les enfants aux hôpitaux et dons d'arbres de Noël à la garderie de Halifax. Enfants
P.E.I.—I.PE.	. 73	1,000	63	_	visités à l'hôpital par un comité de visiteurs. Two clinics for crippled children and a Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic held. Juniors provide Christmas parcels of food, clothing, candy and toys for needy children. Deux cliniques pour enfants infirmes et affections des amygdales et des adénoïdes. Cadeaux de Noël, friandises, vêtements, bonbons et
Total	5,744	157, 155	906		jouets aux enfants nécessiteux.

Orthopaedic cases—Affections orthopédiques 329	Tonsils and Adenoid operations—Opérations des amyg-
Glasses fitted—Lunettes ajustées	dales et des adénoïdes
	Dental cases—Cas dentaires
Convalescent care—Soins aux convalescents	

88.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1927—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1927

	Active companies and Packs				Active Guides, Guiders (including Brown Owls) and Commr's								
Province	Brownie Packs	Guides	Rangers	Sea Guides	Guides	Brow- nies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'ys	Sea Guides	Cadet Cos.	Cadets
P.E.I.—I.PE	_	4		_	141	-	_	10		2	_	_	_
N.S.—NE	17	34	2	1	803		43	. 92	6	12	13	-	
N.BNB	3	29	-	-	609	46	-	58	4	10	_	-	***
Que.—Qué	34	78	6	1	2,172	686	62	215		15	7	2	44
Ont	87	206	13	1	5,895	2,040	248	482	60	80	5	-	
Man	37	65	6	-	1,690	944	54	173	14	18	-	an	_
Sask	31	69	4	-	1.624	631	61	166	4	34	_	-	_
Alta	19	39	-	-	993	538	-	102	. 2	21	-	-	-
В.С.—СВ	57	82	5	2	1,723	1,037	67	220	27	31	45	-	
Total	285	606	36	5	15,650	6,226	535	1,518	132	223	70	2	44

Note.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, and Rangers are only approximate. The figures for Guiders give only those who hold a warrant from Canadian Headquarters.

Nota.—Ces chiffres des Guides, Brownies et Rangers ne sont qu'approximatifs. Les chiffres des Guides représentent seulement cellos qui ont été officiellement nommées par les quartiers généraux canadiens.

89.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Boy Scouts au Canada, par provinces

90.-Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1927.-Ordre Victoria des Infirmières du Canada, 1927

Centres in which Well Baby Clinics are held Centres pourvus de crèches ou poupon-nières	8 4 4 70 1 22 70	50
Centres in which which School Nursing is done. Centres on les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	44100	17
Home School Visits Visites scolaires locales	485 912 012 01,590 039	3,032
School Instruction Visits Visits Visits and inspection scolaire	248 465 1,076 29	1,950
Social Service Visites Visites aux pauvres et paurres et nécessiteux	1,078 391 1111 1,485 99 94 427 814	4,450
Other Instructive Visits Autres V demons- ne tration	931 440 5,028 5,028 271 271 3,144	15,858
Infant Welfare Visites Visites pour le bien-être de l'enfant	6,003 1,966 9,626 22,563 22,563 3,059 6,126	50,619
Nursing Visits Visites pour Soine et pansements	57,532 21,927 108,228 208,518 16,758 3,712 20,218	470,490
Confine- ments Attended Accouche ments opérés	1,418 5,744 5,448 109 109 109 645	11,016
Parental Visits Visites pendant a grossesse	3,854 2,106 8,144 18,153 1,368 1,368 1,010 2,426	37,493
Nurses on Duty Infirmières en service	27 11 140 11 11 11 12 23	292
Centres in Operation Centres d'activité	11 0 0 °C 1 0 0 4 4	69
Provinces	Nova Sootia—Nouvelle Ecosse New Brunswick—Nouv Brunswick Quobec—Québec. Manitoba Saskatohewan Alberta Brit. Columbia—Col. Britannique.	Total

64 TEACHERS

9—TEACHERS' CLASSIFICATION, SALARIES AND EXPERIENCE 9—PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, CLASSIFICATION, TRAITEMENT EN ANCIENNETÉ

91.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average, Salaries and Years of Teaching Experience, 1927

91.—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe, moyenne de traitement et ancienneté, en 1927

	Num-	Average Salaries Moyenne de traitement				Experience ¹ Carrière enseignante ¹				
Class and sex	ber		Diplôme et sexe	Years taught Années d'ensei- gnement	Rural and Village Rurales et village	Urban Urbaines	Total			
		\$	\$	\$						
Academic— Male Female.	27 21	210 210		2,072 1,552	Académique— Hommes Femmes	- 1 1 2	934 299	160 73	1,094 372	
Class A— Male Female	78 293		1,182 641	1,357 816		2 5 510	503 252	233 265	736 517	
Class B— Male Female	50 836		1,035 568	1,175 708	Classe B— Hommes Femmes	1015 1520	67 33	169 87	236 120	
Class C— Male Female	36 828	105 105	593 521	698		20—25 25—30	15 14	74 49	89 63	
Class D— Male. Female	36 733		599 461	669 5 31	Classe D— Hommes Femmes	30— Total	9 100	69	78	
Class D, Temporary— Male Female	14 140	Include	d in "D"		Classe D, temporaire Hommes Femmes	No exper	2,126	1,179	3,305	
Permissive— Male Female	28 185		ond avec	"D"	Surnuméraires— Hommes Femmes	Débutants New to School	1,031	165	1,196	
Total— Male Female	2 6 9 3,036	-	_	1, 107 640	Total— Hommes Femmes	Nouveau à l'école				
Grand total	3,305	-	-	678	Grand total					
Number Normal Trained	1,934	-			Normaliennes					

¹ Commencement of school year—¹ Au début de l'année scolaire.

9A -- PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA:

Размен	Chas or Commons	Manual Control of Control	Number of Morris of Normal School Attendance	AMERICATIVE CONDUCTION TO NEGRAL SCHOOL APPRICATION	S Now Love Tenants	PRINCE OF PRESIDENT STREET, ST	Organ Coverneous	B Nesos ses
Perch Treams Island	First Class Scoond Class Thed Class	2nd year Printe of Wales Callege . Intyrest Presse of Wales Callege . Intyrest Presse of Wales Callege . Intyrest Paw College realising less than \$10% in examp but doing entablement work	Two yours siredisacously with Academia Work Dee your siredisacously with Academia Work 9 months.	Greduate is Arts of Charlesod College	Provisional	2 years	. :	
New Scient	Amdemie Cleat	University Graduation and Pass on University Graphone Trebus Vaccioning	S marsha or corresponding Diploma of recognised Yearher Training Course	No alternations to 3	Permanut		Character; ago, 22 year, 2, years' esperience,	Tempomry lionace of first clear or learn are insued as for special confer on Al agrics 1981.
	Superior First "A"	Oracle XII Pass	S rearths or corresponding Diploma of recognised Tenches Training Course.	Schularhip of the "Academic" License and Superior let M.F.Q.	Pergagest		Character; ago, 22 yys.; 2 years' esperieses, physical tunining "B". Character: ago, 20 yrs; physical training "B"	expire 1991.
	Pint "B"	Grade XI Pata	Smooths or corresponding Diploma of recognized Teacher Training Course	Schelomlep Grado XII and First Rank M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; aga, 19 yes; physical training "B".	
	Second "C"	Crade X Post	6 months	Scholarship Grado XI and Second Rank M.P.Q. Scholarship Grado X and Third Rank M.P.Q.	Permanent		Character; age, 18 yrs.; Physical tracking. Character; age, 17 yrs.	
	"D" Tomperary	Grade X Pass	One service of Suranter School				Contractor; 141, 17 yrs.	
age Day word	Gesentone Subsoll	18th Grade	I school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Tormonest, Character one 18 ye (physical training Grade II) Personnest Character one (18 ye) physical training (18 ye), physical			
	Superior Crass	12th Grado	I school year	Gradente is Arts of Chartered College .	Oracle B Personal Character, op-			
	First Close	19th Crade, plus academic work at Namual	I rebool year .	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Crafe II. Pornetti characteri ago			
	Second Class .	10th Grade, plus academic work at Normal orbiol	1 school year.	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Orado B Pormocoi, character; ago 19 yes; physical train as			
	Third Class	9th Grade	4 months		Grade H. S years; character; age, H typ; ghysical treining			
Ocean Catholia Con-	Şepuñer	Elamentary diplores	2 years simultaneously with sendamic work	Emerication by Board of Emericaes of the course fallowed in Normal Schools for Corre- sponding Diplomes.	Permanent			The Course of Study in the Normal School is the same as that of the Roman Cothale Control Scarci of Examiners
Potertial Concettion	Elementary. 1st Class Eligh School or Academy	Primary School Certificate, 5th year B.A. Degree	2 years simultaneously with academic work Theo-year course in Edwards at McGill or Etabap's noth practice teaching under super-	eponing Leptonia.	Permanent Permanent		Gnide B Certificate in Physical Education	Cestral Beard of Examiners
	2nd Class High School	Intermediate Diploma and 6 ands of work	9 posta		Permanent		Omdo B Cortifento in Physical Education	
	Intermediate or (Medel) Elementary	Intermediate Diglems, sed 4 arris of work., Family of Arts, McColl School leving as Matriculation Certificate (a) Gende A. (b) See Research). School leaving or Matriculation	9 months 4 months 4 months					to Statesta who hald a Grada IX Cost
	Kindergutes Assistant's Kindergutes Disector's Certificate	School leaving or Matriculation Intermediate Diploma or Kurdergurice Acoustical's Certainate.	2 mesths	Two years of lectures and practice teaching in Schools of Montreal.	Personet			Sente and present a certified statement that they have (1) attended a Superso School taking the full work of Grade N
		apt's Coffsteine.						(a) Stedents who hald a Gends IX Certification and present a certified statement that they have (I) attended a Superior School taking the full work of Grade X (room September 60 Certalena, or 2 have taught school by permission of the Dept of Edwardson deep the portion of the Certalena of the Dept of Edwardson deep the portion of the Certalena of the Edwardson deep the permission of the Edwardson deep the permission of the Edwardson deep the Dept of Edwardson deep the Dept
	ш	(Normal Patrones (4 yes 11.5. Course)	1] months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtained estaids of Outario.	Permanent	2 to 6 years	Specimetal experience	Permanent Certificates are not second anti- applicable are 21 proven of ago.
	т	Tower Middle and Upper Schools H.S. courses completed taxably 5 years).	D worths		Same	62	Speconstal experience and 44 months addi- tional Normal School Training. Il Ciase	Certification
	High School Amintant	occupieted (assally 2 years). Degree in Arts. Selence or Agriculture from Reads I may bully be approved numer.	6 months	Consideration given equivalent standing obtain- of natures of Outario. Consideration given equivalent standing obtain- ed entirely of Outario.	Pormonest.	2 yours		
		He, a h. Carre rolly on approved neumon.		oil cetaids of Ostorys-			Spacestil experience and recommendation of Inspector	
ANITON	Interim Second Class Prof., good for 2 years; becomes permissen; 2nd Class Prof. on recommendation of	Grade XI, estracce to Normal	Bj zroethe	See note 4	Az already stated			See note 5.
	Class Pref on recommendation of an impector. Jeterim 1st Class Profosional	Grade XII, catesare to Nermal	Il montha		1	2 yours	Enterno company (state	I madiful to take associates the Greeks VII
							Becomes permanent let class en recommenda- ton of impector after two years.	A cardidate who completes the Greek XII Examination gets a Greek B Certiforpi which may be made to Greek A by Examination. Greek A and Collegists Certificate insued to any recognition Graduate to completion of sufficient Normal training.
	Cellegiste Certificate	Dagroe in Arts or Science from a recognised University.	0] months			Permanent after two years' successful teach- rig		Necesal training.
MILATOREWAY.	Escosi Clas	*Orade X1 (Yhird your High School)	28 weeks .	Equivalent anydonic standing and training	2 years	lyear .	Satisfactory inspectors' reports. Satisfactory inspectors'	
	Tiret Clas : High wheel	Grade XII (Fourth year High School	28 works 28 works	essent convicue standing and training observed character.	2 years .	Lyer Lyer	Satulactory inspertors' resorts.	
	Collegado .	Degree in Arts or Science from a Considins of other British University Degree in Arts or Science from a Considens or other British University.	\$8 u celas	Equivalent accidents standing and training additional classification and training and training properties and training and training experience and training educated observators and continued and training educated observators are additional continued and training educated observators standing and training educated observators.	Darrag pleasure of the Min-		Penoria. Sotializatory importers' raporia. Sotializatory importers' raporia.	Granted upon completion of one year's
								Granted upon completion of ope year's accounted teaching in High School or Collegists fastitute while believe Per- greent High School Contribute
ALDESTA	Artichiae	B A, or B Se. degree in Arts from a recognised	26 trocks	Equivalent training elsewhere	Plonture of the Hisister of	1 year's execcesful	Reading operso pop-	
	for t Class .	Grade XII.	36 weeks	Equivalent training elevature	Pleasar of the Minister of Education. Pleasars of the Minister of Notation Pleasars of the Minister of Education.	1 year's excessful teaching.	Reading occurse pro- acrited. Reading course pro- scribed. Reading course pro- scribed.	
					Edention.	torrhing.	serviced.	
Branati Colomb	Amdyale	Digree in Arts, in Sensor or in Literature of recipiace Branch, Chardian or Colonial Lamontal es Sensor Matriculation Certificate of the Univer- nity of B.C.	A diploma in Education of the University of Entirch Colombia or of a training Colom-		Valid during good behav-	2 years' successful 6.100mg	Satisfactory (reportors)	
	Piret Clear.	Sensor Matriculation Certificate of the Univer-	A diploma in Education of the University of Entitch Colorobia or of a training College, appared by the Council of Fabile Instruction 19 weaths' training in one of the Normal School of B.C. or againvalual Unicide, received in parties approach Normal School or Training		Volld during good behav-	2 years' szeczesful becking	Saturfactory (aspectors) reports.	
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	Consecuted Specialists' Certainstate spermatestil.	High School Against Commercial Touchers' Cortelents. Examination set by the Depart- ment of Education in fear commercial explori- Diploma from one of the recognised training quilleges in Counts, the Vented States or the	80 above for length of Normal training required for an Academic or for a First Class Corti- ficate. Pattor School Tracters' Cartificate or other apparent professional training.		Valid during good below-		Satisfactory inspectors' report.	
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	Manual Training Certificate in Elementary Science, Manual Training Certificate in High Science, Art Feedbers' Certificate, Grade A	Print Chan Makual Training Certificate B.C. Matual Training Teachers' Diploms	Public School Teachers' Certificate or other apparent preference, I training. Public Island: Teachers' Certificate or other appoint oxionations Irabing. Public School Totalism' Certificate or other appoint posterional training.		Valid during good behav- valid during good behav-	2 years' successful tracking.	Satisfactory importers'	A habler of a Permanent Massal Trusting
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91A .- ÉCOLE SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF AU CANADA:

Classification du personnel enseignant dans les différentes provinces et conditions régissant l'obtention des diplômes.

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92.-Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1927 92 -- New Brunswick Publicly controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Experience, 1927

	Number-	Number—Nombre		Exp	śrience—Car	Expérience—Carrière enseignante	nte			
Class of Certificate and Sex	Term ended Dec. 31 Semestre terminé le 31 déc.	Term ended June 30 Semestre termins le 30 juin	A verage Yearly Salary Moyenne du traite- ment annuel	Under 1 year Moins d'un an	Over 1 and under 5 — Entre 1 et 5 ans	Over 5 and under 7 Entre 5 et 7 ans	Over 7 years Plus de 7 ans	Unspe- oified Non spécifiée	Diplôme et sexe	
Grammar School— Matle. Female.	19	19	2,090						Ecole de grammaire— Hommes. Femmes.	
Superior School— Male. Female	46	46	1,344	16 85	81	13	56 310	8 67	Ecole supérieure— Hommes. Femmes.	
Class I— Male. Female	93	109	1,259						Première classe— Hommes. Femmes.	
Class II— Male. Female.	56 1,100	1,090	709	9	38	115	10	40	Deuxième classe— Hommes. Femmes.	
Class III— Male. Female	15 286	13	532 518	1 1	1 1	1.1	1,	1.1	Troisième classe— Hommes. Femmes.	
Classroom Assistants— Male. Female.	103	1 99	11	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1.1	Sous-maîtres— Hommes. Femmes.	
Total— Male Female Total	231 2,290 2,521	2,283	1'1-1		1 1 1	111	1 1 1	t i i	Total— Hommes. Femmes. Total.	
Normal Trained	2,420	2,433	1	ı	1	ě	ı	1	Normaliens.	

93.—Ontario Publiciy Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1926 in Elementary Schools and in 1927 in Secondary Schools

93.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1926 dans les écoles primaires et 1927 dans les écoles secondaires

			ublic Schoo — oles publiq			Roman Ecoles	_
Description	Rural Rurales	City Des cités	Town Des villes	Village Des villages	Total	Rural Rurales	City Des cités
Number: Total	6,860 941 5,919	757	1,670 201 1,469 8	563 109 454 5	13,723 2,008 11,715 197	24	1,074 95 979 30
Ontario	411	1,273	176	76	1,936	320	266
Ontario Number trained in Normal College or Faculty.	6,495	3,754	1,549	517	12,315	232	756
of Education	170	623	92	25	910	21	55
Class I Class II Class III Class III District Kindergarten Primary Kindergarten Manual Training Household Science Temporary Permanent Ungraded Average Salary: Male Female	748 5,927 132 7 13 - 1 1 30 - \$ 1,136 963	1,005 3,076 4 - 277 210 69 72 1 - 2,287 1,470	182 1,424 12 2 68 4 3 3 - 1,775 1,094	56 496 8 1 2 - - - 1,373 1,006	1,991 10,923 156 100 360 214 73 76 31 - 1,644 1,203	31 220 282 16 - - - - 67 10 831 817	87 689 88 111 2 - - 118 79 962 695

 $^{^1}$ Salaries of assistants only; the average salaries of principals were \$1,769 in Continuation Schools, \$2,865 in High Schools and \$3,759 in Collegiate Institutes.

94.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers' Experience and Average Salary by Certificate, 1926-7
94.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Durée de la carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement,
diplôme, en 1926-7

Description	Pul	olie Seho	ols—Ecol	les publiq		Nomenclature
	Rural Rurales	Des cités	· Des villes	Village Des villages	Pro- vince	
Average Salary by Certificate— Class I Male	1,131 991 1,142 964 803 1,096 1,400 962 744 180 458 137 43 1,136 2,940 1,193 319 319	2,414 1,465 2,050 1,476 - 1,252 1,283 1,538 2,193 1,592 - - 17 156 193 11,59 86 86 82 22 80 574 4955 726 594 323 84 323 84 323 84 323 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	1,728 1,058 1,783 1,100 - 1,035 1,035 1,087 1,800 1,500 - - - - 111 42 40 26 63 431 411 412 217 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108		2,047 1,197 1,134 964 833 1,231 1,530 2,168 1,530 2,168 962 744 204 466 406 406 406 204 4147 166 42,699 1,341 9,341 9,341 9,341 9,341 9,341 9,341 9,341	Moyenne de traitement par diplôme— Classe I Hommes. Femmes. Classe II Hommes. Femmes. Classe III et district— Hommes. Femmes. Ecole maternelle (premier degré). Ecole maternelle. Travaux manuels. Science ménagère. Surnuméraire: Hommes. Femmes. Carrière— Hommes: moins de 1 an. De 1 à 4 ans. De 10 à 14 ans. De 10 à 39 ans. 40 ans ou plus. Femmes: moins de 1 an. De 1 à 4 ans. De 15 à 29 ans. De 30 à 39 ans. 40 ans ou plus. Femmes: moins de 1 an. De 5 à 9 ans. De 16 à 29 ans. De 15 à 29 ans. De 30 à 39 ans. 40 ans ou plus.

93.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1926 in Elementary Schools and 1927 in Secondary Schools

93.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1926 dans les écoles primaires et 1927 dans les écoles secondaires

Se	parate Sch parate Sch pares (ca Village Des villages		Total Public and Separate Total publiques et séparées	Continua- tion Schools Ecoles intermé- diaires	High Schools	Collegiate Institute Instituts collégiaux	Nomenclature
543 30 513 - 172 256 11 19 244 112 20 2	30	150 2,143 36 768 1,274 90 141 1,181	2, 158 13, 858 233 2, 704 13, 589 1,000 2,132 12,104 646 57 364 214	137 285 57 -		1,025 837 962 547	Sortant des écoles normales, d'Ont., nombre. Sortant du collège normal ou faculté de pédagogie. Nombre des détenteurs de diplômes— De première classe. De deuxième classe. De troisième classe. De district. D'école maternelle (premier degré). D'école maternelle.
108 38 805 601		132	132 1,593		12,142 11,909		De travaux manuels. De science ménagère. Sunuméraires. Permanents (écoles à classe unique). Moyenne de traitement: Hommes. Femmes.

¹ Traitements moyens des adjoints seulement; les traitements moyens des principaux étaient de \$1,769 dans les écoles intermédiaires, \$2,865 dans les "High Schools" et \$3,759 dans les instituts collégiuax.

95.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1926 95.—Ecoles du Manitoba sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs selon leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1926

	1					1926	3				
	All Schools 1927		Rura Igrad			Rura Grade			Urb Scho		
Description	Toutes écoles.		ales i			rales à o multipl			Ecol rbai		Nomenclature
	1927	М. Н.	F.	T.	<u>Н.</u>	F.	Т.	<u>М</u> . Н.	F.	Т.	
Number by Certificate Total. Graduates Class I. III Spécialist. Permit. Unspecified. Salaries (3,071 Teachers, 1926) Number receiving less than \$900. \$900 and under \$1,000. 1,000 " 1,500 " 2,000. 2,500 " 2,500. 2,500 and over. Experience (3,071 Teachers, 1926) Less than 1 year. 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. 2 "" 3 " 4 " 4 " 5 " 6 " 5 " 6 " 10 " 10 " 20 " 10 " 30 years and over.	956 516 817 514 177 91		678 225 69 - - - 4 90 191 181 1160 1111 1566 71 6 2	817 314 1599 3 	10 35 42 17 2 2 4 13 26 32 16 5	100 145 128 26 	104 1555 163 688 177 2 - 133 300 544 400 57, 153 1222 300 100	10 43 66 54 33 5 5 7 14 10 8 50 63 50	452 377 106 56 - 14 34 50 56 56	35 47 495 443 160 89 5 19 41 64 66 60 276 489 219 30	" \$1,500 et \$2,000. " \$2,000 et \$2,500. " \$2,500 et plus. Carrière de (3,071 instituteurs, 1926).— Moins d'un an. Entre 1 et 2 ans. " 2 et 3 ans. " 3 et 4 ans. " 4 et 5 ans. " 5 et 6 ans. " 6 et 10 ans. " 10 et 20 ans. " 20 et 30 ans.

¹ Including 821 male and 3,275 female. ² For the second term only. Permits are not issued for more than one term at a time. ³ The unspecified were exchange teachers. ⁴ Including Suburban. ¹ Soit 821 hommes et 3,275 femmes. ² Pour le dernier semestre seulement. Les permis ne sont accordés que pour un semestre à la fois. ³ Les non spécifiés sont des instituteurs échangés. ⁴ Comprend écoles sub-urbaines.

96.—Quebec Primary Schools: Statistics of Teachers, by Qualifications, Sex and Average Salaries, 1927 96.—Ecoles primaires de Québec: Statistiques du personnel enseignant: brevet, sexe et moyenne de traitement en 1927

Total Number of Teachers		Roman Catholic Schools	atholic	chools	Protes	Protestant Schools	ools	Total	Total R.C. and P.	IP.	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Description	Ecoles	eatholic	senl	Ecoles	protesta.		Potal Ecc	eles cath.	et prot.	Eléments
3.066 14,097 17,163 258 2,167 2,425 3,324 16,284 19,588 2,221 2,221 2,386 8,212 3,324 1,376 1,346 1,		M.—H.	E.	Total		표.	1	M.—H.	E4 :	Total	
1845 8,111 8,195 8,203 2,1004 2,420 1,003 1,0248 11,2470 2,300 4,300 6,605 16,60 1,603 1,674 1,660 1,674 2,53 8,643 1,2470 2,300 4,300 6,605 6,605 1,674 1,660 1,674 2,53 8,643 1,2470 2,300 4,300 7,222 1,441 138 1,674 1,674 1,680 1,674 1,681 1,674 169 6,564 6,723 1,460 1,28 1,473 1,473 1,474 169 6,564 6,733 1,400 1,28 1,244 1,204 1,204 170 180 1,200 1,28 1,467 1,514 1,206 1,901 1,904 171 180 1,200 1,28 1,463 1,670 1,204 1,204 172 173 1,460 1,660 1,674 1,204 1,204 1,204 174 1,680 1,670 1,787 1,238 1,774 1,204 1,204 175 1,440 1,473 1,473 1,238 1,473 1,473 1,473 1,473 174 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 175 1,440 1,473 1,473 1,438 1,473 1,414 1,414 1,414 175 1,440 1,414	Number of Teachers.		14,097	17,163	20.00	2,167	2,425	3,324	16,264	19,588	Nombre total du personnel enseignant. Nombre totale des congréganistes.
2.30 4.30 6.60 163 4.21 156 4.73 2.45 4.725 7.71 1.603 1.674 2.45 4.725 7.71 1.603 1.674 2.45 4.725 7.71 1.603 1.674 2.45 4.725 7.71 1.603 1.674 2.45 1.478 8.896 8.93 8.945 8.725 8.898 8.93 8.94 1.677 7.40 1.738 8.996 1.978 8.898 1.978 8.898 1.978 8.898 1.978 8.893 1.457 1.457 1.451 1.226 8.021 8.247 1.498 1.956 1.449 1.978 8.247 1.498 1.956 1.449 1.978 1.449 1.978 1.449 1.978 1.449 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.145 1.144 1.144 <t< td=""><td>er of Lay Teachers</td><td>845</td><td>8,111</td><td>8,956</td><td>808</td><td>2,167</td><td>1,686</td><td>1,098</td><td>11,398</td><td>11,376</td><td>11,376 Nombre total des laiques. 11,244 Dans les écoles élémentaires.</td></t<>	er of Lay Teachers	845	8,111	8,956	808	2,167	1,686	1,098	11,398	11,376	11,376 Nombre total des laiques. 11,244 Dans les écoles élémentaires.
S 182 7,040 7,222 771 1,603 1,674 253 8,643 8,896 ols sury 602 839 1,441 138 394 1,556 1,258 1,441 1,158 1,1978 1,978	ors in Intermediate Schools	2.300	4.305	6.605	15	141	156	2,463		7.188	156 Dans les écoles intermédiaires. 7.188 Dans les écoles complémentaires.
S GOZ SS9 1,441 138 3941 570 740 1,314 1,938 S 23 172 195 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1,450 1,938 1,490 1,938 1,409 1 8 2 2 1,75 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1	achersinPubliclycontrolledElementarySchools.	182	7,040	7,222	71	1,603	1,674	253		8,896	8,896 Laïques dans les écoles élémentaires contrôlées.
23 172 195 6 3 9 29 175 204 169 6,564 6,733 23 21 4 61 81 142 169 6,564 6,733 128 128 383 511 174 120 1,950 175 186 823 1,469 128 383 511 74 1,209 1,950 186 823 1,460 128 383 511 74 1,209 1,950 188 1,677 1,680 1,660 3,150 4,46 1,900 3,555 229 6,421 6,650 50 1,154 1,204 3,150 3,555 247 5,85 6,421 6,650 50 1,154 1,204 3,150 556 1,124 1,680 150 1,177 327 7,074 1,304 1,304 556 1,124 1,280 1,574 1,284 1,404 </td <td>achersin Publicly controlled Intermediate Schools eachers in Publicly controlled Complementary</td> <td>602</td> <td>839</td> <td>1,441</td> <td>138</td> <td>399</td> <td>537</td> <td>740</td> <td>1,238</td> <td>1,978</td> <td>130 traiques dans les ecoles intermediaires controllées. 978 Laïques dans les écoles complémentaires contrôlées.</td>	achersin Publicly controlled Intermediate Schools eachers in Publicly controlled Complementary	602	839	1,441	138	399	537	740	1,238	1,978	130 traiques dans les ecoles intermediaires controllées. 978 Laïques dans les écoles complémentaires contrôlées.
169 6,564 6,733 57 1,457 1,514 226 8,021 8,247 169 6,564 6,733 1,409 128 383 511 714 1,206 1,920 186 823 1,409 128 383 511 714 1,206 1,920 187 187 2,525 7 1,463 1,500 406 3,150 187 2,20 2,265 1,124 1,680 1,514 1,204 1,204 188 2,216 2,226 2,477 1,238 -	1 High Schools.	23	172	195	9	හ	0	29	175	204	204 Laïques dans les écoles indépendantes élémentaires.
169 6,564 6,733 1,57 1,514 226 8,021 8,137 1,514 1,206 1,900 1	sachers in Independent Intermediate Schools	1 6	1 6	100	1 6	16	17	1 5	10	140	Larques dans les écoles indépendantes intermédiaires.
169 6,564 6,733 57 1,457 1,514 226 8,021 8,247 1,514 226 8,021 8,247 1,514 226 8,021 8,247 1,526 8,247 1,526 1,220 1,320	sachers in Independent Complementary and High	200	09	200	23	77	44	19	81	142	142 Laid les dans les ecoles independantes complementaires.
169 6,564 6,733 157 1,514 226 8,021 152 15	eachers with diplomas				•						Laiques, avec brevet d'enseignement, dans les écoles
686 823 1,409 128 189 152 13 152 159 <td>ntrolled Flomentery Schools</td> <td>160</td> <td>6 564</td> <td>6 733</td> <td>52</td> <td>1.457</td> <td>1.514</td> <td>986</td> <td>8.021</td> <td>8.247</td> <td>Controless Elémentaires.</td>	ntrolled Flomentery Schools	160	6 564	6 733	52	1.457	1.514	986	8.021	8.247	Controless Elémentaires.
586 823 1,400 128 383 511 714 1,206 1,920 17 17 119 136 - - 3 17 122 139 18 1,687 2,055 37 1,463 1,500 406 5,556 6,776 6,669 5,868 6,379 6,664 6,699 58,9 5,856 6,379 6,699 58,9 5,856 6,379 6,699 5,86 6,379 6,699 5,86 6,379 6,699 5,86 6,379 6,699 5,86 6,379 6,899 5,86 6,379 6,899 5,86 6,379 6,899 5,89 6,899 5,89 6,899 5,896 1,204 7,074 7,034 <	Intermediate Schools	0 1	1000	1	13	139	152	13	139	152	
17 119 136 — — 3 17 122 139 13 13 25 2 7 7 1463 1,500 406 3,146 44 405 3,156	nentary and High Sc	286	823	1,409	128	383	511	714	1,206	1,920	Complémentaires.
1.3 3.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 3.15 4.6 4.6 3.15 4.6 3.15 4.6 3.15 4.6 3.15 3.55 4.6 3.15 3.55 <t< td=""><td>ependent Elementary Schools</td><td>17</td><td>119</td><td>136</td><td>ı</td><td>ගෙ</td><td>හ</td><td>17</td><td>122</td><td>139</td><td></td></t<>	ependent Elementary Schools	17	119	136	ı	ගෙ	හ	17	122	139	
368 1,839 2,652 37 1,463 1,510 40 40 3,559 417 5,868 6,275 168 521 689 585 6,379 6,994 229 6,421 6,650 5 1,154 1,204 50 1,154 1,204 3,750 6,994 56 1,124 1,680 150 1,174 1,204 706 1,154 1,204 1,	Intermediate Schools	1.5	1 0	1 1	L	1 3	1 *	1 6	13	1 3	Intermédiaires.
417 5,886 6,275 168 521 689 585 6,376 6,064 229 6,41 6,660 5 1,154 1,204 1,704 <	Complementary and High Schools	368	1.687	2002	37	1.463	1.500	405	3, 150	3,555	Laïques avec brevet des écoles normales.
Schools	from Board of Examiners	417	5,858	6,275	168	521	689	585	6,379	6,964	
Schools 556 1,124 1,680 150 1,134 2,074 rs in Elementary 541 387 -<	for elementary Schools.	229	6, 421	6,650	10 01	653	658	234	7,074	7,308	pour écoles elementaires.
ars in Elementary 541 390 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 288	Schools	120	1.124	1.680	150	1,104	327	902	1,1301	2.007	
y Complementary 585 462	e salaries of Religious teachers in Elementary	h	000								Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans
University Section Complementary Section Sec	trolled Schools—In Lowns	140	982	ı	i	1 1	l t	1 1	1 8	, 1	Des campagnes.
y 585 462 - <td>e Salaries of Religious teachers in Complementary</td> <td>H 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans</td>	e Salaries of Religious teachers in Complementary	H 1									Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans
A High- 1,497 787 - 2,795 1,232 -	trolled Schools—In Towns	505	462	ı	ı	i	1	1	ı	1	The complementaires controlees—Des villes.
1,460 564 - 2,477 1,238	In the Country	427	294	I	ı	I	ı	1	ı	ŧ	Moyenne du traitement des laïques dans les écoles
try. complementary and High 1,497 787 -2,396 1,232 - - - -	In Towns	1,460	564	1	2,477	1,238	1	1	1	1	élémentaires-Des villes.
try try and High 1,232	In the Country.	794	286	t	628	218	t	ŧ	I	ı	Des campagnes.
try 287 283 - 1,473 769 - <	ermediate, Complementary and High-	1 407	797	-	9 205	1 939	1	1	ı	1	Des villes
227 2,042 2,289 39 524 563 2,666 2,882 2,882 163 5103 851 298 852 266 2,882 2,882 163 2,882 315 298 315 310 398 310 39	In the Country.	897	2003	1	1,473	169	1	1	ı	ŧ	Des campagnes.
227 2.042 2.27 2.043 30 624 563 2.566 2.500 3.00	er Teaching—	0,0	L L	101	00	100	040	000	800	E 201	Car
163 510 672 30 295 325 193 805 998 772 242 214 27 242 314 27 249 390 489 107 236 343 27 229 256 134 465 599	to 5 years	216	2,042	2,269	3 82	524	563	266	2,566	2,832	
72 242 314 27 148 175 99 390 489 107 236 343 27 229 256 134 465 599	to 15 years.	163	510	673	30	295	325	193	805	866	
	to 20 years	107	242	314	27	148	175	134	390	489	De 15 à 20 ans. 20 ans et plus.
	years and over	708	000	040							

1 Teachers with diplomas only—1 Instituteurs brevetés seulement.

97.—Saskatchewan Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1927

97.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan sous le contrôle administratif: instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de traitement, 1927

Sex and certificate	Nomb	er of Tea	tuteurs	Average Moyer traite	nne du	Sexe et diplôme
	Urban Urbains	Rural Ruraux	Total	Urban — Urbains	Rural Ruraux	
In Public and Separate Schools— Class 1 Male Female. Class II Male Female. Class III Male. Female. Others Male. Female. Total Male. Female. Total High Schools— Male. Female Unclassified. Total. Grand total.	737 178 1,238 32 128 - 627 2,103 2,730	297 5111 715 2,052 496 1,300 6 6 7 1,514 3,870 5,384	528 1,428 6 7 2,141 5,973	1,261 1,446 1,153 1,179 1,016 - 1,660 1,183	1,029 1,026 965 - 1,037 1,009	Femmes. 2e classe Hommes. Femmes. 3e classe Hommes. Femmes. Autres Hommes. Femmes. Total Hommes. Femmes.

98.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1927

98.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices par classe de diplôme et par moyenne de traitement, en 1927

Sex and certificate	High Schools	City Munici- palities Munici- palités urbaines	Rural Munici- palities Munici- palités rurales	Rural and Assisted Ecoles rurales et assistées	All Schools Toutes écoles	Sexe et diplôme
Certificate— Academic. Class I. Class II. Class III. Temporary Special. Sex— Male. Female Total	404 24 4 - 12 50 292 202 494	116 419 523 49 3 93 252 951 1,203	30 271 510 49 3 52 188 727 915	30 280 573 35 1 - 167 752 919	580 994 1,610 133 19 195 899 2,632 3,531	lère classe. 2ème classe. 3ème classe. Surnuméraire. Spécial. Sexe— Masculin. Féminin.

99 - Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe et moyenne de traitement, en 1927 99 .. - Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, and Average Salary, 1927

		Classe I. Classe II. Classe III.	Total.
ry	F. M&F.	697 497 405	542
Average Salary	E4.		517
Av	M.—H.	793 535 433	629
	F. Total		615
Total	H.	110 323 42	475
	M.—H.	71 71 13	140
ls ltiples	Total	94	197
Graded Schools	F	59 84 12	155
Gra Ecoles à	MH. F. Total MH.	300 100 22	42
ols :	Total	300	418
mary Schools	F.	239	320
Pri	M.—H.	26 61 11	86
1		Class I. Class II. Class III.	Total

100.-Ecoles de l'Alberta sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de leur traitement, en 1927 100.-Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Average Salary, 1927

Description	Torontoson	Ecoles rurales— Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Minimum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Ecoles catholiques séparées Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Ecoles urbaines. Maximum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Ecoles de village. Maximum du traitement. Mombre. Maximum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Toutes écoles contralisées Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement.
Spé.—Spéc.	F.	2, 1, 2000 1, 2000 1, 2000 1, 2000 2, 1, 2000 2, 1, 2000
Spé.	M.—H.	3,030 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1
PendIntérim.	F.	1,000 1,000 9,000 9,000 1,100
Pend.	М.—Н.	
Surnum.	. .	1,080 600 600 600 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280 1,280
Perm,—Surnum.	М.—Н.	0000.1 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0 8400.0
п	F	11,250 900 900 914 920 1,000 1,150 1,200 1,006 1,200 1,006 1,006 1,006 1,006 1,006 1,006 1,006 1,000 1,
CI. III	M.—H.	1, 400 1, 400 1, 000 1, 000 1, 000 1, 000 2, 250 2, 250 2, 250 2, 250 2, 250 1, 045
	H.	1,650 1,400 1,050 1,050 1,024 1,024 1,036 1,098 1,098 1,098 1,098 1,116
CI. II	M.—H.	2 3000 840 1,044 1,044 1,228 1,228 1,697 1,420 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,1420 1,209
H	F.	1,600 987 987 2,000 1,056 1,057 1,194 1,197 1,197 1,194 1,194 1,194
CI.	M.—H.	2,500 1,000 1,238 1,000 1,238 1,000
	Description	Rural Schools— Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Roman Catholic Separate Schools— Number Lighest Salary Average Salary Average Salary Average Salary Number Highest Salary Average Salary Villages Schools Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Average Salary Average Salary Average Salary Average Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Lowest Salary

101.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1926-27—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1926-27 10. TEACHERS IN TRAINING—FORMATION DES INSTITUTEURS

7-026				Nom et siège			Ile du Prince Edouard, 1927—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	74	Nouveau Brunswick, 1927— Ecoles normale, Fredericton.	O .	Total, Qué.
r ma 'n	Vol	umes	Lib- rary	Vo	dans la bii-	dne	'	4,500	1	37,150 15,100 1,8510 1,850 1,850 1,500 1,450 1,450 1,432 600 1,432 600 1,432 600 1,432 600 1,500	- 78,099
notice to the state of the stat	Observation and Practice Teaching	exées	Other Schools	Autres	Tea-	Insti- tu- teurs	1	30	1		
urs, ar	Observation and Practice Teaching	Ecoles annexées	del	les	Gra-	Clas- ses	9	1-1,	64	30100000000000000000000000000000000000	98
	Obs Pract	Eco	Model Schools	Ecoles modèles	Tea-	Insti- tu- teurs	4	1.1	4	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	100
CD 1113				: :	1	M. F.	1	, n	1	1111/111/11/21/21/11	23
TOTAL CE			3868 2868				:1	H 7	60	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- 0#
) I III de		1	g Clas	ue cla				. 1.1.	: 1		_
1 100 1	rses	-	llowin	chaq	Fair		21	7	r \$	194111111111111111	65
nod g	g Cou	Cour me		Ž.	1:1	1 1	- 1		1		
	rainin	Candidats instituteurs	ng for Certi	stulants pour de diplôme	. [22	91	00 T co	пе 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1346
TOST	T sal	s inst	rainir	le pos	-	=	63	74		I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	351 122 1346
	each	lidate	er T	bre d		4	158	152	146	-que? 28 141121141112222221041	351
TO/00-	ts in J	Canc	Num	Nom			,i	2 50	t		1
lada,	tuden	1					-1	21.1.	1 -		1
III Ca	00			gu	née	F.	243	300	344	261 200 200 200 109 88 116 134 1152 116 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	1,884
				Total during year	Inscrits durant l'année	-	159	273	282	140 189 1008 1008 1116 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105	57 208 1,676 1,884
				Tota	In	M.	1 48	27	62	121	08-1
	St-4	;		-to.	Au- tres	15		64	1	7 80 7 7 1 2 4 9 9	5.0
	Teaching Staff	nant	,			E	12	6 1	- O	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	202
	aching St	enseignant		Regular	Régulier	H	4	eo 1	61		151 2
	Teg	9	2 + OK %	Re	Reg	M	~ 90	° 1	Po.		70
	Names and Location				Prince Edward Island, 1927—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	Nova Scotia, 1927— Normal College, Reg., Truro. Summer Course.,	New Brunswick, 1927— Normal School, Fredericton.	Quebeé, 1927— Normal Schools— MacDonald. Laval. Laval. Rimouski. Rimouski. Rimouski. Nicolet. Three Rivers. Valleyfield. Hull Joliette St. Ryacnflo St. Lyacnflo St. Jefome Gaspé. Roberval.	Total, Que		

1 Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—1 Outre les candidate instituteurs.

**Academia and Superior First.—A cademique et supériour de première classe.

**Academia and Superior First.—A cademique et supériour de première classe.

Academia 1923-24 the Blementary. Course in Catholic Schools covers 2 years.— Depuis 1923-24, le cours élémentaire chez les catholiques dure 2 ans.

**Sup.=superior: Interm.—Intermediate—intermédiaire.

101.-Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1926-27-Concluded-Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1936-27-fin

	Nom et siège				Ontario, 1927— Collège d'Education.	Lootes for the familion. London. North Bay. Oftawa. Peterborough. Stratford. Toronto.	Ecoles modèles d'été— Sturgeon Falls. Vankleek Hill.	Ecoles modèles Angl franç.— Embrun. Sandwich. Sturgeon Falls. Vankleek Hill.	Total, Ont.	Manitoba, 1927— Ecoles normales— Winnipeg. Brandon. Dauphin. Manitou.	Total, Man.			
Vol-	Lib- rary Vo- lumes	dans la bi- blio- thè- que			1	111111	1.1	1111	1	1111	1			
Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées	Other Schools Autres écoles	- 0 -	teurs		1	111111	11	1111	1	11,11				
Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées	Model Schools Ecoles modèles		Ses		1	11:11:11	1 1	1, 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1			
Obs Prac Eco	Model Schools Ecoles modèles	1 00 1	teurs		00 10	0042224 008224 008224 008224 0082	1.1	200	329	1.1.1.15	1			
		Spec.	E.		1	111111	1.1	1111	1	1 + + +				
	ses sse		M.			111111	1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1111	-			
	g Clas	Kind. Prim.			1		1.1	1111	'	1111	1			
Irses	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates Nombre de postularis pour chaque classe de diplôme	Kind.			- 1	386	1 1		7 36	1 1 1 1	1			
ng Cou	of Certificates ostulants pour de diplôme	IIIs			1	1111111	11	317	6 137	1111	1			
rainin	g for Cert tulan	H						1	111111	1.1	1111	1	1111	
ers T insti	of of e pos	H			1	153 136 285 220 139 114 254	1.1	1111	1301	262 123 52 50	487			
each	er Th	н			1	108 1116 1117 48 72 266	1.1	1111	727	200	84			
Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats instituteurs	Numb			H.S. assist.	spéc. 240	111111	1.1	1 1 1 1	240	Collegiate ate	55			
Studer					1	141111	1.1	1111		111	1			
	ing	s inée	T.		1		1.1	1411	1	401 123 52 50	626			
	Total during	Inscrits durant l'année	F.		1	111.1111	1 1	1111	-	322 1111 32 35	200			
	To	dur	M.		- 1	111111	1.1	1111	1	79 20 15 15	126			
aff.	7	Au- tres			1	111111	1 1	1111	1	1111	1			
Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant	i i	er	F.		35	112 113 125 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	40	0040	153	1130	16			
Per ense	Regular	Régulier	E-i		4	00000441	81	01-01-	46	4.60	2			
I	H H	H H	M.		31	01 111 8 8 7 7 41	প্রপ	-00-	107	1125	6			
	Names and Location				Ontario, 1927— College of Education.	Hamilton London North Bay Ottawa Peterborough Stratford Toronto	Summer Model Schools— Sturgeon Falls. Vankleek Hill.	English French Model Sch'ls- Embrun. Sandwich. Sturgeon Falls Vankleek Hill.	Total, Ont.	Manitoba, 1927— Normal Schools— Winnipeg Brandon Brandon Dauphin Manitou	Total, Man			

Saskatchewan, 1926-27— Ecoles normales— Regina. Saskatoon. Moose Jaw. Yorkton. Moosemin. Ectevan. Frince Albert.	Total, Sask.	Alberta, 1927— Ecoles normales— Calgary. Camrose.	Total, Alta.	Colombie Britannique, 1927— Ecoles normales— Victoria. Vancouver.	Total, C.B.
6,250 5,476 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	542 12,025	1 1	i	1 1	1
176 160 102 24 242 144 16	542	21	21	* *	*
	90	00 00	16	13	21
91111111	9	128	20	13.2	15
1111111	1	1.1	1	1.1	1
1111111	1	1 1	1	1.1	1
	4	1 1	1	1 1	ł
1111111	1	1.1	1	1.1	1
111111	1	1.1	1	1.1	1
71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	282	i 1	1	1.1	1
474	888	252 210	462	81	188
187	334	144	234	56	147
1111111	1	Acad. 16	16	1.1.	1
IIIIIII	ı	1.1		1.1	ı
661 671 771 771 787 787 787 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 830	1,514	412 300	712	1.1	ı
527 438 50 50 41 16 222 18 16	386 1,128 1,514	310	529	1.1	ı
134 133 37 30 10 10 27	386	102	183	1 1	1
Dunnunun	24	1-1	1	1.1	1
1133	25	22.8	20	200	19
P-10	12	44	90	. ന ന	9
- ro ∞	22	00 44	12	a© 00	22
Saskatchewan, 1926-27— Normal Schools— Regina. Saskatoon Moose Jaw Yorkton Moosomin Estevan Prince Albert. Weyburn	Total, Sask	Alberta, 1927— Normal Schools— Calgary. Camrose	Total, Alta	British Columbia, 1927— Normal Schools— Victoria Vancouver	Total, B.C.

Over and above the pupil teachers, of course—1 Outre les candidats instituteurs.

5 Collegiate.—5 Cartificates.—1 Brevets anglais français.

5 English French Certificates.—1 Brevets primaires de garderie.

5 English French Certificates.—1 Brevets primaires de jarderie.

7 Kindergarten Primary Certificates.—2 Les brevets de la classe IIIa n'ont qu'un caractère strictement local.

5 All Elements Déplos in Victoria and vicinity and all in Vançouver and vicinity are used for observation and practive teaching.—Toutes les écoles primaires de Victoria et des alentours, de même que celles de Vancouver, servent d'écoles annexées.

102.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges by Provinces, 1902-1927

102.—Ecoles sous contrôle administratif au Canada: Nombre de candidats-instituteurs et institutrices dans les écoles normales et collèges par provinces, 1902-1927

Year Année	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	В.С.	Total
1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1922 1923 1924 1925 1925 1926 1927 1928		182 145 191 148 148 161 215 260 208 203 302 203 318 263 263 285 255 355 353 388 241 353 342 221 343 353 363 363 363 363 363 363 363 363 36	269 224 228 288 285 307 3314 343 358 370 376 357 351 372 287 243 243 440 442 4344 3444	420 460 302 4166 423 526 7715 787 840 836 1, 287 1, 312 1, 337 1, 331 1, 323 1, 323 1, 326 1, 388 1, 277 1, 389 1, 233 1, 432 1,	2,286 1,788 1,410 1,510 1,474 1,513 1,436 1,563 1,425 1,439 1,438 1,676 1,659 1,959 2,221 2,684 3,131 3,392 2,611 2,786	320 319 390 491 476 410 448 503 628 599 551 672 737 790 695 695 695 666	1,058 723 899 1,462 1,571 1,621 1,702 1,655	892 760 1,033 616		3,113 3,009 2,853 3,025 3,936 3,588 3,724 4,083 4,069 3,876 4,648 5,339 5,938 6,032 5,807 7,105 6,586 7,105 8,759 9,749 9,112 9,175 8,399
1927	210	000	011	1,884	2,441	020	1,514	. 112	000	3,000

11. COST OF SUPPORT OF PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS 11. COÛT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces
103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces

			_							
]	P.E.I.—I.PE		•	N.S.—NE.					
Year-Année	Gov. Grant	Local Assessment		Total	Gov. Grants	Municipal Funds	Local Assessment	Total		
	Subv. du gouvernement	Taxes locales			Subv. du gouvernement	Fonds municipal	Taxes locales			
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$. \$		
1913	150,732	56,874		207,606	385,734	156,864	944,992	1,487,590		
1914	156,503	61,490		217,993	388,671	164,980	1,002,967	1,556,618		
1915	168,413	91,258		259,671	407,213	168,009	1,066,892	1,642,114		
1916	173,962	70,610		244,572	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154		
1917	178,607	72,623		251,230	432,284	163,535	1,157,907	1,752,726		
1918	173,579	94,968		268,547	427,484	163,994	1,280,965	1,872,444		
1919	187,488	98,472		285,960	432,496	204,519	1,460,578	2,097,593		
1920	211,618	131,030		342,648	485,787	224,025	1,978,242	2,624,763		
1921	244,347	152,431		396,778	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,546		
1922	271,103	157,766		428,869	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570		
1923	296,836	202,714		496,550	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,937		
1924	279,898	169,949		449,847	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338		
1925	285,102	167,597		452,699	648,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940		
1926	283,022	171,649		454,671	653,734	523,738	2,393,155	3,570,627		
1927	284,313	174,164		458,477	688,081	524,196	2,393,125	3,605,401		

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces—Continued 103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

		N.B	-NB.		Que.—Qué.			
Year—Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Funds Fonds municipal	Local Assessment Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Assessment and other Sources Taxes et autres sources	Total	
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	195,261 200,635 206,486 204,754 286,949 277,996 290,028 352,693 381,075 386,883	96, 946 97, 423 96, 141 97, 284 97, 230 99, 097 103, 629 146, 003 105, 948 204, 103 213, 836 211, 885 213, 866	704,476 761,753 844,256 843,357 930,567 1,153,163 1,364,915 1,779,926 2,080,023 2,083,391 2,102,937 2,736,430 2,263,082	996,683 1,059,811 1,146,883 1,145,395 1,314,746 1,530,256 1,758,572 2,278,622 2,657,046 2,674,377 2,720,227 3,348,374 2,901,329	1,724,110 1,782,417 1,882,338 2,068,766 2,077,569 2,145,976 2,334,107 2,604,409 3,261,111 3,776,674 3,771,317 3,799,545	7, 172, 879 9, 881, 206 10, 533, 769 11, 887, 454 412, 405, 301 14, 698, 708 16, 867, 297 19, 771, 508 21, 367, 788 22, 135, 157 24, 141, 064 25, 209, 251	11, 463, 623 12, 416, 607 13, 956, 220 14, 482, 870 16, 844, 684 19, 201, 405 22, 122, 979 23, 972, 197	

ONTARIO—Receipts—ONTARIO—Recettes

	Eleme	entary Schools	-Ecoles élémei	ntaires	Secondary		
Year—Année	Gov. Grants	Local Assessments	Reserve Fund and Other Sources		Ecoles se	Grand Total	
	Subv. du gouvernement	Taxes	Fonds de réserve du clergé et autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Total	
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925.	760, 845 849, 872 831, 988 907, 846 970, 585 1,316, 529 1,612, 837. 2,454,018 2,976,712 3,266,584	12, 608, 865 11, 810, 023 11, 010, 356 12, 193, 439 13, 114, 725 14, 364, 049 18, 766, 800 21, 195, 263 22, 842, 180 23, 855, 879 24, 113, 034 24, 690, 293	4,069,565 4,089,210 4,237,738 4,168,000 4,278,957 6,912,656 9,413,521 11,461,271 12,805,773 16,460,831 2,630,296 12,670,626	16,749,105 16,080,082 17,269,285 18,364,267 22,593,234 29,793,158 35,110,552 38,624,665 43,583,294 40,135,882 40,762,782	330,766 254,903 249,998 249,821 345,535 381,462 801,059 1,021,693 1,063,323 1,112,292 1,219,260 1,319,737	\$ 3,686,267 4,887,434 3,352,731 3,380,927 3,412,115 3,931,788 4,437,247 6,102,956 8,745,050 11,608,109 13,856,252 13,558,098 13,261,826	22, 296, 712 20, 101, 836 19, 461, 009 20, 681, 400 22, 296, 055 27, 030, 481 35, 896, 114 43, 855, 602 50, 232, 864 57, 439, 546 53, 693, 980 54, 024, 608

ONTARIO—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Elementary	Schools—Ecole	s élémentaires		Secondary		
Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Achat d'emplace- ments, etc.	Apparatus, Etc. Appareils, etc.	Rent, Etc.	Total	Schools Ecoles secondaires	Grand Total	
1913	\$ 6,648,255 7,203,034 7,614,110 7,929,490 9,027,151 0,160,399 13,070,038 15,473,049 16,690,982 17,534,704 18,105,568 18,569,110 18,604,257	4,626,030 3,561,951 2,232,110 1,987,644 1,242,642 2,870,349 4,792,571 5,605,341 6,284,139 7,497,509 4,408,473 4,042,896	167, 283 177, 038 192, 212 290, 207 169, 136 302, 046 333, 288 418, 370 480, 483 504, 670 518, 989 504, 923	2,914,377 2,998,993 3,435,534 4,737,794 5,518,833 8,465,280 10,321,472 9,977,034 10,181,188	14, 850, 968 14, 267, 476 13, 351, 905 14, 111, 835 15, 176, 723 18, 851, 627 25, 216, 512 29, 714, 793 31, 920, 884 35, 885, 355 33, 010, 064 33, 298, 817	2,781,768 2,794,402 2,743,596 3,412,167 3,795,816 5,409,923 7,024,771 9,495,920 12,176,209 12,020,621 12,356,796	18, 590, 583 17, 049, 244 16, 146, 307 16, 855, 431 18, 588, 890 22, 647, 443 30, 626, 435 36, 739, 564 41, 416, 804 48, 034, 564 45, 030, 685 45, 655, 613	

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

Manitoba-Receipts-Recettes

Year—Année	Legislative Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Taxes Taxes municipales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Promissory Notes Emprunts sur billets	Sundries — Diverses	Balance from previous yrs. Report des ann. précéd.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	8
1913	522,293 616,977 589,147	2,673,449 3,047,670 3,296,667 3,445,239 3,736,452 4,200,519 4,947,186 6,922,864 7,991,517 8,173,986 7,468,737 7,283,360 7,302,044	1,545,042 1,738,926 344,673 321,370 240,855 188,931 402,181 2,250,073 1,832,134 314,519 812,787 677,775 402,504	2,071,397 2,080,204 947,486 1,142,289 1,165,751 2,208,019 2,773,212 2,613,709 3,135,722 1,786,188 1,335,695 1,010,958	150, 429 112, 974 239, 176 108, 946 133, 111 264, 710 432, 110 280, 644 242, 840 308, 438 220, 704 185, 109 190, 002	609, 982 376, 318 416, 194 508, 348 436, 168 457, 312 563, 183 894, 229 752, 990 833, 930 955, 802	7,074,476 5,720,752 6,285,878 6,917,406 9,117,644 13,506,292 14,301,675 13,837,943 12,137,416 11,625,936 10,952,462

Manitoba—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries	Building, Etc.	Fuel, Etc.	Repairs and Caretaking	Salary of SecTreas.
I on Thine	Traitements des instituteurs	Construc- tions, etc.	Chauffage	Réparations et concierges	Appointe- ments des sectrésoriers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913	1,734,854 1,861,809 2,066,440 2,195,226 2,314,006 2,382,840 2,648,320 5,016,903 5,016,903 5,016,903 4,849,712 4,838,723 4,914,087 4,984,111	1, 420, 882 1, 426, 758 1, 358, 533 823, 266 382, 988 440, 211 556, 072 958, 933 2, 081, 176 1, 947, 527 1, 276, 585 269, 893 419, 047 718, 348	99,918 146,664 110,049 165,697 171,462 197,258 243,155 354,076 393,160 512,016 433,882 410,680 318,804 242,542 396,217	132, 222 242, 270 379, 318 358, 315 385, 226 418, 660 372, 323 479, 192 741, 058 746, 642 659, 134 624, 455 782, 226 658, 723	51,553 96,088 91,412 140,414 146,797 131,929 150,783
Year—Année	Principal of Debentures Capital des obligations	Interest on Debentures Intérêt sur obligations	Promissory Notes Billets payés	Other Expenditures Diverses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913	241,223 360,134 391,332 347,356 420,323 485,365 596,878 378,176	96, 979 250, 392 344, 476 409, 193 155, 619 357, 409 400, 754 439, 946 496, 565 610, 418 625, 196 678, 079 737, 070 681, 643	838,162 1,412,515 2,260,906 2,132,286 1,196,806 1,055,581 1,305,433 1,802,294 3,049,437 2,666,484 2,789,178 2,344,476 2,123,882 1,188,854	387,255 471,105 347,241 338,459 466,166 651,031 649,888 1,053,174 1,470,545 1,439,055 1,390,092 1,120,003 876,942 995,238	5,909,383 6,618,740 8,827,092 13,079,205 13,564,824 12,999,254 11,284,095 10,671,328

103.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

SASKATCHEWAN-Receipts-Recettes

Year	1	Elementary Scl	nools—Ecoles é	lémentaires		Secondary Ecoles seco		
Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Other Sources Autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Total	Grand Total
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926	\$ 722,002 867,590 980,296 999,709 1,104,156 1,162,490 1,255,094 1,255,094 1,346,459 1,779,228 1,620,803 1,850,403 1,913,643 2,033,761	4,451,326 3,997,392 4,694,242 4,954,200 5,618,192 7,121,047 8,826,175 9,619,615 10,090,401 10,101,291 10,015,774 10,063,559	1,037,587 1,009,025 649,300 455,77 1,105,602 1,516,765 1,475,882 631,219 810,858 551,834 720,272	2,180,074 2,441,780 2,999,443 4,213,371 1,874,459 2,012,422 2,341,770 2,546,73 2,026,838 1,922,923	8,536,577 8,428,493 9,312,694 10,271,727 9,110,925 11,494,164 13,914,643 14,988,692 14,527,686 14,455,875 14,234,445 14,624,727	53,019 70,349 77,158 83,496 90,793 83,925 107,133 145,151 191,912 213,233 224,257 216,102	\$ 461,260 483,834 512,334 593,144 704,485 276,161 355,741 444,791 519,898 601,130 639,704 657,333 664,181 739,143	9,020,411 8,940,827 9,905,838 10,976,212 9,387,086 11,849,905 14,359,434 15,508,590

SASKATCHEWAN—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Elemen	tary Schools-	–E coles élém	entaires		Secondary Ecoles sec		
Year Année	Teachers' Salaries	Deben- tures	Notes (renewals and interest)	School Bldgs. and Grounds	Other Expendi- ture	Total Expendi- ture	Teachers' Salaries	$Total^1$	Grand Total
	Traitements des instituteurs	Obliga- tions	Billets et intérêts	Bâtiments scolaires	Autres dépenses	Total des dépenses	Traitements des instituteurs	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	- \$	\$.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913									8,787,904
1914 1915		975,508	2,317,158	1,556,404	1,150,723	8,588,462 8,163,897			9,072,296 8,665,857
1917	3,303,929	_	_	_	_	10, 117, 716			10,804,108
1918	3,831,942		1,588,995	990,310	1,752,154		209,085	293,110	9,477,085
1919									11,720,768
1920									14,603,713
1921 1922	6,890,376 6,812,680	864,304 1,379,574							15,605,800 14,919,803
1923	6,737,772	1,518,266			2,960,032				15, 152, 636
1924	6,830,764								14,761,168
1925	6,828,428	1,481,450	1,577,795	1,320,091	3,083,072	14,290,836	459,630		14,981,083
1926	6,957,331	1,428,945	1,571,714	1,629,230	3,202,636	14,789,956	480,763	710,521	15,500,477

¹ The items for 1918–1926 do not include promissory notes—En 1918–1926 le moutant des billets souscrits est exclu du total.

ALBERTA—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Notes Billets	Other Sources D'autres sources	Total
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926.	507, 682 540, 325 553, 141 662, 557 625, 830 713, 083 885, 524 1, 146, 722 1, 241, 510 1, 117, 023 1, 054, 733	3,028,776 3,733,323 3,749,007 3,657,510 5,132,232 5,601,713 6,894,401 7,432,936 7,475,582 8,282,650 8,327,327 8,197,098	966,350 951,205 155,883 268,102 433,126 655,960 865,195 814,008 1,262,120 449,376 493,989 357,103	2,771,380 2,473,976 1,105,538 1,451,229 1,173,546 1,388,000 1,948,257 2,321,144 2,232,254 1,928,153 1,267,787 1,130,357	279, 324 258, 865 1, 203, 814 497, 479 195, 990 410, 236 279, 776 323, 242 216, 998 260, 192 345, 485 364, 954	7,553,512 7,957,604 6,767,383 6,526,878 7,560,724 8,768,992 10,873,153 12,038,052 12,477,123 12,037,394 11,489,230

163 .- Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces-Concluded 103.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces-fin

ALBERTA-Expenditure-Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries	Officials' Salaries	Debentures	Notes	Buildings	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1 cal—Annes	Traitem. des instituteurs	Appoint. du personnel	Obligations	Billets	Bâtiments scolaires	Autres dép e nses	Total des dépenses
	\$-	\$	\$	\$. \$	\$	\$
1913	1,672,526	180,165	594,051	3,160,030	1,816,203	1,261,211	. 8,684,186
1914	2,050,679	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	. 6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691
1919	3,560,318	225,242	1,051,171	1,503,944	765,934	1,698,920	8,805,529
1920	4,371,508	258, 249	1,053,328	1,785,432	1,092,863	2,082,949	10,644,329
1921	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,188
1922	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924	5,443,248	30 5,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506
1925	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790
1926	5,640,219	332,467	1,226,350	1,173,582	839,841	2,067,084	11,280,112

British Columbia—Expenditure—Colombie Britannique—Dépenses

	I	Local Assessme	nts—Taxes loca	ales	D : 1	
Year—Année	Cities Cités	Rural Municipalities Municipalités rurales	Other Rural Autres taxes rurales	Total	Provincial Government Gouverne- ment provincial	Grand Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	8
1913	2,214,123	683,710	98,059	2,995,892	1,663,003	4,658,895
1914	1,983,977	643,767	121,479	2,749,223	1,885,654	4,634,877
1915	1,597,734	584,243	127,818	2,309,795	1,607,651	3,917,446
1916		-	-	1,625,028	1,591,322	3,216,350
1917	-	-	-	1,637,539	1,600,125	3,237,664
1918	-	-	-	1,865,218	1,653,797	3,519,015
1919	-	-	-	2,437,566	1,791,154	4,228,720
1920	-	-	-	3,314,246	2,155,935	5,470,180
1921		-	-	4,238,458	1 2,931,572	17,170,030
1922	-	-	-	4,691,840	13,141,738	17,833,578
1923	2,727,755	1,371,147	354,421	4,453,323	13,176,686	17,630,009
1924	3,053,161	1,492,501	477,639	5,023,301	13,173,395	1 8, 196, 696
1925	2,959,649	1,694,553	451,216	5, 105, 418	1 3, 223, 671	1 8,329,089
1926	3,015,092	1,600,452	479,876	5,095,420	1 3,216,209	18,311,629
1927	3,269,522	1,992,573	507,692	5,769,787	13,402,941	1 9, 172, 728

 $[\]begin{array}{c} {}^{1} \ \text{Including grants to provincial University as follows: } 1921, \$426,250; \ 1922, \$445,000; \ 1923, \$446,250; \ 1924, \$458,125 \\ {}^{1} \ \text{Embrasse les allocations suivantes aux universités provinciales: } 1921, \$426,250; \ 1922, \$445,000; \ 1923, \$446,250; \ 1924, \$458,125; \ 1925, \$466,000; \ 1926, \$516,242; \ et \ 1927, \$531,875. \\ \end{array}$

12. HIGHER EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

104.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees 1

		te of	Affiliation	
Name and Address	Original Found a- tion	Present Charter	to other Universities	Faculties
² University of St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	-	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory Commercial and Theology.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge ²	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie, McGill and Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.
University of St. Francis Xavier,	1855	1909	_	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.
Antigonish, N.B. University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law, Civil Engineering, Electri- cal Engineering, Forestry.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.
University of Bishop's College,	1843	1853	Faculty of Applied Science. Oxford and Cambridge	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.
Lennoxville, Que. Laval University, Quebec, Que. University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1852 1878	1852 1920	= '	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts. Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Music
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dub- lin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Theology.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Divinity.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908		Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841		Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine,
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866		Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	. –	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engin- eering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Account- ing, Education, Veterinary Medi- cine.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Science, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and Accountancy.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	-	Arts, Applied Science and Agricul- ture.

104.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes 1

Université St. Dunstan, Charlottetown, I.P.E.	1855	-	Laval.	Lettres, cours préparatoires, Commerce et Théologie.
² Université de King's College, Hallfax, NE.	1789	1802	Oxford et Cambridge. ²	Lettres, droit, sciences, théologie.
Université Dalhousie, Halifax, NE.	1818	1863	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres et sciences, droit, médecine et art dentaire.
Université Acadia, Wolfville, NE.	1838	1840		Lettres, théologie, droit, sciences, sciences appliquées, littérature.
Université de St-François-Xavier, Antigonish, NE.	1855	1909		Lettres, sciences, génie civil, droit.

¹ See further Table 133. ² Federated with Dalhousie—Fédéré avec Dalhousie.

HIGHER EDUCATION

104.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees ¹ 104.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes ¹

	Da	te of	Affiliation	
Name and Address	Original Founda- tion	Present Charter	to other Universities	Faculties
Université du NouvBrunswick, Fredericton, NB. Université Mount Allison, Sack- ville, NB.	1800 1858	1860 1886-1913	McGill. Dalhousie, Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, sciences appliquées (droit partiellement). Lettres, théologie, génie civil.
Université du Collège St-Joseph, St-Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences.
Université McGill, Montréal, Qué.	1821	1852	Les universités Acadia, Mt. Allison, St-François-Xavier et Alberta, sont affiliées à la Faculté des sciences appli- quées de McGill.	
Université Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Qué.	1843	1853	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, théologie, médecine, droit.
Université Laval, Québec, Qué. Université de Montréal, Mont- réal, Qué.	1852 1878	1852 1920	=	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres. Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres, sc. ménagère, dessin, musique.
Université de Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge et Dublin.	Lettres, médecine, sciences appli- quées, génie civil, agriculture, syl- viculture, pédagogie, science ménagère.
Université Victoria, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
Université Trinity College, To- ronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
Université Western, London, Ont.	1878	1908	_	Lettres, médecine et hygiène, pu- blique, musique.
Université Queens', Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	et-mit	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, méde- cine, théologie.
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	AA-MINI	Théologie, philospohie, droit, let- tres et commerce,
Université McMaster, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1877	Oxford, Cambridge, Londres.	Lettres, théologie.
Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877		Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine, génie civil, architecture, pharma- cie, agriculture.
Université de la Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences, droit, agriculture, génie civil, pharma., comptabilité, pédagogie, méd. vét.
Université de l'Alberta, Ed- monton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill et Toronto.	Lettres et sciences, sc. appliquées, agriculture, médecine, art dentaire, droit, écoles de pharmacie et de comptabilité.
Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, C B.	1907	1908	_	Lettres, sciences, appliquées et agri- culture.

¹Voir tableau 133.

105.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1936-27—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1926-27 Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)—Total du personnel enseignant (sans compter les doubles emplois)

			ENDERGNEMENT SOFERIEUR				01
	Non Teaching Principal or head Principaux ourFesi- darresi-	faisant pas d'enseigne- ment	, लंब, लं, , , लंब, , , , बब, , बब	10	8 8	10	1 1 1 1 1
	Teaching Principal or head not included Principaux Ou prési-doute nou prési-doute nou prési-	compris	[[]]	6	1.1	6	IIIIII
	Teaching Deans not included with total Doyens non	dans le Total	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	5	1 1	10.	1111111
		Total	110 112 124 121 122 123 124 124 125 126 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	3,926	158	4,263	114440 2440 2440 2440
	Total	W. H.	11 22 1 4 10 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 2 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	392	100	429	111001141
		Ä H	1108 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018 1018	3,534	142	3,676	31144 31248 31248 31248
	.es	N H	11111121121410114	49	11		TITLIT
	Other Autres	M H	1181110 18 124 14 124 150 80	160	1.1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ors Sti-	EIW.		-	09		1111111
	Tutors Répéti- teurs	M H	3381111111	418	1 1	Т	1111111
		× 1₽	11 11 2 4 11 4 1 4 1 4 2 2	85	co 1		11111101
	Instruc- tors Enstruc- teurs	HIK	202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202	297	1.1		110011001
		×1₽	111112141111111111111111111111111111111	42	64		11111111
	Lec- turers Chargés descours	HI K	1926 6 5 7 5 5 6 5 6 5 7 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	447	17		11111101
		± 1 Ei	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	14	HT		111111
	Assist. Prof. Assistants	H K	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	305	00		100001111
		B H	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	00	1.6		1111111
	Associate Prof. Professeurs	対日田	2622 2533 2622 2533 2622 2533 2622 2633 2633	356	=-		111 maroom
	1 8 8 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	× 1₽	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	188	11		111 1111
	Pro- fessors - Profes- seurs titulaires	HI K	21 25 20 20 10 14 17 20 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,158	42		11 20 20 10 10 14 12 23
1	nns enns	B. I.E.	111,111111111,111	50	- 1		111-111
2 9	Deans Doyens	HI K	14000 0 100400 144000 0	80	60		1 - 4 4 4 4 1 1
Carcian	lei- lei- lx	≽l∺	1011111111111111111	1	11		1111111
7 700	Principals Principals Principal	H K	411411111111111111111111111111111111111	12	11		7171111
01	Name of University Nom de l'université		St. Dunstan's. King's. Dalhousis. Acadia. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier. New Brunswick Mount Alison. St. Joseph's. McGill. Bishop's. Laval. Toronto. Victoria. Toronto. Victoria. Western Manitoba. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Atberta. British Columbia.	Total	Queen's Ottawa.		FULL TIME—RÉGULERS St. Dunstan's. King's. King's. Dalhousie. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier. New Bunswick. Mount Allison. St. Joseph's.

105.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1936-27—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1936-27

Total Teaching Staff (excluding duplicates)—Total du personnel enseignant (sans compter les doubles emplois)

		HIGHER EDUCAT	ION	1	
Non- Teaching Principal or head Principaux ou prési- dents ne	faisant pas d'enseigne- ment	ਜ਼ _{ੵੵ} ਜ਼ਜ਼ _{ੵੵ} ੵਜ਼ਜ਼	10	1 1 5	2 11111111111111
Teaching Principal or head not included Principaux ou prési-	compris dans le total	1441444111411	6		
Teaching Deans not included with total Doyens non comprise	dans le Total	11111111111	5	1 1	
	Total	473 4654 4654 6659 32 100 100 24 1112 1113 888	3,042		3,379 80 80 80 1123 310 1163 1163 66 66 884
Total	× 1 ™	165 165 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	348	37	2005 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	H.H.	423 454 454 454 454 454 103 103 103 103 101	2,694	142	2,836 78 72 1123 1233 1233 1234 158 840 840
res	≥ 1	r 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 4	17	1.1	1 1 8 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Other Autres	M. M.	8 6 9 1 1 1 9 1 8 9 9 9 9 9	59	1 1	101 101
Tutors Répéti-	W E	11111111111	1	1 1	11111111111
	M M	395	413	9 1	1
Instruc- tors — Instruc- teurs	W H	42 142 482	84	6.0	1171111111
	KIK	156 10 305 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	521	.11	1199
Lec- turers Chargés des cours	≽ l ਦ	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37	17 2	
	ZZZ	2 110 1111 4 6	14 228	1 1	2
Assist. Prof. Assis-	M H		258 1	1 20 1	47 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11
·	M M	=	1 82	1 11	11111111111
Asso- ciate Prof. Profes- seurs agrégés	M. W.	25 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	500	=	147 2 337 147 147
	W. M F. M	1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	173 2	1 1 1	15 1 15 1 15 1 1 1 1 1
Pro- fessors Profes- seurs titulaires	M. W	23.44.24.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45	942 1	42	11334
	W. E.	11111111111111	4	-	1111111
Deans Doyens	M.M.	00405 111040 10	00	m	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	₩ Œ	11111111111	1	1 1 1	11111111111
Principals Principals Principal	M.H.	111 11 11 100 11111	9	1 1	1111119111111
Name of University Nom de l'université		MeGill Fruz Time—Récurieus Bishops Laval Montreal Toronto. Toronto. Victoria Medicater Manitoba ster Manitoba saskatohewan. Saskatohewan. Alberta Alberta British Columbia	Total	Queen's Ottawa.	PART TIME—LIBRES King 8. King 8. Dalhousie Acadia. New Brunswick. Laval. Montreal Trinity. Western. Alberta. Alberta. Total.

106.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27.—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27

en communication de la com	ed in	Total	32	1111	1	119	119	2,736	2,736	271	552
	Work not included in C or D Non compris ni dans C ni dans D	Women Femmes	1	21111	3	i 1 i	1	1,596	1,596	1 1 1 16	91
e doing cours	Work	Men	32	-1111	1	119	118	1,140	1,140	271 271 160	431
Number of Students included in A who are doing Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours	ry to n Ir	Total	46	2(34) 2(46	46	30	181	2,877 3,801	6,678	2,706	2,706
included i	Work Preparatory to Matriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Women Femmes		2(14)	1	13	13	2,877	4,070	1,409	1,409
of Students	Work M Pr	Men	46	2(20) 46	46	17 151	168	2,608	2,608	1,297	1,297
Number o	sity	Total	88	25.44.0 1.863.0 4.863.	1,399	7 432 7 432 75	748	2,772 147 2,767 3,212	8,898	5, 629 759 240 919 3, 171 608 326	10,781
	Work of University Standard Cours universitaire	Women Femmes	1	223 214 44	481	57 202 -	255	757 34 506 350	1,647	2,184 367 99 337 1,071 137	3,886
	Worl	Men Hommes	80	42 525 249 140	918	190 230 75	493	2,015 113 2,261 2,862	7,251	3,445 392 141 141 582 2,100 471 200	6,895
	ges dans A ges affiliés	Total	;	44411	48	51	51	4,522	5,977	1,085 (673) (198) 142 2,130	3,540
Д-	Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A nscrits dans les collèges affiliée	Women Femmes		1 10	10	51	51	2,995	3,063	3 542 (340) (95) 44 1,506	2,173
	Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	Men Hommes	I.	80 80 1 1 80 80 1 1	80	1 1 1	1	1,527	2,914	; 543 (333) (103) 98 - 624 102	1,367
	ø2	Total	161	748 463 230	1,445	7 462 345	1,048	2,772 147 5,644 9,749	18,312	5,629 759 240 3,444 3,314 5,777	14,000
4	Total Registration otal des inscriptions	Women Femmes		2223 214 44	481	215	268	757 3,383 3,139	7,313	2,184 367 99 337 1,071 1,546	5,386
	Total Total	Men Hommes	161	525 240 186	964	190 247 345	780	2,015 113 2,261 6,610	10,999	3,445 392 141 141 2,371 1,768	8,623
69525-63	Name of University Nom de l'université		St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	King's Dalhousie. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier.	Total, N.S	New Brunswick. Mount Allison. St. Joseph's College.	Total, N.B	MeGill Bishop's College Laval. Montreal.	Total, Que	Torento. Victoria. Trinity. Western. Queen's. Ottawa. McMaster.	Total, Ont

106. – Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27. – Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1926-27

	lin	Total		949	4,475	5,968 10,443 260 10,183
	E Work not included in C or D Non compris ni dans C ni dans D	Women		103	1,815	1,080 2,895 2,825
e doing	Work Non c	Men Hommes		30 846 62	2,660	4,888 7,548 7,358
n A who ar	ry to n rr on	Total		1111	9,657	6,340 15,997 1,609 14,388
included in	Work Preparatory to Matriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Women		PT PT	5,492	6,276 6,276 6,276
Number of Students included in A who are doing Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours	Work M P	Men		111	4,165	5,556 9,721 1,609 8,112
Number	sity	Total		2,403 1,278 1,236 1,582	28,414	6,617 35,031 3,191 31,840
	Work of University Standard Cours universitaire	Women		815 477 425 680	8,670	802 9,472 198 5,274
	Worl	Men — Hommes		1,588 801 811 902	19,744	5,815 25,559 2,993 22,566
	astered in sges s dans A ges affiliés	Total		307	9,923	1111
B	Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	Women Femmes		1112	5,409	1111
	Number o Affil Nombre inscrits da	Men Hommes		195	4,514	1 1 1 1
	tions	Total		* 2,458 8 2,227 6 1,298	42,546	19,678 62,224 5,060 57,164
A	l Registration des inscriptions	Women Femmes		840 580 425 680	15,177	2,666 18,643 268 18,375
	Total	Men Hommes		1,618 1,647 1,873 902	7 26.569	17,012 43,581 4,792 38,789
	Name of University Nom de l'université		The state of the s	Manitoba Saskatohewan Alberta British Columbia	Grand total	Colleges

women.

*Not in luding a great part of 1,088 students in Summer and Extension courses. e In addition to 58 or or gram by sex in Short courses. *2 men and 4 women or a total of s Not including about 18,000 in Extension courses, but including 1,048 in Varation courses. ³ In Federated Colleges as follows:—Victoria College 333 ² Latin and French only. Not included in the total. ¹ Duplicates between Associated Universities of King's and Dalhousie. ² Latin and French on men and 340 women; Trinity College 103 men and 95 women; St. Michael's College 107 men and 107 Not including a great part of 800 students in Vacation courses and a number in extension courses. In this table do not reappear in the other tables except Table 8. Their categories are not known. 5 in this table do not reappear in the other tables except Table 8. See Table 106A.

General. Nore.—The total registration is incapable of being freed from misleading features and it is suggested that the total under "C" be taken as the best index of the University population especially as it is almost satisfactorily comparable for all Universities. The extent of incomparability in this item is mainly the non-separation of intra-mural and extra-mural degree students. In the general registration the inclusion of short course students in the case of some Universities and their exclusion in the case of others render the total registration defective. The extent of the deficiency may be seen in 106s.

¹ Font double emploi entre les universités associées de King et Dalhousie. ² Latin et français seulement. Non compris dans le total. ³ Dans les collèges fédérée de mones et 340 femmes et 340 femmes au Collège Victoria; 103 hommes et 95 femmes au Collège Trinité; 107 hommes et 107 femmes et 340 femmes au Collège St-Alichel. ⁴ En plus d'une grande partie des 1,088 étudiants des cours d'étée et d'extension. ⁵ En plus de 580 non classifiés par acsoc dans les cours abrêgés. ⁷ 2 hommes et 4 femmes et des charges accounts abrêgés. ⁸ 2 hommes et 4 femmes et de categorie est incomuse. ⁸ En plus d'environ 1900 des cours d'extension, mais comprement 4 femmes.

4 femmes de ce tableau ne réapparaissent pas dans les autres tableaus. Cette catégorie est incomue.

1.048 des cours abrêgés. Voir Tableau 1064.

Nors Géverant 1900 des cours de transitions de tableaus, sauf dans le tableau 8. Cette catégorie est incomue.

Nors Géverant 1900 des cours abrêgés.

Nors Géverant 1900 des cours abrêgés de le total des inscriptions ne contienne pas de lacunes, c'est pour quoi ne comparaison avec toutes les universités. Cette difficulté de comparaison est atribuble à la non séparation des éleves des degrés réguliers et autres par correspondance et de l'extérieur. L'inclusion des cours abrégés dans certaines universités et leur exclusion dans d'autres rendent l'inscription totale imparfaite. On peut s'en rendre compte en considérant le Tableau 106A

106.A.—Tableau explicant certaines différences entre le tableau 106 et les tableaux suivants 106A.—Balance table between Toble 106 and following Tables

Students of university standard registered Inscriptions des cours universitaires		88 468 468 468 1484 1484 1772 1773 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774 1774	28,414
Vacation Courses etc. not added to Full time and Part time Courses to make up Col. 1. (Partly duplicated with col. 2) Cours abrégés etc. ne sont pas comptes avec les étudiants réguliers et libres afin de former la col. 1. (Partiellement inclus dans la col. 2)		2,433 1,023 1,023 1,028 11,038 11,088 11,088 13,214 6,214 6,214 6,214 6,214 6,214	4 25,527
Extension, ourses 0) ours de e correspon- rieure 10)	Total	1,023 1,023 1,023 2,806 2,806 2,1172 2,1172 2,1172 2,116 2,1	30,187
(4) (5) (6) Number in Vacation, Extension, and Extra-mural Courses (See Table 110) Nombre dans les cours de vacances de dretansion, de correspondence et de l'exterieure dence et de l'extérieure (Voir Tableau 110)	Other Autres	1,123 1,123 1,123 1,123 1,038 1,088 200,070 2,00,070 5,964	25,495
Number and E	Degree Degré	1,682 1,682 1,682 2,115 1,299 192 192	4,892
(3) Difference		1 161 1 161 1 161 1 1 161 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,218
(2) Total in Full time and Part-time Courses (See Table 107) Total des étudiants réguliers (Ibres (Tableau 107)		161 752 752 863 863 863 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	37,328
(1) Total registration reported (See Table 106) Total des inscriptions (Criptions (Criptions (Criptions)		161 182 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	42,546
Institutions		St. Dunstan's, P.E.I. King's. Dalhousis. At Parior St. Parior St. Parior New Parior New Parior Now Language St. Joseph's College St. Joseph's College Baconia Baconia Contreal Toronto	Total

Differences not accounted for.—Ces differences ne sont pas explicables.

Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du College Brandon.

Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du College Brandon.

Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du College Brandon.

Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du College Brandon College.

Students of Brandon College.—Etudiants du College Brandon College.

The space of the several College Brandon College Brandon College Brandon College.

The space of the several College Brandon College Brandon College College College Brandon College College College Brandon College College College Brandon College Brandon College Brandon College Colle

107. - Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1938-27. Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1936-27

A. Full-time Students-Etudiants réguliers

								_				-												
Total (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles embles embles)	88	52	2112	445	1 191	. 247	250	22	3 2, 449	147	2,094	3,024	4,602	716	235	711	14 1,327	809	345	2,111	995	1,036	1,582	99 18 23, 121
Ot- hers Au- tres	1	1	1	1	1	1	ŀ	1	22	6	ı	භ ක	ŧ	1	ı	š	13 19	15 20	1	ŧ	1	1	1	66
Veterinary Medicine Cine Cine Cine Cine Cine Cine Cine C	1	1,	1	ı	ı	1	ı	i	1	J	ı	15	12	ŧ	ı	1	ı	1	1	ě	1	1	1	15
Theo- logy Theo- logie	1	4	ŀ	42	à	š	1	ಣ	ı	22	188	295	п	28	31	ŝ	10	84	46	4	1	4	ı	752
Social ser- vice ————————————————————————————————————	1	1	1	1	¢	1	1	1	29	ı	1	12	40	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	t	81
Pharmacy Pharmacie	1	1	12	1		1	1	i	26	1	ಎ	007	01	î	1	ŧ	Í	1	8	37	64	48	1	277
Public Health Pharand Nursing macy Music Nursing macy Mu- Forma. Pharaique tion des mache gardes malades	1	1	1	1	ı	ŧ	1	1	24	1	118	1	30	J	ı	00	1	1	1	•	ı	73	35	288
Music Mu- sique	1	1	70	28	å	ı	C-3	1	19	1	1	4	1	1	f	ı	ı	I	1	1	1	1	1	54
	1	1	119	J	1	è	1	I	427	1	232	196	756	1	C)	123	313	1	1	261	13	142	1	2,584
Medi- Law eine Droit Méde- eine	1	1	44	1	ı	.12	1.	1	61	1	000	158	60	1	1	5	ı	1	1	47	233	40	1	483
House- hold Science Science ména- gère	ě	1	1	32	1	1	14	ŧ	37	1	1	320	9 95	22		ı	1	ı	1	157	1	41	ı	18 696
For- estry Sylvi- cul- ture	1	1	1	ŀ	1	43	ŧ	1	1	ı	42	1	49	ı	1	1	1	1	8		à	1	ı	18 134
Engin- eering and Applice Science Génie et et sciences appli- quées	ı	1	41	55	1	74	26	1	2 339	1	1	124	495	ı	4	1	262	ı	1	16 192	102	123	209	2,046
Edu- cation Péda- gogie	ł	ı	ı	41	1-	I	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	244	1	1	ŀ	ı	34	ı	\$	1	12	67	398
Dent- istry Art den- taire	1	1	29	1	1	1	£	ŧ	56	ı	f	16	318	3	1	1	ı	1	Ą	1	1	46	ı	540
Com- Dent- merce istry Com- Art merce den- taire	1	1	29	ł	i	1	9	ì	202	1	1	77	00	ğ	90	1	130	1	i	1	17	200	1	18 522
Agri- cul- ture Agri- cul- ture	1	ı	ı	1	ł	1	1	1	28	1	57	100	7 2	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	150	113	63	52	598
Philosophy Philosophy Philosophie	1	1	ı	1	ŧ	i	b	ı	f	1	26	ì	ł	1	ŝ	1	ı	112	1	1	1	. 1	ı	138
Let- ters Let- tres	- 1	ı	ž	1	1	Ť	1	1	1	I	19	1	1	ł	ł	ı	F	1	ł	1	1		ı	
Pure Soi- ence Scien- ce pure	1	63	42	47	31	1	31	Í	160	1	23	91	1	í	1	ı	1	į	1		152	1		18 13, 279
Arts	00	46	394	200	160	111	171	72	813	125	1,298	1,455	e 2,570	999	187	280	618	358	299	6 1,267	201	6 386	1,219	18
Name of University Nom de l'université	St. Dunstan's	King's.	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Grand Total

107. - Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

Part-time Students-Etudiants libres

Total (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates)	Total (sans compter les dou- blesem- plois)		42	18	51	323	484	2,326	655	43	10	92	1	09	48	184	105	4,436
		<u> </u>	-	1	1	1		12	,	-	_		-		1	61	1	73
Ot-	Au- tres		_		_		_		_	_					_	17 (
Vete- rinary Medi- cine	Méde- cine vété- ri- naire		1	11	ł	2	ı	1	1	1	1,	ł	1	1	1	ı	1	. 2
Theo- logy	Théo- logie		1	1	•	14	. 1	1	1	34	63	1 -	1	9	1		1	42
Social ser- vice	Œu- vres so- ciales		1	1	1	i	ě	117	59	à	ŝ	1	1	1	F.	1	1	176
Phar- macy	Phar- macie		ě	. 1	š	à	1.	i.	1	å	š	1	1	I,	1	i	1	'
Public Health and Phar-Music Nursing macy	Mu- Forma- P sique tion des malades malades		1	š	1	1	,	ł	235	1	1	6	1	ı	1	ı	1	244
Music	Mu- sique		ł	1	ž	147	405	1,351	46	i.	á	ı	1	ł	1	1	1	1,946
Medi-	Méde- cine		4	1	1	ಣ	ı	- 1	6	1	á	ಣ	, 1	1	ı	i	ı	19
Law	Droit		H	1	ì	ı	1	ı	ŀ	1	i	1	ı	1	1	i	i	61
House- hold Science	cience ména- gère		ě	1	31	43	1	j	673	-1	ı	1	1	1	ŧ	1	1	11
For- estry	Sylvi- S cul- ture		1	1	1	ı	1	1		ž	ı	ŀ	+	1	1	á	1	1
Engin- eering and Applied Science	Gépie sciences appliquées		i	4	1		1	1	ş	1	\$	1	1	1	1	114	I	114
Edu-	Péda- gogie		ı	1	ı	1	1	92	149	1	ì	ı	1	1	1	1	1	225
Dentistry	Art den- taire		1	1	. 1	1	à	ŧ	ı	. 1	ł	1	1	Ł	i	1	ı	1
Com- Dent-	Com- merce		1	ě	1	2	4 81	262	1	ř	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	350
Agri- cul- ture	Agri- cul- ture		1	1	1	920	-1	1	ı	ı	1	1	i	1	ł	1	62	118
Philo- sophy	Philo- sophie		1	1	1	1	1	297	8	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	297
Let-	Let- tres	Ī	1	ě	ı	i	1	211	1	f	1	i	i	å	å	1	ě.	211
Pure Sci-	Scien- ce pure		ı	1	, 1	1.	1	à	1	1	. 1	1	1	ı	101	ł	ě	J
Arts	Arts		37	18	20	65	ì	. 1	6 154	6	60	80	ŧ	54	33	6	43	540
Name of University	Nom de l'université		Dalhousie	Acadia	Mount Allison	McGill	Lavel	Montreal	Toronto	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total

*This table does not include pre-matriculation students in Arts, Pure Science and Engineering.

d in the total registration. ² Including 33 in Architecture. ³ Including 138 male graduate students whose faculty faculty pure science and letters. ⁷ The balance is taken at Ontario Agricultural College for which see Table 119. he faculty of arts. ⁹ Taken at Ontario College of pharmacy for which see Table 119. ¹¹ Taken at federated theoration. ¹¹ Excluding 20 registered in two faculties. ¹² Extra-mural not specified. ¹⁸ Including 20 in architecture, Victoria and Trinity and Dalhousie and King's. These duplicates are mainly in Arts. ario veterinary colleges. 13 Navigation. 14 Excluding 20 registered in two faculties. 18 Excluding duplicates between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity and Dalhousie and King's. ¹ Including 7 graduates student in area who are a Coptometry. Including pure science and reverse was not designated. Including modern languages. Optometry. Including modern languages. Optometry of arts.

8 Including 70 farts.

9 Not including students in real science in the faculty of arts.

12 Excluding 20 registered in two faculties. ¹ Including 7 graduates student in arts who are not elsewhere entered in the total registration. 17 Industrial psychology.

*Ce tableau ne tient nul compte des élèves des Arts, science pure et génie civil des cours antérieurs à l'immatriculation.

r Y compris 7 gradués en arts qui ne figurent pas dans l'inscription totale. 2 Y compris 3 en architecture. 3 Y compris 138 gradués dont la faculté n'est pas spécifiée. 4 Y compris langue vivante. 6 Optométrie. 7 y compris science et lettres. 7 Le reste est fourni par le Collège Agricole d'Ontario, voir Tableau 119. 8 Figure avec Arts. 9 Non compris les Éleves en seasone ménagère de la faculté des arts. 9 Non compris la Navigation. 4 Sans comprez 20 inscrits dans clux facultées. 1 Eleves de l'extérieur ou de correspondance non classifiés. 9 Y compris 16 dans l'architecture. 7 Psychologie industrielle. 8 Sans comprer les duplicata entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinité et Dalhousie et King's. On les rencontre surtout dans les arts.

HIGHER EDUCATION

108.—Universities of Canada: Full-Time and Part-Time Students, 1926-27 108.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27

A. Number of Full-time students-Nombre d'étudiants réguliers

Name of University Nom de l'université	Pr matric O High s Cours a à l'in tricula au l	ulation r School ntérieur nma- tion ou	Fi Deg Pred deg	gree mier	Grad Post-g	-	Otl Aut	-		Total	
	МН.	WF.	мн.	W.—F.	мн.	WF.	М.—Н.	WF.	мн.	WF.	Total
St. Dunstan's King's Dalhousie Acadia St. Francois Xavier New Brunswick Mount Allison St. Joseph's McGill Bishop's Laval Montreal Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Queen's Ottawa McMaster Manitoba Saskatchwan Alberta British Columbia	1,297	2,877 1,193	83 388 461 241 1400 75 1,741 109 1,973 2,617 2,832 3,617 463 206 60 1,310 603 628 844	406 32 118 87 1,503 355 96 206 319 131 111 650 243 240 625	11 8 23 8 21 54 58	1 1 5 9 9 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 7 5 7 5 1 1 7 6 6 5 5 1 1 8 8 1 7 5 5 5	34	33 3 - 134 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 1	161 422 518 248 186 190 174 345 1,879 3,5225 3,027 3,027 3,027 3,027 3,027 3,027 3,027 4,001 1,768 2,299 1,409 7,419 7,169 902	34 2,995 31,600 1,575 355 96 215 326 1,546 116 702 254 320 680	161 52 6715 445 230 247 250 345 2, 449 2, 449 2, 45 4, 602 235 73, 314 4, 345 2, 111 51, 327 3, 314 4, 345 2, 111 51, 327 3, 314 4, 345 2, 111 51, 327 3, 314 4, 345 3, 345
Total	4,148	5,479	5 16,221	5,233	1 517	1 209	490	602	21,372	11,520	32,892

B. Number of Part-time Students-Nombre d'étudiants libres

Dalhousie	-	_	_	-	_	_	12	30	. 12	30	. 42
Acadia	_		-		-	-	1	17	1	17	18
Mount Allison	-	-	_]		_		51		51	51
McGill			_	_ 1			133	190	133	190	323
Laval	-	_	95	388	. 1	_	400	100	96	308	484
Montreal	_		300	321			617	1.088	3 977	3 1,409	2,326
Toronto	_		111	272	93	35	47	97	251	404	655
			31	12	80	99	41	91	31	12	43
		_	- 1	- 1				0			40
Trinity	-		-		_	-	2	ð	2	3	9
Western	-	-	26	45	6	6	-	9	32	60	92
Queens	-	-			_	, -		-		-	-
McMaster	-		39	21	-	-	_	-	39	21	4 60
Manitoba	-	-	17	14	14	3	-	-	31	17	48
Saskatchewan	_	-	5	8	_	-	127	44	132	52	184
Alberta	_	-	11	19	6	7	62	-	79	26	105
Total	-		635	1,100	· 120	51	1,001	1,529	1,756	2,680	4,436

¹ Including 4 M. and 3 W. not entered in the total registration given in Table 106. These are included in Tables 108

and 109.

2 189 Male Students, either full-time or part-time are not accounted for in this table. They are probably enrolled in one of the affiliated or associated institutions. They are included in Table. 106.

2 Evidently there is a displacement of 11 between the sexes either in this table or Table 106. It does not affect the total 4 22 men and 80 women or a total of 172 are missing in this table but included in Table 106. Evidently the students of Branch College.

5 Excluding 20 registered in two faculties.
6 5 men and 4 women entered by Faculties in Dalhousie are either duplicates between full-time and part-time students or for other reasons are not included in the total registration shown in Table 106.

compris 4 h. et 3 f. qui ne figurent pas au total de l'inscripton du tableau 106; ils figurent aux tableaux 108 et 109. ² 189 étudiants réguliers ou libres non compris dans ce tableau; ils sont sans doute dans une des institutions affiliées associées. Ils sont compris dans le tableau 106. on associées.

Il y a évidemment un déplacement de 11 entre les sexes, dans ce tableau ou le tableau 106, mais qui ne change rien au total

⁴ 92 hommes et 90 femmes, soit 172, manquent dans ce tableau, mais sont compris dans le tableau 106. Des étudiants du collège Brandon vraisemblablement.

⁵ A l'exclusion de 20 inscriptions dans deux facultés.
⁶ 5 hommes et 4 femmes, inscrits selon la faculté à l'université de Dalhousie, font duplicata entre les élèves réguliers ou libres, ou pour d'autres raisons ne sont pas compris dans le total du tableau 106.

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27.—Universities canadiennes: Etudiants par faculties, 1926-27

Full-time Students-Etudiants réguliers

	Total (ex clud- ing dupli- cates) Total (sans compter cless dou- bles em- plois)	883 477 1184 2234 224 247 25,091 27,0	7 21,454
	Ot- hers Au- tres	6110 8110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	42
	Vete- rinary Medi- cine - Méde- cine vété- ri- naire	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	15
	Theo- logy — Théo- logie	1 14 1 15 22 00 22 00 22 00 22 00 22 00 20 20 20	747
	Social ser-ser-vice — Œu-vres so-ciales	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	55
	Phar- macy Phar- macie	112 120 157	137
degré	Public Health and Nursing macy Nursing macy Formation des madiades malades	1118	194
premier	Music I Mu- I Sique t t	11,82,11,2,12,1111111111111111111111111	54
ant au	Medi- cine — Méde- cine	119 1196 1232 232 232 196 7455 123 313 313 313 142	2,573
prépar	Law Droit	11588 11588 11588 11588 11588 11588 11588	479
grees-Se	House-hold Science Science ména- gère		7302
rst De	For- estry - Sylvi- cul- ture	1	7 134
Preparing for first Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré	Engin- eering and Applied Science Cénie et sciences appli- quées	6 192 6 192 6 192 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020	2,031
Prepa	Edu- cation Péda- gogie	1 1441 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	319
	Dent- istry Art den- taire	302 302 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	524
	Com- merce Com- merce	2005 6 6 6 6 77 777 1130 1130 1130	7 522
	Agri- cul- ture Agri- cull ture	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	435
	Philosophy I Philosophy Philosophie	1112 112 112	138
	Let- ters Let- tres	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	19
	Fure Science Science oce pure	2 2 317 2 423 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
	Arts — Arts	88 4,45 183 183 1184 1193 11,456 11,456 11,298 11,298 11,298 11,298 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 18	7 12,757
	 	St. Dunstan's King's. Dalhousie St. Prantis St. Frantis New Brunswick Mount Alliera St. Joseph's McGill Bishop's Laval Morteal Toronto Toronto Trinity Western Cougles's Ottawas Manitoba. Statkchewan Statkchewan British Columbia	Grand Total

Nore.—A balance sheet between Tables 108 and 109 is found as follows: Table 108 contains only students of University Standard; Table 109 contains in addition to these all matriculation students and 1910 formerce in St. Dutters and 1910 formerce in St. Dutters and 1910 formerce in Table 109 such 1910 for were below University Standard in Table 109. Duplication between Universities as per note 6 explains the difference between Table 109 and Table 109. Duplication between Universities as per note 6 explains the difference between the 109 explains the difference between Table 109 and Table 106 are due to Vacation Courses and extra-mural students.

Norm.—Les tablemat 108 explains the difference between Table 109 and Table 106 are due to Vacation Courses and extra-mural students.

Norm.—Les tablemat 108 explains the datable and 108 contains the selevent and 109 en plus de ces derniers, tient compte également de tous les éleves des cours d'immarticulation, de 32 dans le commerce à St-Dunstan et de 119 dans les cours primaries de l'université St-Joseph, cours inférieurs aux universités officielles. Les 23,154 élèves réguliers du tableau 108 ex décomposent ainsi: 21,487 premier degre, 926 gradués, 1,652 "autres" et 151 dans les cours inférieurs aux ours des universités cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience entre le tableau 109 et 106 est due aux cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience. Les delected de course de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience entre le tableau 109 et 106 est due aux cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances de vacances aux élèves de l'oxférience ment de cours de vacances de vacances aux élèves de

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Continued.—Universities canadiennes: Etudiants par faculties, 1926-27-suite

Full-time Students-Etudiants réguliers

		10000 45 4 00 00 00 101
	Total (excluding duplicates) Total (escluding duplicates)	32 48 48 113 114 115 116 117 119 119 119 119 119 119 119
	Others—Autres	
	tio1—wg.I	1141111111111111111
	Theology-Théologie	101111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Socialos service—Octuves laisos	111111181111111111111111111111111111111
	Physical Education—Culture physique	111111101111111111111111111111111111111
Se	Ррагтасу—Ррагтасје	111 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Other—Autres	Public Health and Nursing Formation des gardes-malades	46 622
ler_	Medicine—Médecine	
Oth	Household Science—Science ménagère	394
	Forestry—Sylviculture	11:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1
	Бледілеетіле—Селіе	11111-11-11111111111
	Dentistry—Art dentaire	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Софинетсе	62
	Agriculture	14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Arts and Pure Science Arts et science pure	114111 111111 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Total	8877 8801 151 1151 1151 1151 1151 1151 1151
		6 37
ion	Household Science—Science ménagère	61
Matriculation Immatriculation	Theology—Théologie	
fatri	Соппиетсе	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Im	Engineering—Génie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Arts	3, 8011 1, 706 1, 70
	Total (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	1111 1113 1113 1113 1113 1113 1113 111
	Треоюду—Треоюдіе	100111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Music-Musique	1111111111111111111
80	Medicine—Médecine	
Graduate Students—Gradués	tio1C-wa.I	1111111111111111111111
8—G	Engineering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appliquées	111111111110011101110111
dent	Education—Pédagogie	11.2 67
e Stu	Dentistry-Art dentaire	1111111111111111111111
duat	Agriculture	11 32 33 32 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Gra	eidosolid—vaqosolida	11111111111111111111111
	Letters—Lettres	111111111111111111111
	Pure Science-Science pure	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	strA-strA	1117 1167 1167 1167 1167 1167 117 117 11
	Name of University Nom de l'université	St. Dunstan's Control Contr

1 Elèves de l'extérieur ou de correspondance non compris dans le total des inscriptions du tableau 106. 2 Font duplicata avec arts puisqu'ils ne sont pas mentionnés séparément au tableau 106. 4 Comprend non non traplea du sales langues vivantes. 4 Optométrie. Comprend les sciences pures et les lettres. 6 Voir tableau 108. 7 A l'exclusion des duplicata dans Dalhousie, Kings et u rocreta, victoria et rriviné. ¹ Extra-mural and not entered in the total registration in Table 106. ² Evidently duplicate with arts as it is not added separately to make total in Table 106. ³ Including a certain number nodern languages. ⁴ Optometry. ⁵ Including pure science and letters. ⁵ See Table 108. ⁷ Excluding duplicates in Dalhousie and King's, and Toronto, Victoria and Trinity. in modern languages.

109. -Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Continued -Universities canadiennes: Etudiants par faculties 1928-27-suite

Part-time Students-Etudiants libres

	Total (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates)	Total (sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)	1	4	1	1	ł	483	621	383	43	1	71	1	4	09	31	13	30	ı	1,735
	Others	Autres	ŀ	1	1	f	ŀ	1	1	ł	1	ı	ł	1	1	1	ł	6 13	1	ı	13
	Theo- logy	Théo- logie	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	34	1	ı	,	1	9	1	1	1	1	40
	Social Service	Euvres sociales	1	1	1	i	ı	1	37	1	1	1	ł	ł	1	1	1	1	1	ı	37
	Public Health and Nursing	Forma- Cuvres tion des sociales gardes- ma- lades	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	235	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	235
gré	Phar- macy	Phar- macie	1	1	4	1	1	1	i	ě	1	ł	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1
Preparing for First Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré	Music	Mu- sique	1	ı	1	1		405	t	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	445
ant au pr	Medi-	Méde- cine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	f	1	ı	අත	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	60
Se prépar	Law	Droit	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ě	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ogrees—	House- hold Science	Science ména- gère	1	ı	ì	1	t	1	1	1	ŀ	1	1	1	ŧ	1	1	1	1	1	1
r First D	Engin- eering and Applied Science	Génie et sciences appli- quées	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1
paring fo	Edu-	Péda- gogie	ł	1	1	1	1	1	92	105	å	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ł	181
Pre	Dent- istry	Art dentaire		1	1	1	ŀ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Com- merce	Com- merce	1	1	I	ı	1	8 81	1	1	1	1	ŀ	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	81
	Philo- sophy	Philo- sophie	1	1	1	1	1	1	297	ı	4	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	297
	Pure Science Letters	Science Lettres	1	1	ł	1	1	1	211	1	F	-1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	211
	Pure Science	Science	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ł	1	1	ŧ	1	1	1	1	ŧ	1	1
	Arts	Arts	1	1	1	ı	1	i	1	1	6	1	89	1	1	54	31	1	30	ı	192
	Name of University Nom de l'université		St. Dunstan's	Dalhousie	Acadia	Mt. Allison	McGill	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Vietoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Grand Total

109.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Concluded—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27-fin

Part-time Students-Etudiants libres

	total (excluding duplicates and respect less compter less (sioldmeselduob		í	42	18	51	323	1	1,705	144	,	2	6	1	1	1	ş	171	62	1	2,530
	Others—Autres		i	ŀ	ı	1	ł	1	12	1	1	1	ı	1	t	1	1	6 48	ł	1	09
	Médecine vétérinaire		ı	-1	1	1	ଦ	1	ı	ı	i	ı	ı	1	ě	- 1	- 1	å	1	ı	63
	Veterinary Science											-03									1 69
	Theology—Théologie		1	ı	1		ŧ	- 1	ŧ	1	1	67	1	1 :	1		- 4	- 1	1		64
	Pharmacy—Pharmacie		I	1	1	1	1	ŧ	i	1		1	ł	ł	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1
	Culture physique		1	i	ı	1	1	-1	1	- 1	1	i	1	i	- 1	1	ı	1	1	1	1
	Physical Education								_				_				_				1
	— Euvies sociales		ŧ	1	1	1	1	8	8	59	1	ŀ	1	ŧ	- 1	- 1	- 1	1	1	1	139
res	səbaladəsə əsərvicə					-				1	1	_	6	-	. 1				1	-	6
Other—Autres	-Tay and Mealth and Wr- -Tay and action des gar-		_		_							'		'		_			_		
Other	OupieuM—sieuM		1	1	1	1	: 147	1	1,351		ı	-	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1,499
	меdicine—Ме́десine		I	4	1	ŧ	ಣ	-1	1	62	1	1	1	1	- 1	-1	. 1	1	i	1	6
	jio1U-wa.I		ı	1	ı	1	ŧ	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	i	ı	1	1	1
	Science ménagère		i	1	ı	31	43	1	1	ಣ	1	ı	F	1	1	1	1	i	1	ı	12
	Household Science																				
	Engineering—Génie		1	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ŧ		3	ě	í	114	í	I	114
	Соттегсе—Соттегсе		1	ı	ı	1	2	1	262	1	i	į	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	. 1	269
	Agriculture—Agriculture			1.	. 1	ş	56	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	ŀ	i	62	1	118
	Arts et science pure		1	37	18	20	65	1	1	79	1	ಣ	1	1	1	1	- 1	6	1	1	231
	Arts and Pure Science									10											
	Total (excluding duplicates les Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		1	1	i	ŧ	ı		ě	128	ž.	1	12	1	-1	1	17	1	13	1	171
ués	Theology—Théologie		á	1	4	1	1	á	1	1	ł	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	ı	1
t-grad	Music—Musique		1	1	ı	1	ł	8	ı	63	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ŧ,	ı	es .
s—Pos	медігіле—Медегіле — Медігіре		ł	1	1	1	ŧ	ı	ı	~	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	-1
Fraduate Students—Post-gradués	tiorA-wal		ı	i	1	ŧ	ı	T-mil	1	ı	1	4	1	1	ı	1	ł	ı	1	1	-
luate S	Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et scien- ces appliquées		ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ŧ	i	1	1	1	1
Grac	Education—Pédagogie		1	ł	1	i	ı	1	ı	44	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	44
	Arts et science pure		1	ı	1	1	1	i	1	22	1	1	12	ï	1	1	17	1	13	1	117
	Arts and Pure Science—																				1
	Name of University Nom de l'université	F	St. Dunstan's	Dalhousie	Acadia	Mt. Allison	McGill	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Grand Total

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27 110.—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27

All Courses—Tous les cours

	, ,	200 026	10	- 10 m - H	
al	E.	165 20 359 105	205	127 - 825 43 - - 14	11 1,70 111
Total	M.H.	27 27 27 104 11,74	37	206 827 827 55 55 472	302 - 51 - 110 - 10 - 29 - 29 - 29 - 12
B.C.	땬	1111111	Ŀŧ	111111	00 11 11 111
B.	HIK.	111111111	1.1	1111111	21 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Alberta	ᅜ	1111111111	FI	+ 1 1 4 4 3 1 1	1 11 11 11
Alb	M H	111111 8011	1 1	115	1 111 11 111
at-	뇬	1 1 216	1-1	11111	I- 111 F 111
Saskat- chewan	M H	11111 - 11	1,1	1211111	1100 100 123
Mani- toba	됸	11,111 11	1.1	121	1 11 11 111
Ms	M H	1.1.1.1.1.1.6	1-1	173	
sn's	됸		1-1	4470	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Queen's	H H	111111 10011	FF	4.605	
Western	E	11 52 11111	t 1	11691111	1 11 11 111
West	M H	11 23 1111	1 1	111100111	1 11 1 1 1 1 1
nto	됸	105	205	321	1 111 11 111
Toronto	H.H.	104	37	+ 100 1 1 1 1	1 111 11 111
real	ᅜ	11111111	1 1	111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mont	HIE	1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.1	1 457	1 111 11 111
McGill Montreal	됸	1165	1 1	111111	1 111 11 111
McC	M H	11127	1 1	111111	1 11 11 11
Mt.	됸	711111111111111111111111111111111111111	1-1	111111	1 111 11 111
	M H	11111 199	1 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 114 11 111
St. Francis Xavier	. Fi	111111111	1.1	111111	1 11 11 111
	M H	111111111	.1 1	1111111	1 11 11 111
Acadia	Fi	111111111	1 1	13 13 13	1 111 11 111
A _C	Ä I H	٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ ا	1 1	13	1 111 11 111
٠		Summer Schools—Cours d'été— Matr., Arts and Teach.—Immatriculation, arts et pédagogie B.A.—B.A. Banking—Banque Clar, Account—Comptables licenciès French—Français Library—Bibliothécaires Undergrad, and Grad. (unspec.)—Sous-gradués et gradués, non spécifiés Teachiers—Institutéeurs Undergrad.—Non classifiés	Winter Schools—Cours d'hiver— Tutorial Classes—Préceptorat. B.A.—Baccalanréat.	Correspondence—Correspondance—Arts and Science—Arts et science Commerce—Commercial Under-Craduate—Sous-gradues Teachers—Instituteurs Law—Droit. Post-Crad.—Post-scolaires Unspecified—Non classifiés.	Short Courses—Cours abrégés— Agriculture Agriculture Agriculture Agriculture Connestique B Paed. Classes—Pédagogie Botany—Botanque Boys Cran and Swine Course—Cours de cértales et Boys Cran and Swine Course—Forgerous et charper- tiers Cream Butter-makers—Industrie laitière Ecoa. for Farmers—Economie agricole.

HIGHER EDUCATION

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27.—Con. 110.—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27.—fin

All Courses—Tous les cours

tal	Ή	90		111		3	1 1 8		10 I		l t	179	5,500	361	1 1	co	253	41	187
Total	H K	138	17	101	7 0	34	45	30	2, 752		1 1	351	619	450	252	4	1 6	136	830,187
5	뇬	1	1.1.1	1.1	6	1	1 1	1	t I	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	9
B.C.	M H	1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	F 1	1	17	r	1	1 1	596
rta	드	1	1 1	1 1	35	1	1 1	ŧ	55	ı	1	179	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	343
Alberta	M H	1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	100 l	1	1	351	1 1	ŀ	1 1	1	1	1 1	517
at-	ഥ	ı	en en	110	۱ ا	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	t t	5,500	1	1 1	ı	1	1 1	5,594
Saskat- chewan	M.H.	ı	17	101	7 1 0	24.0	45	1	2.752		1 1	1,254	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	14,668
	Fi		1.1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1	1 1	1.
Mani- toba	M H	138	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1,387
n's	Ei,	1	1-1	1.1	1 1	ı i`	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	ě	1 1	ŧ	1	1 1	745
Queen's	M I H	1	1 1	1 1	§ 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	ı	1	1 1	1 1	ł	252	1	1	1 1	1,370
ern	Ē	1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	i	1 1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	ı	1 1	87
Western	HI K	1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1, 1	1	1 1	1	f	1 1	000
Toronto	Fi	1	11:	1 1 1	1 1	ŀ	1 1 8	388	1 1	I	1 1	1 1	523	1	1 1	ı	222	00 1	1,682
Tor	HIM	1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 0	36	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	619	1	1 1	ŀ	10	R 1	,123
real	Ē	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	141	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı	1 1	1	1	1 1	141 1,123
Cont	MIH	1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	i I	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	ł	i i	457
McGill Montreal	Fi	1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	ş	1 1	1 1	1 1	361	1 1	1	1	ii	546
McC	Z H	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	I	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	450	1 1	1	1	1 1	477
E. son	Fi	1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	i	1 1	1.	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı	1-1	ı	1	1 1	84
Mt. Allison	M H	1	1.1	1.4	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	ı	1 1	71
icis rier	E	ł	1 1	1.1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	ı	1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	ಣ	1	41	44
St. Francis Xavier	MIH	1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	F 1	4	ı	136	140
	듄	1	1.1	11	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	i	1.1	1	ı	1 1	6
Acadia	Z H	1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1, 1	1	1 1	1	ı	1 1	21
		Short Courses-Con.—Cours d'été-fin— Évening Business Courses—Cours commercial, du soir	Farmer's 1en-day—Cours de 10 jours pour les cuitavateurs. Farm Girls—Cours pour filles de cultivateurs.	Ods Lingine—Motions a explosion Lie Insurance—Assurance-vie Loan Inspectors—Inspecteurs des prêts.	Public H. Nursing—Infirmières publiques	Stock Judges—Juges de bétail	Unesh. Machine—Machines a pattre	Unspectited—Non classifiès	Boys' and Girls' Clubs—Clubs de garçons et filles Boys Stock Indenie—Inspecteurs de bétail	Civies—Droit civique	Evening Business—Classes commerciales du soir	Farmers—Agriculture First Aid and Home Nursing—Soins d'urgence	Home-makers—Sciences domestiques. Workers Ed. Assoc.—Associations d'éducation	Unspecified—Non classifiés	Banking—Affaires bancaires Char Accumt—Comptables chartres	Graduate-Gradués.	Occupational Therapy—Science therapeutique	Under graduate—Sous-gradués	Grand Total.

1 Not entered in registration in Table 106. 2 Of these 68 m. and 59 w. were under graduate and 32 m. and 18 w. were graduate degree students. ² In addition to the 172 entered above there is a considerable artendance activates e.g. there is a membership of 200 in organized propus. 40 ft hese 473 men and 434 women were directed in Winter session and 182 men and 416 women in Sammer session. ⁵ Of thom 8 men and 4 women were graduate students. ⁵ Including Arts and Science, Matriculation and professional courses for teachers. ⁵ Of whom 8 were 8 Not excluding duplicates. graduate students.

¹ Ne figure pas dans le tableau 106. ² De ce nombre, 68 h. et 59 f. étaient des sous-gradués et 32 h. et 18 f. des gradués. ³ Outre les 172 énumérés ci-dessus, il y a une assistance coasidérable aux conferences des cours d'extension: c-a-d. un cercle organisé de 200 membres. ⁴ De ce nombre, 473 hommes et 35 femmes suivaient les cours d'hiver et 132 hommes et 119 femmes se sours d'été. ⁵ De ce nombre, 8 hommes et 3 femmes étaient des gradués. ⁶ Y compris les cours des arts et sciences, d'immatriculation et professionnels pour les instituteurs. ⁷ Dont 8 gradués. ⁶ Comprend les duplicata.

110.—Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1926-27 110.—Universities canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrégés et cours d'extension, 1926-27

Degree Courses—Cours de degré

-	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mount Allison	Toronto	Western	Queen's	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Total
Summer Schools—Cours d'été— Matri., Arts and Teachers—Im- matriculation, arts et péda-										
gogie B.A.—Baccalauréat	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_
Banking-Banque	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-
Char. Account.—Comptables										
chartrés	-		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Library-Bibliothécaires	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Undergraduate and Graduate (unspec.) — Sous-gradués et										
gradués, non spécifiés	_	_	_		106	533	_	192	7 69	900
Teachers-Instituteurs	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	186
Unspecified—Non classifiés	-	-	132	■ 167	-	- 1	-	-	-	299
Winter Schools-Cours d'hiver:-										0.10
Tutorial Classes—Préceptorat B.A.—Baccalauréat	_	-	-	242	-	_	-	-	_	242
D.A.—Daccalaureat	_	_	_			_	_	_		
Correspondence—Correspondance— Arts and Science—Arts et science	24			_	_	-	294		_	318
Commerce—Commercial	-	_	_	_	_	_	294	_	_	-
Under-Graduate—Sous-gradués.	-	-	-	511	66	1,075	-	-	-	1,652
Teachers—Instituteurs Law—Droit	_	-	-	-	-	_	5	-	-	5
Post-Grad., Comm. & Med.—	_	_	_	_	_		9	_		
Commerce et médecine, cours										
post-scolaires Unspecified—Non classifiés	_	-	23	-	-	_	-	-	_	23
Chapterned—Non chassines	_	_	23	_	_	_	_	_	_	20
ai .a a										
Short Courses—Cours abrégés— Unspecified—Non classifiés	_			425	_			_	_	425
Chapeethed Ton classifies	_		_	420		1	_			120
		}								
Extension Courses—Cours d'exten-										
sion—										
Workers Ed. Assoc.—Associa-				1 140						1,142
tions d'éducation Unspecified—Non classifiés	-	_	_	1,142	200	_	_	_	_	200
value it of ordering										
Catagony Unangaified Catherin										
Category Unspecified—Catégorie non classifiée—										
Banking-Banque	-	-	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	252
Char. Account.—Comptables	_					255				255
chartrésGraduate—Gradués	_	7		-	_	255	_	_	_	7
Occupational Therapy—Science										
thérapeutique	_	117	_	25		_	_	_	_	25 117
ondergraduate—sous-gradues		117								
Total	24	184	155	1,682	372	2,115	299	192	2 69	5,092
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

111. - Universities of Canada, Degrees, Diplomas, etc., Granted 1926-27 - Universities canadiennes, Degrés, diplômes, etc. accordés en 1926-27

Number Conferred, 1926–27—Conférés en 1926–27 MEN—HOMMES

and the same of th	Total	1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1 1,1
	British Columbia	© 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Alberta	81 1 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 11 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Saskatchewan	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	RdolingM	001118111111111111111111111111111111111
	Мемаятег	4.
	вивно	8
	диееп,г	8
	Western	8. (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	VinirT*	
	sirotoi√*	8-11-11-18-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11
	ofnoroT*	2010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010
	Montreal	199
	Isval	84.
	a'qonaia	8
	MeGill	5. 1 4.9.8 1 1 8.8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	St. Joseph's	
	Mount Allison	27.
3	New Brunswick	©
	St. Francis Xavier	81.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
	Acadia	1288
	Dalhousie	4.1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4.1.1.1.1.2.1.8.1.1.8.1.1.
	s'gniA	
	St. Dunstan's	©
	Name of Degrees Diplomas, etc. Noms des degrée, diplômes, etc.	B.A. (Theol.) B.A. Sc. B.A. Sc. B.A. Sc. B. Acc. B. Comm. or B.S. Com. B. Comm. or B.S. Com. B. Com. or B.C. B. Com. B. Educ. B.

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000134401111111111111111111111111111111	D. P. H. D. Seec. D. S. Seec. D.	Ecoles normales supérie Fertificates—Diplômes— Pertificates—Comme cial E.S. Engineer Génie Froisit—Anglais	Com. & Modern Langua —Langues com. et v vantes	Grand Total

Nore.—P.C.N.—Physique, Chimie, Sciences naturelles.

M.P.C.—Mathematique, Physique et Chimie.

I King's is associated with Dalhouse the degrees mentioned in connection with these Universities would be expected to contain a certain amount of duplications. Undergraduates encolled at King's before May 1923 take their degrees at King's; Dalhousie grants all degrees in Arts to students enrolling after that date. Presumably all the degrees mentioned above for King's are not duplicated with those mentioned for Dalhousie. Also those in Theology in future reports will be King's. "Of which 12 B.A., I B.Sc., and I L.L.D., are conferred on Mae students of Brandon's college.

* All degrees and diplomas except in Theology are entered under Toronto and not added twice in the total.

I King's associés avec Dalhousie; il s'en suit que les degrés énumérés à ces deux universités doivent, pour un bon nombre, être des duplicata. Antérieurement à mai 1923, les sous-gradués de King's prenaient leurs degrés à cette université; depuis cette date. Dalhousie confère tous les degrés aux élèves du cours des arts. Il est à présumer que tous les degrés qui figurent avvec King's ne fond pas duplicata avec ceux attribués à Dalhousie. A l'avenir, les degrés de théologie seront particuliers à l'université de King. ² Dont 12 B.A., 1 B.Sc. et 1 LL.D. conférés à des hommes du collège de Brandon. * Tous les degrés et diplômes, sauf ceux de théologie figurent avec Toronto et ne font pas double emploi dans le total.

111. Universities of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Granted 1926-27-Concluded - Universities canadiennes: Degrees, diplômes, etc., accordés en 1926-27-fin

Number Conferred, 1926-27-Conférés en 1926-27

WOMEN-FEMMES

Total	85 - 1222112851-000000000000000000000000000000000000
British Columbia	7
Alberta	6
Saskatchewan	81
sdotinsM	8111111161511111181114111111111111
McMaster	
BWattO	0,1111111111111111111111111111111111111
Queen's	8,18,1111111111111111111111111111111111
Western	811) [[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
sirotoiV*	8,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
оэпотоТ*	11140 200 1 1 1 200 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Montreal	100
Isval	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
Bishop's	©
MeGill	p11000111011111111141111111111111111111
St. Joseph's	
mosillA JanoM	
New Brunswick	#11111111111111111111111111111111111111
St. Francis Xavier	©
Acadia	811111111111111111 8111 H
Dalhousie	æ, 1 '_ ' 1 1 ' ' 1 1 1 1 1 1
e'gaiX	
Name of Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Nom des degrés, diplômes, etc.	B.A. Sc. B. A. Sc. B. A. Sc. B. A. Sc. B. Comm. or B.S. Com. B. Comm. or B.S. Com. B. Dept. B. Copt. B. Sc. (New B.S.) B

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1111						1 1	35
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	1 1 1	1 1		1 1 1		1 1	11
" Institutional management. " Ped. " Pid. " Phil. " Soc.	" Ens. Sec Certificates— F. S	Convents moven language	Supplem	Nursing Ph. Ed. Soc Work	O Section Control of the Control of	C.P.H.N. Post, Grad, Unspec	Grand Total

 $69525 - 7\frac{1}{2}$

² Of whom 11 were Brandon College students.—Dont 11 étudiantes au collège Brandon. 1 See note under men.—Voir le tableau des hommes.

112. -Universities of Canada: Summary of Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates, 1926-27 -Universités canadiennes: Résumé des degrés, diplômes et certificats, 1936-27

The case	_ 1	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5,417
Transmission and the second se	Total	ਜੰ ਜੰ	
Total	E. F.	. 123 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	1,775
	H. H.	8 5231 5232 1222 177 177 858 878 878 160 160 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	3,642
as and cates nes et	W. H.		764
Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et certificats	M. H.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	316
18es	W.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	35
Licenses	H. H.		137
bor	¥. F.	1 1 00 11 11 1 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 1	18
Doctor Docteur	M. H.	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 4 3 5 2 8 1 1 8 1 2 1 2 1 8 1 4 1	497
.E. etc.	W. I.E.	1-0000 1110-1101100-000-00	73
Master, C.E. etc.	H.H.	127 27 1 27 1 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	257
	× 1 ×	110001100011100011100011100011100011100011100011100011100011100011100011000110001110001110001110001110001110001110001110001110001100011000110000	885
Bachelor Bachelier	M. H.	2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008 2008	2,435
University—Université		St. Dunstan's Fixing a. Canadian St. Francis Xavier Abadian St. Francis Xavier St. Francis Xavier Mount Allison St. Coseph s McGille Bishop's St. Francis Xavier Mount Allison St. Coseph s McGille Bishop's St. Francis Xavier McGille Bishop's St. Francis Xavier McGille Bishop's Strinty Terinty	Total

 1 All degrees except those in Theology entered under Dalhousie. 2 All Degrees except those in Theology entered under Toronto.

¹ Tous degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, sont inscrits avec Dalhousie.
² Tous degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, sont inscrits avec Toronto.

113. — Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1926-27 113.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students attending Universities Outside their Province, of Residence, 1926-27

				PI	ace of Re	sidence	of Stude	nts-Do	Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	es étudia	nts				·	Regis- tration repre-
Province in which University is loopted Province où les étudiants font leurs études	P.E.I.	Z.S.	N.B. NB.	Qué.	Ont	Мап.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Dist.	U.S.A. EU.A.	U.K. RU.	British West Indies Antilles an- glaises	Other Countries Autres	Total	by these students Enrole- ment représenté par ces étu- diants
Prince Edward Island	1	-	10	30	1	1	ı	. 1	ı	1	9	1	1	61	50	161
Nova Scotia	62	1	219	14	11	7	co	4	ı	ı	43	ಣ	10	28	393	1,445
New Brunswick	252	201	ı	65	4	67	23	ı	4	1	42	rC)	-67	13	365	1,054
Quebec	31	76	111	1	476	46	48	33	77	1	299	72	42	200	1,757	1 13,395
Ontario	11	39	27	576	1	90	294	. 92	93	10	202	14	4	122	1,567	2 11,770
Manitoba	1	1	61	ě	27	1	177	14	17	-	10) oo	ı	4	260	3 2,458
Saskatchewan	63	H	est.	I	12	17	1	11	1-	1	-	18	ı	16	87	1 995
Alberta	61	12	rQ.	ŧ	4	Π.	84	1	20	I	4	*0	1	63	174	. 1,298
British Columbia	ì		t	1	63 	-	41	63	I	C3	Ю	ಣ	1	10	30	1,582
Total	133	326	376	685	536	161	612	157	248	00	985	128	53	275	4,683	34,158

Note.—In the cases of three universities, viz.: Queen's, McMaster and Saskatchewan, the students by provinces of residence represent only a portion of the total registration, viz. full-time students, For this reason the students from outside the province are probably understated in the case of these universities. The last column is intended to correct the worst features of this understatement,

¹ Full-time students only in the case of some of the Universities.
² Less 20 dublicates. The registration represents Arts, Applied Science and Medicine in the case of Queen's and McMaster a Not including Summer School and Extension Course Students.

Nora.—En ce qui concerne les trois universités Queen's, McMaster et Saskatchewan, les étudiants par province de résidence représentent seulement une portion du total des inscriptions, c'est-à-dire des élèves réguliers; il est probable que le nombre des élèves, de l'extérieur de la province, est sous-estimé. La dernière colonne remédie quelque peu à cette sous-estimation.

2 Moins 20 duplicats. L'inscription attribuée à Queen's et McMaster contient les élèves des arts, des sciences appliquées et de la médecine.

3 Non compris les élèves des cours d'été et d'extension.

114.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27.—Universités canadiennes: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

nses .	Total	49,110	63,859 233,430 4 214,426 89,652	601,367	52,421 114,816 83,216	250,453	2,708,436	450,696	3,249,245	2,797,404	623, 286 434, 615 185, 000	4,333,161
Expenditure—Dépenses	Capital	4,000	9,839	. 25,056	6,410	6,410	776,250	111,240	887,490	523,949	4,026	527,975
Expen	Courantes	45,110	. 63,859 223,591 212,426 74,435	574,311	52,421 114,816 76,816	244,043	1,932,186	339,456	2.361,755	2,273,455	623,286 430,589 185,000	3,678,059
	Total Income Total des revenus	49,500	65,126 214,626 194,806 101,267	575,825	47,221 112,349 81,244	240,814	1,917,012	331,339	2,324,134	2,432,430	624,448 379,316 125,000	. 60
e de revenu	2Other Sources 2Autres sources	48,000	16,093 43,079 3 107,236 57,400	223,808	1,567 57,968 64,666	124,201	362,906	30,844	396, 101	161,526	20,545	
Source of income—Source de revenu	. IFees (Contribu- tions des étudiants	009	2,757 92,588 50,077 8,493	153,915	18,148 23,584 16,578	58,310	365,472 42,102	125,323	532,897	457,854	198,078 74,316 35,000	834,370
Source of in	Govern- ments and Municipal- ities Allocations des gou- vorne nents et muni-		36,457	36,957	25,000	25,000	70,750	70,200	144,450	1,731,086	302,200	2,338,286
	Investments Placements	006	9,819 78,459 37,493 35,374	161,145	2,506 30,797	33,303	1,117,884	104,972	1,250,686	81,964 112,111		348,474
	Total Assets Total de l'actif	304,000	179,989 3,706,491 2,235,884 5 1,601,534	7,723,898	600,000 1,055,118 417,252	2,072,370	28,124,538 911,804	5,553,420	34,589,762	8 12,806,131 3,944,829	5,700,000 2,163,513 1,100,000	27,214,700
Value—Valeur	Other Property Autres biens	21,000	27,079	27,079	39,700	39,700	72,308	1,193,085	1,265,393	12,7	. 4 [.]	56,401
Value-	Lands, Buildings and Equipment Terrains, bâtiments scolaires et appareils	259,000	2,400,000 1,313,611 800,000	4,513,611	550,000 486,518 377,552	1,414,070	9,383,570	6 2, 509, 645	12,154,849	9,148,218 1,349,508	က်လ်	16,601,454
	Investments	24,000	1,306,491 895,194 801,534	3,003,219	50,000	618,600	18,740,968 577,862	1,850,690	21,169,520	3,645,206	2,200,000 10,696 1,100,000	10,556,572
	University Université	St. Dunstan's.	King's. Dalhousie Acadia. St. FXavier	Total N.S.	New Brunswick. Mt. Allison. St. Joseph.	Total N.B.	McGill. Bishop's. I even	Montreal	7 Total, Que	Toronto. Victoria	Limity Queen's Western Ottawa	McMasber Total Ont.

HIGHER EDUCATION

		F
930,237 710,217 630,268 644,750	11,398,808	which may that the tract of the classical ould add to ould add to see of other versity, the disturbents ed colleges,
43,537 30,141 62,886	1,587,495	dormitories also be notice as also be notice are important penditure of these figures was any any any up to any unit the ns of any unit ary pupils at the affiliate the affiliate re \$12,936,87
930,237 666,680 600,127 581,864	9,682,186	ning hall and on It should be a should be
882,959 695,955 632,458 675,417	9,955,933 9,682,186 1,587,495 11,398,808	\$4,961 on did at \$1,000,00 treal and Lay treal and Lay treal and Lay for other school and other school and on a more in the case of schnical and expensive did assets of course did so to course did so to course did so to course did so total assets in this and Si total assets.
172,999 15,391 83,968 17,821	1,467,926 87,497,605 1,926,710 4,516,226 2,072,967 1,440,030	Including board and logging. * Including F0,949 from dining hall and dormitories. * Including 81,961 on dining hall and dormitories which may ed in 1936. * Approximate. * Not including lands given by the city of Montreal and estimated at \$1,000,000. It should also be noticed that the most of the district institutions. Since such institutions both in the case of Montreal and Laval form a more important part of the most of the district institutions. Brine such institutions both in the case of Montreal and Laval form a more important part of the lossical part of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$70,617 and of other schools \$348,752; of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$70,617 and of other schools \$81,808. These figures would add to 00,000. This added to the expenditure given in the table would place the figures of Montreal on a more comparable basis with those of other schools and roughly one than the case of the affiliations of any university, the students credited to these moversities from the obligations incurred on account of high school, technical and even elementary pupils and students in for Laval are provincial government grant \$25,000, value of immovable property \$63,000. This of course does not included. In the report of colleges, q.v. s The items of assets for Toronto are for the year 1935. The total assets for 1937 were \$12,938,871. All the haardal items of Toronto are all or practically independent of those shown for Victoria, Trinity and \$5. Michaels.
197,460 44,658 93,034 157,723	2,072,967	lormitories. of Montreal. ns both in that clear that clear the destated by var roughly fee the figure ways possible account of his property & re for the year hose shown fe
425,000 634,077 430,456 482,000	4,516,226	ng hall and control by the city of the city or to institution retionately ur liliated to La e would plan It is not ally so incurred on of immovable or Toronto a ependent of t
87,500 1,829 25,000 17,873	1,926,710	442 from dinig lands given was. Since sures are propolic loolleges aff in the table of included. The obligation of soft assets in soft assets in a soft assets in a circally industrial.
3,742,747 3,858,203 4,695,871 3,296,054	87, 497, 605	Including 76, 1 Not including the classical figures of the classical diture given diture given the classical from the classical
27,967		odging. so the affilia versities, the statistics, the to the exper- to the exper- tive the exper- tive also very these univer- these univer- these univer- ucial governn colleges. q.,
2, 012, 742 1, 730, 005 31, 807 3, 826, 396 500, 000 4, 167, 904 62, 559 3, 265, 669	979, 019 47, 932, 958	board and l 30. 5 Appro- the great part the other unit the other unit this added This added This added s credited to val are provint val are provint he report of
2, 012, 742 31, 807 500, 000 62, 559	37,979,019	² Including prected in 195 o not include 195 o not include 195 135,901 and c \$1,500,000. s of McGill 8 not of student known for Laa be found in t ar 1927. Th
Additional Designation of States of Salatichewan Alberta. British Columbia	Grand Total	1 Other than board and lodging. 2 Including board and lodging. 3 Including 78,942 from dining hall and dormitories. 4 Including Ball was erected in 1930. 5 Approximate. 6 Not including lands given by the city of Montreal and estimated at \$1,000,000. It should also be noticed that the financial items shown for Montreal do not include the great part of the difficultions. Since such institutions both in the case of Montreal and Laval form a more important part of the universities, the financial figures are proportionately understated by their mon inclusion. In 1932-26 the expenditure for the character of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$700,617 and of other schools \$948,752; of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$700,617 and of other schools \$91,802. These figures of workers almost \$1,500,000. This added to the expenditure for the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$700,617 and of other schools \$91,802. These figures of workers have a falliations of McCill and Toronto are also very heavy and not included. It is not slaway's possible to separate in the case of the affiliations of any universities. However the affiliations of students gredited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students gredited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students gredited to these universities from the obligations f

Monitoh

1 Autre que pension et logement.

2 Y compris Paga provenant du réfectoire et du dortoir.

3 Y compris provenant du réfectoire et du dortoir.

4 Y compris B1,961 du réfectoire et du dortoir.

5 Approximativement.

6 Non compris le ferrain, don de la cité de Montréal, évalué à \$1,000,000. Les finances des nombreauses institutions affiliées de l'universitée de Montréal, évalue à \$1,000,000. Les finances une restraire plus importante que dans les autres universitées, les finances de l'établissement printents des des des ades autres de sollèges classiques affiliées à Laval, de \$705,617 et des autres dépenses des collèges classiques affiliées de l'ambient de \$1,155,901, et celles des autres écoles, \$348,752; celles des collèges classiques affiliées à Laval, de \$705,617 et des autres Cependant, les affiliations de McGille et de Torouto, qui sont très importantes, sont aussi exclues, Dans le cas des affiliations d'une université, il n'est pas toujours possible de séparer les subvention du gouvernement provincial \$35,000 et la valeur inmobiliers \$83,000 qui ne comprend pas les collèges affilists, certains détails de celle de Victoria, Trinité et St-Michel.

7 A l'actif de l'université de Torouto est pour l'amée 1926. Et algel faut de \$12,936,871. Tous les autres tiems relatifis à cette université sont pour l'amée 1927, ses finances sont toutes contrains de la saleur les sonts autres université de l'université de l'actif d'actif d

115.—Universities of Canada: Number of Full-time Students in Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by Academic Years, 1926-27

115.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers dans les arts, la science pure, les lettres et la philosophie, par années académiques, 1926-27

Name of University Nom de l'université	Prep. Prépara- toire	1st Year — Pre- mière année	2nd Year — Deux- ième année	3rd Year Trois- ième année	4th Year Qua- trième année	Total Full- time Arts, etc. (Under Grad.) Total d'étu- diants réguliers dans les arts, etc. (sous- gradués)	Graduate Gradués	No. of lst Degrees (Arts, etc.) Nombre de premiers degrés (arts, etc.)	Total Regis- tration Inscrip- tions totales
St. Dunstan's	46	29	12	19	23	. 83	-	. 8	161
King's	-	19	16	7	6	1 48	4	2	52
Dalhousie	-	-	, -	-	-	419	17	103	748
Acadia	-	-	-	-	-1	231	16	63	463
St. Francis Xavier	46	66	41	43	27	177	7	24	230-
New Brunswick	-	-	-		-	118	-	24	247
Mount Allison	ate	39	52	47	54	192	3	50	456-
St. Joseph's	270	29	15	10	18	. 72	_	18	345-
McGill	-	303	298	195	177	973	2 154	215	2,772
Bishop's	-		-	-	-	119	6	26	147
Laval	2,877	-	-	-		1,363	3	210	5,644
Montreal	3,801	412	391	345	307	3 1,455	101	4 235	9,749
Toronto	-	810	625	480	428	2,343	227	5 561	5,629
Victoria			Include	d with Tor	onto-Con	pris avec '	Toronto		
Trinity					"	"			
Western	-	205	164	115	91	575	5	95	919
Queen's	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Ottawa	2,706	162	84	46	52	6 344	6 14	7 40	3,314
McMaster	-	-	_	-	-	272	27	8 58	577
Manitoba	-	469	389	232	168	1,258	9	9 160	2,458
Saskatçhewan	-	156	181	131	102	10 570	24	11 89	2,227
Alberta	-	71	102	80	90	343	43	81	1,298
British Columbia	-	539	250	185	153	121,127	42	146	1,582
Total of 13 giving students by years	6,869	3,309	2,620	1,935	1,696	9,560	633	1,782	31,192

¹ Evidently one of these was also registered in Theology. ² Of these 114 are preparing for Master's degrees and 40 for Doctor's degrees; 16 of them are missing in the number of graduate students given in Tables 107 and 103, presumably because they are also registered in other Faculties or are extra-mural and not counted in the total registration. ³ Includes Arts only and not 91 in Pure Science. ⁴ Including 6 B.Sc. on the understanding that this degree is awarded to Arts students. ⁵ Including 415 B.A., 38 B.Com., 103 B.A. Sc., and 5 LL.B. (Commerce and Law are included in Arts in Toronto University). ⁶ In addition there were 112 in Philosophy not given years. ⁷ 24 Ph.B's were not included in the above for the sake of consistancy. See Note 6. ⁸ Not including Brandon degrees. ⁹ Including 15 B.Sc. assumed to be conferred on students in Pure Science. ¹⁰ The complete number of full-time students in Arts and Pure Science was 629 so that 59 are missing in the above total. ¹¹ 62 B.A. and 27 B.Sc. ¹² Not including 50 "partial" full-time students preparing for first degree. ¹ Un de ceux-ci est également inscritau cours de théologie. ² Dont 114 préparant leur licence et 40 le doctorat; 16 de ces derniers sont omis du nombre des gradués des tableaux 107 et 108, parce qu'ils sont vraisemblablement inscrits dans d'au-

¹ Un de ceux-ci est également inscritau cours de théologie. 2 Dont 114 préparant leur licence et 40 le doctorat; 16 de ces derniers sont omis du nombre des gradués des tableaux 107 et 108, parce qu'ils sont vraisemblablement inscrits dans d'autres facultés, ou sont de l'extérieur et ne sont pas comptés dans le total de l'inscription. 3 Comprend les arts seulement et non 91 en science pure. 4 Y compris 6 B.Sc. entendu que ce degré est accordé aux étudiants des arts. 5 Y compris 415 B.A., 38 B.Com., 103 B.A.Sc., et 5 LL.B. (Le commerce et le droit sont compris avec les arts à l'Université de Toronto). Il y avait de plus de 112 en philosophie non donnés par année. 7 Pour plus de consistance, 24 B.Ph. ne figurent pas dans le tableau ci-dessus. Voir la note 6. 8 Ne comprend pas les degrés de Brandon. 9 Y compris 15 diplômes de B.Sc. conférés à des étudiants en science pure. 10 Le nombre des élèves réguliers dans les arts et les sciences pures était de 629. il en manque donc 59 dans le total ci-dessus. 11 62 B.A. et 27 B.Sc. 12 Non compris 50 élèves réguliers "partiels" se préparant au premier degré.

116.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1926-27

116.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1926-27

Date of Foundation Part o						1			
Name and Address Nom et site Part on the class in		Date of	Tea	umber ching 8	of Staff				
Nome et site	Name and Address	Founda-		_					
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. 1888 10 2 12 61 22 83	Nom et site		er	seigna	nt 	d'	étudiar	nts	Affiliation
College Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S. 1890 17 1 18 162 - 162 Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S. 1894 8 - 8 62 - 62 Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S. 1820 7 - 7 25 - 25 St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S. 1841 13 - 13 175 - 175 Technical College, Halifax, N.S. 1907 13 - 13 71 - 71 The United Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1907 13 - 13 71 - 71 The United Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1907 27 - 27 622 28 650 Montreal. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. 1907 37 13 50 387 329 716 McGill. Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que. 1873 5 - 5 23 - 23 Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que. 1893 52 - 52 479 - 479 Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont. 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Guelph, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1871 5 5 33 35 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 306 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kingston, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Kingston, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Kingston, Ont. 1883 4 - 4		la fon- dation	МН.	F.	Total	МН.	F.	Total	
College Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S. 1890 17 1 18 162 - 162 Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S. 1894 8 - 8 62 - 62 Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S. 1820 7 - 7 25 - 25 St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S. 1841 13 - 13 175 - 175 Technical College, Halifax, N.S. 1907 13 - 13 71 - 71 The United Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1907 13 - 13 71 - 71 The United Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1907 27 - 27 622 28 650 Montreal. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. 1907 37 13 50 387 329 716 McGill. Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que. 1873 5 - 5 23 - 23 Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que. 1893 52 - 52 479 - 479 Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont. 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Guelph, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1871 5 5 33 35 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 306 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kingston, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Kingston, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Kingston, Ont. 1883 4 - 4	Agricultural Callaga Trura N S	1888	10	9	19				
Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S.							-		
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S. 1820 7 - 7 25 - 25									
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S. 1841 13									
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.									
The United Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1925 14									
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que. 1907 27 - 27 622 28 650 Montreal. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. 1907 37 13 50 387 329 716 McGill. Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que. 1873 5 - 5 23 - 23 Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que. 1883 52 - 52 479 - 479 Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont. 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Contario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. 1871 5 - 5 333 23 355 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto. Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kingston, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 - 81 Toronto (Fed.).									
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. 1907 37 13 50 387 329 716 McGill. Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que. 1873 5 - 5 23 - 23 Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que. 1883 52 - 52 479 - 479 Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont. 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1									Mantucal
Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que 1873 5 - 5 23 - 23 Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que 1893 52 - 52 479 - 479 Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont 20 - 20 101 44 145 Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont 1871 5 - 5 333 23 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto.									
Description									McGin.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. 1865 9 - 9 51 - 51 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35 - 35 93 - 93 Huron College, London, Ont. 1863 6 - 6 22 - 22 Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. 1871 5 - 5 333 23 356 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1871 5 - 5 333 23 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto. Royal Military College, Kitchener, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 107 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td></td></t<>							_		
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. 1859 35							_		
Huron College, London, Ont		1							
Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont.									
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. 1874 78 13 91 761 550 1,311 Toronto. Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1871 5 - 5 333 23 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto. Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 107 107 214 Toronto (Fed.). Toronto Bible College, Ont. 5 1 6 71 126 197 Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont. 1911 - - - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - Wy									
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. 1871 5 - 5 333 23 356 Toronto. Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont. 1873 6 - 6 296 13 309 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto. Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 - 25 107 107 214 Toronto (Fed.). Toronto Bible College, Ont. 5 1 6 71 126 197 Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont. 1911 - - - - - Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 - 81 Toronto (Fe	Union Theological College, Toronto, Ont		1						
Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont	Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont	1874	78	13					
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. 1862 24 - 24 66 1 67 Toronto. Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 - 25 107 107 214 Toronto (Fed.). Toronto Bible College, Ont. 5 1 6 71 126 197 Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont. 1911 - - - - - Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 Toronto (Fed.).	Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont	1871						356	Toronto.
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. 1875 38 - 38 183 - 183 St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 - 25 107 107 214 Toronto (Fed.). Toronto Bible College, Ont. 5 1 6 71 126 197 Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont. 1911 - - - - - Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 12 - 12 48 - 48 Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 Toronto (Fed.).	Osgoode Hall School, Toronto, Ont	1873	6	-	6	296	13	309	
St. Jerome's College. Kitchener, Ont. 1864 15 - 15 180 - 180 St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 - 25 107 107 214 Toronto Toronto Bible College, Ont. 5 1 6 71 126 197 Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont. 1911 - - - - - Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 12 - 12 48 - 48 Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 - 81 Toronto (Fed.).	Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont	1862	24	-	24	66	1	67	Toronto.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. 1852 1 25 - 25 107 107 214 Toronto Conto Dible College, Ont. 1 1 6 71 126 197 197 197 126 197 197 198 1 1 - <	Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont	1875	38	-	38	183	-	183	
Toronto Bible College, Ont.	St. Jerome's College. Kitchener, Ont	1864	15	-	15	180		180	
Toronto Bible College, Ont	St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont	1852	1 25	-	25	107	107	214	
Knox College, Toronto, Ont. 1843 4 - 4 - - - Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 12 - 12 48 - 48 Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 - 81 Toronto (Fed.).	Toronto Bible College, Ont		5	1	6	71	126	197	(2 00.7)
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. 12 - 12 48 - 48 Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. 1879 11 - 11 81 - 81 Toronto (Fed.).	Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont	1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont	Knox College, Toronto, Ont	1843	4	-	4	-	-	-	
(Fed.).	Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont		12	-	12	48	-	48	
	Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont	1879	11	-	11	81	-	81	
	Brandon College, Man	1899	13	7	20	152	195	347	
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man. 1871 5 1 6 21 9 30 Manitoba.	Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man	1871	5	1	6	21	9	30	Manitoba.
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man	Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man	1914	11	-	11	51	-	51	64
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man. 1877 15 2 17 197 198 395 "	Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man	1877	15	2	17	197	198	395	66
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask. (1925)	Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask. (1925)	1879	5	-,	5	39	-	39	Sask.
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask		1917	14	-	. 14	196	-	196	Ottawa.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask	St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask	1911	2	-	2	36	-	36	Sask.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask	St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask	1907	5	-	5	14	-	14	Sask.
Lutheran College and Seminary, Edmonton, Alta	Lutheran College and Seminary, Edmonton, Alta	1924	4	1	5	-	-	-	
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta			16	-	16	200		200	Laval.
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta	St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alta	1910	7	-	7	35	3	38	Alberta.

Not including staff common to St. Michael's and the University of Toronto.
 Sans compter le personnel commun à St-Michael et à l'université de Toronto.

116.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1926-27

116.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1926-27

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Founda- tion Date de	Tea F	ersonn ching s ersonn seigna	Staff el .		umber Studen Nombr étudia	ts e	Affiliation
	la fon- dation	МН.	F.	Total	МН.	F.	Total	
St. Aidan's College, Edmonton, Alta	.;	-	-	-				Alberta.
St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, Alta		-	-	-	-	-	-	Alberta.
Anglican Theol. College, Vancouver, B.C		-	-	-	-	-		B.C.
Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C. (1925)	1892	4	13	17	42	96	138	
Collège du Sacré-Coeur, Bathurst-ouest, NB		-	· -	-	249	-	249	
Classical Colleges of Quebec								
Chicoutimi (Little Seminary)	1873	40	,-	40	610		610	Laval.
Gaspé	: 1926	. 9	-	9	65	1 1	65	
Joliette (Little Seminary)	1846	51	-	51	430		430	Montreal.
L'Assomption Classical College	1832	39	_	39	358	_	358	Montreal.
Levis Classical College	1853	64	-	64	736		736	Laval.
Mont Laurier (Little Seminary)	1915	26	-	26	134	_	134	Laval.
Montreal (Loyola) Classical College	1896	33	-	33	428	-	428	
Montreal (Ste Marie) Classical College	1848	42	_	42	815	-	5	Montreal.
Montreal (St. Sulpice) Classical College	1767	32	-	32	430	-	430	Montreal.
Nicolet (Little Seminary)	1803	52	_	52	350	_		Laval.
Quebec (Little Seminary)	1663	59		59	894	,	1 1	Laval.
Rigaud Classical College	1851	52	_	52	400	- 100	400	Montreal.
Rimouski (Little Seminary)	1855	38		38	338			Laval.
St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College	1911	13		13	200	1.45	457	Laval.
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College	1827	56		56	683	- 1		Laval.
St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary)	1811	40	_	40	441	-		Montreal.
St. Jean Classical College	191	33		33	296			Montreal.
St. Laurent (Little Seminary)	1847	70	_	70	571		1	Montreal.
Ste. Thérèse (Little Seminary)	1825	42		42	362	_		Montreal.
Sherbrooke (Little Seminary)	1875	50	-	50	503	_		Montreal.
Trois Rivières (Little Seminary)	1860	42	_	42	470	- 1		Laval.
Valleyfield Classical College	1893	31	-	31	280		2.0	Montreal.
Fen Independent non-subsidized Institutions, Que	_	80	_	80	753	_	753	
Eleven Independent non subsidized Super. Inst., Que		65	_	65	471		471	
Grand Total	1 _	1,564	53	1,617		1 620	18,112	

Of these a certain number only are in addition to students entered under Universities.
 De ceux ci un certain nombre seulement, sont en plus des étudiants inscrits aux universités.

¹ De ceux ci un certain nombre seulement, sont en plus des étudiants inscrits aux universités.

General Note.—In addition to the above Colleges, there are one or two from which no reports have been received for some time; e.g. St. John's College, Winnipeg. There are also certain Colleges doing two years work in Arts. These are sometimes recognized by the Universities to which they are affiliated as "Junior Colleges". Among these are 5 affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1926, viz Regina College, Campion College, Sacred Heart Academy St. Peter's College and Luther College. Owing to the existence of these Colleges and the fact that reorganization following the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches had not been completed, the figures of the above table are subject to revision.

Nora.—Outre les collèges ci-dessus, il y en a un ou deux qui n'ont pas fait rapport depuis quelque temps: le collège St. John de Winnipeg, pour un. Il y a aussi certains collèges qui font deux années dans le cours des arts, cette coutume est quelquefois admise par les universités auxquelles ces collèges sont affiliés al 'Université de la Saskatchewan en 1926, ce sont les collèges (en sont les collèges Regina, Campion, l'Académie du Sacré-Cœur, les collèges St-Pierre et Luther. En caison de l'existence de ces collèges et de la réorganisation, résultant de l'union des églises pressbytérienne, métho liste et congrégationnelle inachevée, les chiffres du tableau ci-dessus sont sujets à revision.

117. -Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1936-27.-Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1936-27

work	qui ne dans	Total	1.42	49	049	1,189	1197	1,190
E Number doing work not included in C or D	Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	W.—F.	1 1 8 8 6 8	1	319	347	126	222
Numb	Nombre sont co	м.—н.	1.45	49	330	842	1145	615
to d other	a ation	Total	132	293	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15	1111111 ST 111	131
D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work	Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	W.—F.	211111	22	tréal	1.1		1
Pred Matricul High	L'imp	М.—Н.	132	271	110 - 67 université de Montréal	15	1	131
loing	liants	Total	48262247	236	universit	318	22 318 358 309 309 22 22 22 1441 448	1,528
C Number of A doing work of University Standard	Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	W.—F.	11111	-	y-Voir 1'	10		182
Num	Noml dans A un	М.—Н.	4855528±17	236	See Laval University	308	22 217 217 233 333 236 66 183 22 22 22 22 22 24 25 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1,346
also in eges	liants lans les iés	Total	1112,181	20	Montreal U See Laval	31	111,111,118,111	33
B Number of A also registered in affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	W.—F.	11111	1	See M	1		9	
Num rea affilia	Nomb dans A,	М.—Н.	11.164 80	20	11 1 1 8	31		33
tion	ptions	Total	88 162 622 252 175 71	578	6 156	1,522	22 23 306 306 309 183 183 145 145	2,719
A Total Registration	Total des inscriptions	W.—F.	23 1 1 1 1 1	22	329	357		757
Tota	Total	М.—Н.	162 162 262 273 177	556	622 387 - - 156	1,165	22 761 761 761 762 763 763 764 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765	1,962
Name of College	Nom du collège		Nova Scotia: Agricultural College College Ste. Anne Holy Heart. Pipe Hill Divinity Hall St. Mary's. Technical College	Total	Quebec: Feoole des H. Etudes Comm. Macdonald College. Montreal Diocesan. Oka College. Presbyterian College. Fresbyterian College. United Theological College.	Total	Ontario: Huron College Kinax College Contario Agricultural College Ontario Agricultural College Ontario College of Pharmacy Osgoode Hall Law School Contario Veterinary College Royal Military College St. Jerome College St. Jerome College Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Waterloo Wyoliffe College St. Michael's College St. Michael's College	Total

117.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1926-27.—Con.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1936-27.—fin

Number doing work	Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	F. Total	956		159	- 159	5 20	5 64	588	58 71	1,080 2,827	-1	2,671
E E dc	C or D Cor D bre de ceu compris r compris C ni dans	W	17	17	159	159	15	59		13			671
		М.—Н.									1,747		ર્ભ
to	nd other work se se ation	Total	51		255	29	134	134	- 29	29	712	199	4,597
D	Atriculation and orn High School work Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	W.—F.	19	55	1 1 1 1	3	i t	1	1 00	38	134	1	11118
Pre	Matriculation and other High School work Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	М.—Н.	32	66	255	29	134	134	29	29	578	189	4,597
		Total	184	273	12 36 10	24.00	15	37	i I	-	2,660	20	2,526 471 102 380
Number of A doing	Standard Standard — mbre d'étudis A suivant les universitaires	E.	200	143	1111	t	1.1		1 1	8	425	1	101
Numbe	work of University Standard Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	M.—H. W	103	130	122 36 10	28	15	37	1.1	1	2,235	20	2,526 471 102 273
osh	ges ants		1 4 1	§ 4	- 25	65	4 (4	i 1	1	153	1	1,1.1,1.1
Number of A also	registered in affiliated Colleges Vombre d'étudiant ns A, inscrits dans collèges affiliés	W.—F.	8 8 8	1 8	: 1 1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1	11414
Numl	registered in affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	М.—Н.	1 1 1	1 1	179	99	. 4	4	f Ì		153	1	11111
	tion	Total	347	395	196	246	35	. 235	138	138	6,199	248	9,784 753 471 3,572
V V	Total Registration	W.—F.	195	198	1111	1	r0 1	22	1 %	96	1,639	ł	107
	Total Total d	M.—H.	152	197	196 36 14	246	30	230	- 42	42	4,560	249	9,794 753 471 872 398
	Name of College Nom du collège			Wesley College Total	Saskatchewan: Emmanuel College. Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg. St. Andrew's. St. Chad's.		Alberta: 9St. Stephen's College Edmonton Jesuit.	Total	British Columbia: Anglican Theological Columbian College	Total	Grand Total Classified	Collège du Sacré-Coeur, N.B.	SClassical Colleges and Little Seminaries Schools Strub Agricultural Schools Strub

	1	ı	I	1	1	5,968
	1	1	1	1	à	1,080
	1	1	1	1	1	4,888
_	178	560	468	1	906	6,340
	1111			-	650	784
	29				256	5,556
					478	6,617
					270	805
	46	1	22	105	208	5,815
	1	ı	1	1	-1	153
	1	1.	1	1	1	1
	1	3	1	1	1	153
	299	268	593	224	1,384	*19,678
				119	920	2,666
	113	24	222	105	464	17,012
COLLEGES OFFERING TWO YEARS IN ARTS, REPORTING IN 1927	Prince of Wales College, P.E.I.	Alma College	Reging College, Sask	Victoria College, B.C.	Total	All Colleges

this total includes 753 who could not be classified in columns C, D and E.

Formerly Presbyterian College. Formerly Congregational and Weslyan Colleges

Theological Faculties of Victoria and part Knox.

They were 159 students in Arts included in the registration of Laval and Montreal from Affiliated Colleges over and above those mentioned in this Evidently 88 men and 111 of 116 women in Short Courses for Teachers are either not included in the above total or are mentioned twice. Evidently exclusive of 9 Post-Graduate Extra-Mural Students.
Evidently 76 itemized above are duplicates. These are probably from Independent Classical Schools. Probably in the neighborhood of 200. table in connection with Classical Colleges.

8 In addition to students mentioned in the table for Quebec there was a large registration in Convents and Household Science Schools. The part of this registration which was affiliated to Laval and Montreal are included in the total registration of these Universities. The balance, if any, are included in the general Statistics of Education of the province. The Provincial Statistician lists the affiliated for Arts portion as follows:

	nts	113 Ecole secondaire pour filles. 193 Institut d'enseignement secondaire moderne. 4,413 Couvents et écoles de sciences ménagères.	, 719
Total	Students	. 4	4
Tc	Institutions	322	39
Montreal	Institutions Etudiants Institutions Etudiants Etudiants Etudiants Etudiants Etudiants		1,824
Mon	Institutions	1000	. 22
ral	Students Etudiants	45 18 2,832	2,895
Laval	Institutions	1 1 15	17
	ı	Secondary School for Girls. Institute of Modern Secondary Education. Convents and Household Science Schools.	

Such Institutions as the Polytechnic has not been mentioned separately as they form integral part of the University.

* Alberta College and Robertson College are now amalgamated as St. Stephen's College.

Remarquer que ce total comprend 753 qui ne pourraient être classifiés dans aucunes des colonnes C, D et E,

Autrefois les collèges Congrégationnel et Wesleyan. Autrefois le Collège Presbytérien.

Faculté théologie de Victoria et une partie de Knox.

111 des 116 femmes des cours abrégés pour les instituteurs et 88 hommes ne sont pas compris dans le total ci-dessus, non plus qu'ils figurent ailleurs.

A l'exclusion évidenment de 9 gradués de l'extérieur.
Les à présumer que 76 des énunérations des duplications.
La présumer que 76 des énunérations des des collèges affiliés compris dans l'inscription de Laval et de Montréal. en plus de ceux des collèges classiques mentionnés dans le tarbinron 200. Il y avait 199 élèves du cours des Artis des collèges affiliés compris dans l'inscription de Laval et de Montréal. en plus de ceux des collèges classiques mentionnés dans le tarbinron 200.

*Outre les étudiants qui figurent dans le tableau de Québoe, il existe une inscription considérable dans les couvents et les écoles de Sciences ménagères. La part de cette inscription qui revient à larvale de sa incluse inscriptions de ces universitées le prese, s'il en est, figure dans les statistiques générales de l'Instruction publique de la province. Le Statistique au Monréal, est incluse aux Arts comme il suit: (Voir Nota & Plus haut.) bleau ci-dessus.

De telles institutions, comme l'école Politechnique, ne sont pas mentionnées séparément parce qu'elles forment partie intégrale de l'université, s'Le collège de l'Alberta et le collège Robertson sont maintenant fusionnés sous le nom de St. Stephen's Collège.

HIGHER EDUCATION

118.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students 1926-27 118.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27

	1		1		,		1		,		
Name of Colleges Nom des collèges	ulati High Stud Prép le imm	Matric- on or School dents earant eur natri- ation	Fi De	rst gree mier gré	Stud	duate lents liants dués	Stud	her dents tres liants		Total	
	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
A. Number of Full time Students											
A. Nombre d'étudiants réquliers											
Nova Scotia: Agricultural College. Collège SteAnne. Holy Heart Pine Hill Divinity Hall. St. Mary's College. Technical College.	92	=	14 28 - 25 43 1 54	= =	11111		- 42 - - - 17		61 162 - 25 175 71		61 162 - 25 175 71
Quebec: Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald College. Montreal Diocesan. Oka College. Presbyterian College SteAnne de la Pocatière. **United Theological College.	-	-	110 57 Montre Laval 1	al Univers	-	oir l'u	-	rsité d	-	183 réal.	110 293 - 1 -
Ontario: Evangelical Lutheran Seminary. Huron. Knox Ontario Agric. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Osgoode Hall Law School. Ontario Veterinary. Royal Military College. St. Jerome's. Toronto Bible School. Waterloo College. Evangelical L. Sem. Waterloo. Wyoliffe College. 6 Union Theological College. St. Michael's.	-	Экинины	217. 3333 1211 66 - 48 81 84	5 23 7 1 1 18	65		188 	195	222 231 333 296 66 183 - 71 48 - 81	200 23 13 1 1 - 126	22 - 431 356 309 67 183 - 197 48 - 81
Manitoba: Brandon College Manitoba College Manitoba Law School Wesleyan College	32 - - 67	19 - - 55	101 13 · 51 130	81 - 143	2	1111	17 8 -	95 9 -	152 21 51 197	4 195 9 - 198	
Saskatchewan: Emmanuel College Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg. St. Andrew's College. St. Chad's College.	- 25 - 4	1111	12 23 5	1111	- 9 5	1171	159 -	1111	196 32 14		196 32 14
St. Stephen's College Edmonton Jesuit.	134	-	26 22	: -	-	-	44	_	26 200	-	26 200
British Columbia: Anglican Theol. College. Columbian College.	29	- 38	-	-	-		· - 13	- 58	42	96	138
Grand Total	578	112	1,693	288	163	. 5	749	659	3,183	41,062	4,245

118.—Collèges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students, 1926-27—Con. 118.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1926-27—fin

Name of Colleges Nom des collèges	ulati High Stud Prép le imm	latric- on or School lents arant ur atri- ation	Pre	rst gree mier gré	Stud	luate lents liants lués	Stuc	her lents tres iants		Total		
	М. Н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	W.−F .	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Tot	
											-	
B. Number of Part-time Students												
B. Nombre d'étudiants libres												
Nova Scotia: Agricultural College		22	-	-	-	-	. =	7 -	-	22		22
Quebec: Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald College	-	-	235	10	-	-	- 7	104	235	10 104		245 111
Ontario: Huron Ontario Agricultural Union Theological College	-	-	-	-	- 15	-	530 1	345 24		345 24		- 375 40
Saskatchewan: St. Andrew's College		-	-	-	_	-			_): <u>-</u>		_
Alberta: St. Stephen's College				-	_	-	4	5	4	5		9
Total	-	22	235	10	15	-	542	478	792	510	1,3	02
Estimated for Colleges not in Table	75,572	650	73,507	377	232	-	3,141	-	12,452	1,027	13,4	79
All Colleges Full-time and Part-time Courses	6,150	784	5,435	675	410	5	4,432	1,137	16,427	2,599	19,0	26

¹ These 54 are in Engineering. The balance of the 71 mentioned in Table 117 are evidently Students in Fine Art registered at Victoria College of Art in affiliation with Nova Scotia Technical College. ² In Theology only. ³ 19 Graduate Students in Agriculture are registered under the Faculty of Graduate Studies, McGill, as follows: 5 towards Ph.D., 11 towards M.S.c. and 3 towards M.S.A. ⁴ Evidently 2 women are mentioned under more than one course. ⁵ The Students of this College in former years would have been entered under the Weslyan and Congregational Colleges, presumably also some would have been entered under the Presbyterian College. The last mentioned did not report for the year. ⁵ The Students of this College include the Theological Students of Victoria University and also Students who in former reports would have been entered under Knox College. The latter College is in operation but has not reported for the year. ⁵ Those figures include an estimate of 753 Students in Independent Classical Schools 159 were estimated as being in Arts and 594 in preparatory courses.

¹ Ces 54 sont dans le génie. Le reste des 71 figurant au tableau 117 sont évidemment des étudiants des Arts inscrits au Collège Victoria des Arts, affilié au collège technique de la Nouvelle Ecosse. ² En théologie seulement. ³ 19 gradués en Agriculture sont inscrits à la faculté des Etudes graduées de McGill ainsi qu'ilsuit: 5 en Ph.D., 11 M.Sc. et 3 M.S.A. ⁴ Evidemment 2 femmes figurent sous plus d'un cours. ⁴ Les étudiants de ces collèges auraient été, dans les premières années, inscrit s sous les collèges Weslyan et Congregational, sans doute que quelques uns auraient figuré sous le collège presbytérien, Ce dernier n'a pas fait de rapport cette année. ⁴ Les élèves de ce collège comprend les étudiants en théologie de l'université Victoria et ceux qui dans les années autérieures auraient été inscrits sous Knox College. Ce dernier collège est ouvert mais n'a pas fait de rapport pour l'année. ⁵ Ces chiffres comprennent un à peu près de 753 étudiants dans les écoles classiques indépendantes, dont 159 attribués aux arts et 594 aux oours préparatoires.

119. -Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1926-27-Collèges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1926-27

A. Full-time Students-Etudiants réguliers

Total (excluding duplicates) Cates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	25 25 43 43	2 107 2 293	22 105 431 309 67 67 197 197 18	296 30 51 273
Vete- rinary Medicine Médecine vété- rinaire	1111	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1
Theo- logy Theo- logie	1112311	107	2223777	30
Phar- macy Phar- macic	1 1 1 1 1 1			
Music Musique	11111	ntréal -		114
Medicine	.a () () ()	See Montreal University—Voir l'université de Montréa See I aval University—Voir l'université Laval	(1 H TT()11111	
Law Droit		oir l'univer		اقتاا
House-hold Science Science ména-gère	1111	e7 67 versity—V	1195	1 1 1 1
Eagin- eering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appli- quées	. 1111 20 20 47	ontreal Uni		
Educa- tion Pédagogie	- 1 1 4 1 1 4	See M. Se	++111111111 	F F
Com- merce	1111	110		1 1 1 1
Agri-	61	101	11186	1 1 4 1
Philosophy Philosophy Sophie		1 1 1 1 4		1 1 1 1
Arts	1821181		1.48	184
1	Nova Scotia— Agriculture College. College Ste. Ame. Holy Heart. Pin Hill Divnity Hall St. Mary's. Technical.	Quebec— The United Theological College. The United Theological College. Ecole des H. E. Commerciales. Macdonald. Montreal Diocesan Ontreal Diocesan Presbyterian. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.	Ontario— Huron Kino, Union Theological College Uniario Agricultural Osgoode Hall Ontario College of Pharmacy Royal Military Toronto Bible Waterloo College Waterloo College Wycliffe	Manitoba— Brandon College Manitoba College Man. Law School Wesley

293

32 32 14 14	1 1	130	67 3,	341 67 2,562	1
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1 1 1	15	08	209		ı
F 1 1	1 (1 1	11		
111	1 1	11		360	
111	(*)	183		110	
111	1 1	1 1	246	246	1
4) 4	t 1	1 1	125		1
1.1.1	1.1	27	137	110	
ž 1 ž		1-1	398	303	
111	1 1	1 (1	1	5 2
112	2.2	11	658	658	2,740
Saskatchewan— "College Catholique de Gravelbourg. R. Andrews St. Chad's.	Alberta— 4St. Stephen's College. Edmonton Jesuit.	British Columbia— Anglican Theological Columbian College.	Grand Total	Number of University Standard	Table

B. Part-time Students-Etudiants libres

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1	ł	1	1 1	1	í	25	1	İ	25	25
Nova Scotia Agri. College	McDonald College.	Ecoles des H. E. Commerciales	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.	Huron College	Ont. Agri. College	Union Theological College	St. Andrew's College	St. Stephen's College	Grand Total	Number of University Standard

In addition to 18 in Fine Arts at Victoria College of Art. 2 In addition to 19 Graduate Students in Agriculture, see Note 3 in Table 118. 3 There were altogether 122 Students reported in Theology but of these 15 were reported in Matriculation Courses and 29 in "First Degree" Courses, while 78 were reported as in Graduate Courses. This is interpreted to mean that 78 were craduates in Arts who were taking Dynanity while 29 had not graduated in Arts; not that the 78 were taking Graduate studies in Dynanity. 4 St. Stephen's College under the United Church of Canada now represents Robertson College and Alberta College South. 5 Entered under Philosophy and also Theology but not twice in the total.

¹ En plus de 18 dans les arts au Collège Victoria des Arts. ² En plus de 19 gradués en agriculture, voir note 3, tableau 118. ³ Il y avait en tout 122 étudiants rapportés en théologie mais de ceuve; l'immatriculation et 29 dans les cours d'immatriculation et 29 des cours gradués des Arts et est entit s'an et en ceuve d'annual de 29 d'étaient pas gradués des Arts ni que les 78 suivaient les études des des proces des Arts ni que les 78 suivaient les études gradués des Arts ni que les 78 suivaient les études des proces de des des proces de des des des Arts ni que de 1 Arts ni que les 78 suivaient les études de 18 suivaient les études de 18 suivaient les 6 suivaie

HIGHER EDUCATION

120.—Colleges of Canada: Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1926-27 120.-Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1926-27

	Ec de Hau Etu Co me cia	es ites ides m- er-	Ma don		Hu	ron		ario gri- ural		onto ble	to	nni- ba lege	A	t. n- w's		t. ry's		Tota	al
	М. — Н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	м. н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	м. — н.	F.	М. — Н.	F.	М. — Н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	Total
Extension courses in Agriculture	-	-	164	11	-	-	88	116	-	-	-	-	_		-	-	252	127	379
Commercial	*277	*18	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	277	18	295
Summer School for Rural Improvement	_	-	89	27		-		_	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	89	29	118
Extra Mural	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	_		-	-		*13			-	15	-	15
High School:																			
1st year	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public School Teachers:	-	-	-	-	-	_	-		-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-
1st year	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd year	·-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Evening class course	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		48	196		-	-	-	-	-	48	196	244
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	*24		24	-	24
	-														-		-	_	
Total	*277	*18	253	40	2	-	188	1116	48	196	-	-	*13	-	*24	-	705	370	1,075

^{*}Degree Courses—Cours gradués.

¹ For Teachers.—Pour les instituteurs.

121.—Colleges of Canada: Classical Colleges of Quebec, 1927.—Collèges du Canada: Collèges classiques de Québec, 1927

2	Jo Crov- vol-		grants 1 Subven- N tions du gouver- v nement	281 10,000 25,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 17,000 18,000 10,000 18,000 10,000 11,00	674 200,000 514,717
		ours	Pri- Course Pri- Pri- Pri- Course	28 28 28 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	
	In the	Dans le cours	Com- mercia Course Com- mercial		1,997
		А	Classical Coursel Classical	29 669 67 67 67 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	7,123
		Aver-	Attendance ance Présence moye	860 980 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12	9,123
se			Total	610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610 610	9,794
Pupils-Elèves			Over 18 years Plus de 18 ans	011 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,013
Pup	Age		16 to 18 years — 16 à 18 ans	150 160 177 181 182 183 183 183 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	2,444
	A		14 to 16 years 14 à 16 ans	25.2 28.2 28.2 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28	3,199
			7 to 14 years — 7 à 14 ans	860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860	2,138
	Protest- ants 7 to ants 7 to Protes- tants 7 a		Protest- ants — Protes- tants		10
			Catho-lies Catho-liques	610 610 6388 3388 3388 3388 4125 420 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 53	9,789
ning	loud.	nant	Lay eachers I.a.i ques	1 1 4-1 15-1 1-00001 1 1 5000010	53
Teaching	Dorconnel	enseignant	Ecclesisiastics or religious to proper properties on con gréganistes	0°4% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2%	861
		Date of		1873 1873 1873 1873 1873 1873 1873 1873	
		A #61iotod		Laval Montreal Montreal Laval Laval Laval Laval Laval Laval Aontreal Montreal	
	Classical Colleges Collèges classiques		Classical Colleges Collèges classiques	Chicoutimi Gaspé Jojistte Missomption Mont-Lauren Montreal (Loyola) Montreal (Ste. Marie) Totals	

¹ Not subsidized. ¹ Non subventionnés.

121.—Collèges du Canada: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne le cours classique, 1977 121.—Colleges of Canada: Independen Schools, not subsidized, where classica education is given in Quebec, 1927

Number	jo	vol-	library Nombre	volumes dans la biblio- thèque	3,000	300	2,000	300	5,000	1,800	300	4,000	400	2,000	5,000	24,100
		Aver-	Attend- ance	sence moy- enne	74	6	40	30	10 20	86	30	105	125	65	110	744
			Total		75	6	42	1 30	09	100	30	105	125	65	112	753
		ier	langue lle est	Eng- lish L'an- glais	í	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	T	=	1	1	100
Slèves		Mother	Dont la langue maternelle est	French Le français	75	0	42	30	09	100	30	104	124	65	112	751
Pupils-Elèves	Inscrits		00	Plus de 1	15	4	4	great)	1-	20	1	13	100	1~	15	186
	Enrolled-Inscrits		3 to 18	years 16 à 18 I ans	20	70	4	XQ.	19	30	1	10	25	28	29	175
	Ä	Age		14 à 16 1 ans	288	¥,	500	13	26	20	22	37	i	30	89	297
				7 à 14 14 ans	12	ł	Ξ	=======================================	90	1	00	45	1	1	1	92
			7	<i>U</i> ,	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	i	î	1	ı	ı
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Te	γ Dow	ense	Regular and secular I	40 (0	12	ಣ	10	rO.	10	10	4	11	1-	90	10	80
		Date of		dation Pr	1912	1926	1926	1913	1911	8061	1922	9681	1910	1902	1892	:
		A.S	Name of Institutions 108 Nom des institutions 108		Ecole apostolique des Miss. du S.C	Noviciat de l'Assomption	Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats)	Juvénat St-Bernard (Cisterciens)	Ecole St-Jean-l'Evang. (Sulpiciens)	Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie	Collège missionnaire (Franciscains)	Juvénat des Rédemptoristes	St-Victor-de-Tring Séminaire de Vocations tardives	Juvénat des R. P. du TS. Sacrement	Collège Séraphique (Franciscains)	
			Localities Localités		Beauport	Bergerville	Chambly	Mistassini	Montréal	Papineauville	Sorel	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré	St-Victor-de-Tring	Terrebonne	Trois-Rivières	Totals

1 18 of whom are in the primary course. 1 Dont 18 dans le cours primaire.

121.—Collèges du Cana da: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne l'enseignement supérieur, en 1927 121.-Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where superior education is given in Quebec, 1927

				02	Students enrolled-Etudiants inscrits	nrolled-	-Etudian	ts inscrit	10		Aver-	Mumbou	
		Doto of	Mumbon		In-En			Of-De			attend-	jo	Value of
	Name of Institutions Noms des institutions	Date of Authors tion fessors Date de Nombre la fon- des prodation fesseurs	of pro- fessors Nombre des pro- fesseurs	Rhet- oric and belles lettres Rhéto- rique et belles- lettres	Philosophy Philo-Philosophie	Theo- logy Théo- logie	French speaking Langue fran- çaise	French English speaking speaking speaking Langue Langue frange gaise	Foreign lan- guages Langues étran- gères	Total	of students Présence moyemne des étudiants	library Nombre de volumes dans la biblio- thèque	property Valeur de l'im- meuble
:	Sém, des Pères Eudistes	1923	9	ı	က	15	18	1	1	18	17	4,000	100,000
-	Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites)	1853	90	52	1	1	7.G	I	ı	500	56	17,500	275,000
	Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception (Jésuites)	1885	17	ı	48	65	101	12	1	113	113	45,500	500,000
Montréal	Scolasticat des Religieux du Très-St-Sacrement	1900	9	ı	12	25	37	i.	1	37	37	17,000	1
(1)	Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulp.)	1876	90	1	138	1	90	35	13	138	120	20,000	300,000
(7)	Studium Franc. de Théologie	1921	TC)	1	1	41	41	1	ı	41	39	1,500	200,000
:	Maison d'études du Monastère de la Rép.												
	(Capucins.)	1923	aco .	9	6	l~	22	l .	I	22	. 51	5,000	150,000
:	Sém. des Missions Etrangères	1921	5	1	ł	14	14	1	1	14	14	5,000	130,000
Prod	Noviciat des Pères Capucins	1902	-	i	i	90	œ	ŧ	ì	90	00	1,000	25,000
<i>32</i>	Studium Franc, de Philosophie	1902	41	å	22	1	22	1	1	22	22	-	-
:		:	65	64	232	175	411	47	13	471	447	116,500	1,680,000

(1) No report. (1) N'ont pas fait rapport.

Norg.—In the general summing up of colleges, all the students of this table are assumed to be university standard.

Nora. - Dans le résumé général des collèges, tous les étudiants de ce tableau sont considérés valoir les élèves des universités officielles.

122.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1936-27.—Collèges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1936-27

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B.V.	<u>×</u>	
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Phm. B.	<u>×</u>	2012 202 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	. M	
B.Sc.	M. M	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
- A	×.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
ක් ක්	×	1 388 33 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
i.	×.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
, a	Z	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
B.Sc. Com.	<u>×</u>	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	. M	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
B.A.	M. W	10 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
College		N.S. Agricultural College Collège Ste, Anne. St. Mary's St. Mary's St. Chalical United Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Huron MacDonal College of Pharmacy Ont. College of Pharmacy Ont. College of Pharmacy Ont. College Royal Military Toronto Bible Wyterine College Wyterine College Water of College Water of College Water of College Water of College Water of College St. Andrew's St. Andrew's St. Chad's St. Chad's St. Chad's College Catholique de Gravelbourg St. Andrew's St. Andrew's St. Chad's St. Chad's Total Duplicates with Universities

122.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1936-27-Concluded—Collèges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1936-27-fin

-		Diplômes d'agriculture.	Diplômes commerciaux.	Certificats commerciaux.	Diplômes d'administration.	Certificats d'administration.	18 Diplômes de Science ménagère.	221 Diplômes d'instituteur.	18 Certificats de sociologie.	Certificats de Bible.	Diplômes d'immatriculation.	Total.
Total	W.	- 11	1	29 4	10		18	10 221		9 . 29	1	277 309
T	M.	1		2/	1	1	.1	=	1			1
College Cath. de avelbourg	W.	ı	1	1	1	I	i	ī	1	1	1	1
Colleg Cath. Gravelbo	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ಣ	83
Bible	`.	1	1	ı	1	1	1	i	1	29	1	29
Toronto Bible	M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	6
	W.	1	1	1	10	6	18	221	00	İ	1	276
MacDonald	M.	1	ı	1	I	1	1	10	1	. 1	1	10
es C. T. G. B.	W.	1	1	4	I	1	1	ı	l	1	I	4
Ecoles des H.E.C.	M.	1	15	29	1	1	ı	1	1	l	1	44
ural	W.	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ř	1	1	ı	1
N.S. Agricultu	M.	11	1	1	1	1	1	ī	1	1	1	H
College		Farm Diplomas	Commercial Diplomas	Commercial Certificates	Institute Administration Diplomas	Institute Administration Certificates	Household Science Certificates	Teachers' Certificates	Home Makers Certificates	Bible Certificates	Matriculation Certificates	Total

123.—Collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les collèges en dehors de la province qu'ils habitent, 1926-27 123.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Students Attending Colleges Outside Their Province of Residence, 1926-27

Total Registr. for which residence was given	inscrip- tions donnant le domicile	491	1,424	1,176	770	246	235	138	4,480
Total		105	304	196	111	27	45	60	181
	Other Countries Hors du Canada.	. 15	26	15	9	1	1	=	63
	B.W.I.	2	4	1	1	1		1	6
	U.K.		91	24	9	16	4	1	142
	U.S.A	22	10	23	1	ı	1	1	. 57
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	B.C.	1	9	25	9	77	87	1	41
Oomicile de	Alta.	,	4	15	13	1	1	1!	33
tudentsI	Sask.	· ·	41	7	61	1	29	8	101
idence of S	Man.	1	20	11	ì	1	2	1	19
lace of Res	Ont.	co	. 118	ı	15	9	20	1	147
£4	Que.	10	I	40	1	1	1	ł	52
	N.B.	48	14	18	1	1	1	I	80
	Z.S.	1	16	14	ı	7**	1-4	I	35
	P.E.I.	4	9	හ	ବହ	1	8	1	16
Province in which College is located	fort leurs études	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total

124.— Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27.—Colleges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

nses	Total	38, 923 31, 769 49, 555 27, 200 146, 026	293,473	112,982 474,274 8 471,684	1,058,940	21,516 659,650 67,842 32,695 33,695 44,000 339,336 44,000 28,336 18,397 63,384 1,324,100
Expenditure—Dépenses	Capital	- - - 900 10,081	10,981	12,466	12,466 1	
Expend	Current	38, 923 31, 769 49, 555 26, 300 135, 945	282,492	100,516 474,274 3 471,684	1,046,474	21,516 659,650 67,842 32,685 32,685 32,685 34,000 33,97 28,397 28,317 63,324,100
sn	Total Income Total des revenus	38, 923 31, 769 39, 407 30, 150 46, 153	186,402	117,852 471,000 471,684	1,060,536	23,453 20,156 691,265 694,419 67,822 45,331 32,635 56,179 49,300 339,336 339,336 18,709 18,709 27,431 27,431 27,431 28,217 65,538 63,384 64,384 64
s de reven	2Other Sources Autres sources	21, 279 22, 242 19, 700 12, 091	75,312	212,750	236,750	12,513 175,213 1,023 804 25,131 14,988 20,483 39,443 39,443
Source of Income—Sources de revenus	1Fees Contributions des étudiants	10,490	20,940	17,852 13,000 3,220	34,072	1,498
ce of Incor	Governments and Municipalities Allocations des gouverner ments et des municipalities Allocations des gouverner ments et des municipalities	38,923 - - 34,062	72,985	100,000 25,750	125,750	515, 992 49, 000 320, 432
Sour	Invest- ments Place- ments	17,165	17,165	219,500	663,964	9,442 3,299 18,568 1,910 24,095 27,314
H	Total Assets Total de l'actif	300,000 203,000 427,701 160,000 3,480,500	1,571,201	723,474 7,450,000 450,000	8,623,474	7,000 128,293 - 128,800 10,000 285,000 - 90,797 - 121,875 - 538,250 17,000 1,491,015
Value-Valeur	Other Property Autres biens	3,000	3,000	1 1 1 1	i	7,000
N A	Lands, Buildings, and Equip- ment Terrains, batiment scolaires et appa- reils	300,000 200,000 136,450 160,000 8,480,500	1,276,950	722,974 3,250,000 450,000	4,422,974	36, 137 — 67, 500 275, 000 ppraised 45, 000 121, 148 806, 660
	Endow- ments Dota- tions	291,251	291,251	4,200,000	4,200,500	95,156 61,300 Not al 145,000 30,797 335,102 667,355
	Name of College Noms des institutions	Agricultural College. College of Ste. Anne. Holy Heart Theol. College. Sine Hill Divinity Hall. Sin. Mary S College. Technical College.	Total, Nova Scotia	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald Montreal Diocesan. United Theological College.	Total, Quebec.	Huron Knox Knox Knox Knox Gundan Ontario Agricultural Ontario College of Pharmacy Segoode Hall Ontario Vereinary Royal Military Toronto Theological College Vaterloo College Waterloo College Wycliffe (1926). Total, Ontario

124.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1926-27.—Con.—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27.—fin

		. Va	Value—Valeur	H	Sour	ce of Incon	Source of Income—Sources de revenus	s de reven	sn	Expen	Expenditure—Dépenses	benses
Name of College Noms des institutions	Endow-ments Dotations	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment Formins, batiment scolaires et apparells	Other Pro- perty. Autres biens	Total Assets Total de l'actif	Invest- ments Place- ments	Governments and Municipal-ities Allocations des gouvernements et en ments et des municipalités	1Fees Contri- butions des étudiants	2Other Sources Autres sources	Total Income Total des revenus	Courantes	Capital	Total
Brandon College. Manitoba College. Manitoba Westey School.	202,707	340,351	1 1 1 1	543,058	9,324	111	+ 431 6,456 19,181	31,705 5,872 42,210	41,460 12,328 80,785	48,049 12,500 72,450	10,000	48,049 12,200 82,450
Total, Manitoba	494,563	1,063,962	1	1,558,525	28,718	1	26,068	79,787	134,573	132,699	10,000	142,699
St. Andrew's. St. Chads.	2,300	188,511	700	191,511	115	1 1	266 650	38,090 8,405	38,471 9,607	32,703 9,066	6,380	39,083
Total, Saskatchewan	13,300	318,511	200	332,511	299		916	46,495	48,078	41,769	6,380	48,149
St. Stephen's College. Edmonton Jesuit College. Alberta College.	8,550	175,950	25,000	184,500 185,000	111	111	11,750 2,400	15,610 34,800	27,360 37,200	27,736 36,130	1 1 1	27,736 36,130
Total, Alberta	8,550	335,950	25,000	369,500	1	4	14,150	50,410	64,560	63,866	1	63,866
Anglican Theological Columbian College	10,000	136,000	006	146,900	550	1,200	12,250	26,625	40,625	39,185	1 1	39,185
Total, B.C.	10,000	136,000	006	146,900	550	1,200	12,250	26,625	40,625	39, 185	1	39,185
Grand Total	5,685,519	8,361,007	46,600	46,600 14,093,126	768,378	768,378 1,085,359	279,804	804,947	2,938,488	2,930,585	39,827	2,970,412

1 Other than board and lodgings—Autres que le logement ou la pension. 2 Including board and lodgings—Comprend le logement et la pension. A approximately—Approximativement.

Nore—The classical colleges of Quebec are not included in the above. The financial statistics of classical colleges for 1927 are given in the provincial report as follows: Value of immovable property, \$15.008.500; year's expenses, \$1.841.518. No financial statistics have been reported for the non-subsidiazed mixtuitions.
Nore—Les collèges classiques de Québec ne sont pas include dans le total de ce tableau. Les statistiques financières de ces collèges pour l'année 1927 sont publiées dans les rapports provinciaux comme suit: Valeur des propriétés innohillères, \$15.078,500, dépenses de l'année, \$1,841,518. Pas de statistiques financières pour les institutions non-subventionnées.

125. Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1936-27 - Universités et collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1926-27

Nore-To expenditure add \$1,841,518 for classical colleges. This gives a total of over \$16,200,000.

Νοτλ.—Au total des dépenses il faut ajouter \$1,841,518 pour les collèges classiques. Ceci donne un total de plus de \$16,200,000.

Total (excluding duplicates)	Total (sans compter les)doubles emplois	Part time Full time Part time	Libres Réguliers Libres	Stu- deats Extra dents Extra fions Extra	25 43 14,288 13 10.565 - 18 370 1 2211 875 711 957 3 350 - 6 9 549 3 350 - 76 6 523 3 11 - 10 2,292 1 114 - 10 3 2 1,960 3 57 - 244 - 8 633 - 24 - 8 633 1 - 24 - 18 613 2 1,960 3 57 - 24 61 1 10 - 10 32 1,960 3 57 - 24 61 1 10 - 10 32 1,960 3 57 - 24 61 1 10 - 25 771 1 10 - 11 0 5 133
	¹CollegesCollèges	Full time Part	Réguliers Lib	Stu- dents Institu- tions Etu- tions diants	2 4, 761 2 10 2
	Universities-Universités	Part time	Libres	its Institu- dents its tions diants	3, 279
**************************************	Universi	Full time	Réguliers	Institu- tions Etu- dents Etu- diants	0 52 1 2 3 8 8 7 7 7 5 4 9 8 1 4 0 7 7 5 2 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			Name of Faculty—Faculté		Matriculation—Immatriculation. Letters—Lettres Lettres—Lettres Lettres—Lettres Lettres—Lettres Agriculture Commerce Commerce Dentistry—Art dentisre Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquéess Forestry—Sélvaculture Household Science—Science ménagère Music—Musique Music—Musique Music—Musique—Médecine Music—Musique—Reference Polici Heatlih and Nusing—Formation des gardes-malades Pharmacy—Pharmach Pharmacy—Pharmach Contrast Médecine—Wédecine vétérinaire Contrast Medicine—Médecine vétérinaire Contrast Medicine—Médecine vétérinaire Cort. Short Other Courses—Cort. autres cours abrêgés Cort. Short Other Courses—Cort. autres cours abrêgés

Some students below university standard in other faculties than Arts Pre-matriculation students are excluded in full-time courses, and in part-time courses in the case of Universities.

however are included, nearly all of the part-time courses in Colleges belonging to this category. The full-time and part-time students in the last four columns of the table, therefore, should not be added for a grand total also for the reason that the short or correspondence courses include degree students in Arts and other faculties. The reason that the short or correspondence courses included by the Classical Colleges, Independent Classical Schools, Secondary institutions in Quebec, the registration of all of which is nuderstood to be included with those of Lava land Montanal. The registration given in Arts however, includes of on. In Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in I Independent Superior Institution. Excluding duplicates between Toronto, Victoria and Prinity. Excluding duplicates between and St. Michael's Western and Waterloop Colleges (Mohaster and Brandon. Publicates between Toronto, Victoria and other Colleges (Mohaster and Brandon. Institution. Excluding duplicates between Montreal and the School of H.C.S. Excluding duplicates between Investigate and the School of H.C.S. Excluding duplicates between Montreal and Oka, McGill and Macdonald. Excluding duplicates between Montreal and Oka, McGill and Macdonald.

**Excluding duplicates between Montreal and Oka, McGill and Macdonald. Arts and Science. In number of post-graduate course, in Arts and Science, the number of post-graduate celege.

Les élèves des cours antérieurs à l'immatriculation sont exclus des cours réguliers et libres, en ce qui concerne les universités. Quelques élèves inférieurs au cours universitaire, dans d'autres facultés que les arts, sont toutefois inclus, presque tous les cours libres des collèges appartiennent à cette catégorie. Les élèves des cours réguliers et libres, des quatre dernières colonnes de ce tableau, ne devraient pas être ajoutés au grand total, parce que les cours abrégés et de correspondance comprennent les élèves dans les arts et dans d'autres facultés.

Comprend seulement l'inscription des collèges qui n'est pas donnée sous les universités.

A l'exclusion des collèges classiques, des écoles indépendantes classiques.

en rhétorique et belles-lettres dans une institution superiore, insequents sont supposes être insertité avec Layal et Montréal. L'inscription donnée pour les arts, toutéfois, comprend 67 h. es roblèges de Toronto et St-Michel, Watern et Waterno, McMaster et Brandon. Les duplicate artre Toronto, Victoria et Trinité. « Sans compete les duplicate antre par l'usage des chiffres des universités seulement dans les totaux. A l'exclusion des duplicate artre l'Université de Montréal et l'école des Droit de Maniroba. A l'exclusion des duplicate artre l'Université de Montréal et l'école des Brain des duplicates artre laval et Ste-Anne, Montréal et Oka: McGill et Macdonald. A l'exclusion des duplicates entre laval et Ste-Anne, Montréal et Oka: McGill et Macdonald. A l'exclusion des duplicates entre laval et Ste-Anne, Montréal et Oka: McGill et Macdonald. A l'exclusion des duplicates entre laval et Ste-Anne, Montréal et Oka: McGill et Macdonald. A l'exclusion des duplicates entre laval et les sciences. In Die plus, 1,029 étaient dans les cours abrêgés et de correspondance des arts et des sciences, le nombre des gradués dans les arts et des sciences, le ² A l'exclusion des collèges classiques, des écoles indépendantes classiques, des institutions Comprend semement inscription des colleges qui n'est pas donnee sous les universites. 'A i exclusion des coneges classiques, des ecoles independances classiques, ues institutions secondaires dans Québec, lesquels sont supposés être inscrits avec Laval et Montréal. L'inscription donnée pour les arts, toutefois, comprend 67

13-PRIVATE SCHOOLS-ÉCOLES PRIVÉES

127.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1927 127.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées dans 8 provinces du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1927

	Number	Number	No. of P	ipils in R			-	upils enroll — lèves ins cr i		
Province	of insti- tutions Nombre d'insti- tutions	on teaching staff Personnel enseignant	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	In Elem entary grades — Degrés élémen- taires	In Secondary grades Degrés secondaires	Special work only Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades Non classifiés	Total
P.E.I.—I.P. E. N.S.—N. E. N.B.—N. B. Ont. Man. Sask. Alta. B.C.—C. B.	3 5 4 28 2 42 42 28 5	19 63 31 456 39 132 181	77 85 619	228 136 475 1,380 90 - 828 155	228 213 560 1,999 90 - 1,563 251	381 638 437 2,115 275 1,913 1,478 693	204 2,315 299 751	322	20 71 22 1,491 - 29 - 78	444 981 663 6,243 574 2,693 3,088 1,076
Total	117	978	1,612	3,292	4,904	7,930	5,639	482	1,711	15,762

128.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Secondary Grade Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1927

128.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire par sujets d'études, 1927

Subjects	Grad Degr	e IX	-	de X ré X	Grad Degr	-	Grad	e XII	-	cial - cial	Un classi- fied — Non	Total	Matières
	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	classi- fié		
Algebra. Arith. and Mens. Botany. Chemistry. Civics. Eng. Comp. Eng. Lit. French. French (oral). Elem. Science. Geog. Physical. Geometry. German. Greek. Hist. Ancient. Hist. British. Hist. Can. Hist. Church. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. European. Hist. French. Icelandic. Latin. Physics. Physiology. Religious Instr. Spanish. Spanish (oral). Italian. Swedish. Trigonometry. Zoology. Book-Keeping. Business Law. Shorthand. Typewriting. Agriculture. Art. Domestic Science Elocution. Manual Training. Mech. Drawing. Millitary Drill. Music.	328 310 177 522 83 3392 3390 310 1366 1164 47 2258 417 1158 56 60 7 7 28 111 7 28 111 7 28 111 4 4 55 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	872 574 3311 222 3900 3893 8933 8933 893 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895 895	166 73 9 62 122 120 100 100 152 129 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	546 588 1700 602 602 602 602 602 602 602 6	231 14 2 237 300 2822 3022 2800 61	6022 411 166 288 1077 5966 5166 5166 5166 5166 5166 5166 5166	124 44 489 1122 1000 10	1700 5 133 45 132 45 317 338 301 21 202 46 1 240 240 135 38 30 21 244 240 35 38 30 2 2 33 34 4 33 32 2 2 2 2 6 68 82	19	311 29 - 144 94 1159 1055 1066 5 177 - 191 142 232 21 17 8 9		1,634,555,656,1,049,956,1,049,956,1,049,956,1,049,1,040,1040,	Algèbre. Arithmétique. Botanique. Chimie. Droit civique. Comp. anglaise. Littérature anglaise. Français. Français. Français (oral). Sciences élémentaires. Géog. générale. Géog. physique. Géométrie. Allemand. Grec. Hist. du Canada. Histoire ancienne. Hist. britannique. Hist. du Canada. Hist. Européenne. Hist. Européenne. Hist. Européenne. Lislande. Latin. Physique. Physiologie. Psychologie. Instruction religieuse. Espagnol. Espagnol (oral). Italien. Suédois. Trigonométrie. Zoologie. Tenue des livres. Droit commercial. Sténographie. Agriculture. Art. Science ménagère. Elocution. Travaux manuels. Dessin linéaire. Exeroices militaires. Musique.
Total sampled.	sical Culture. 328 580 180 444 261 otal sampled. See English					and Fr	ench—	Voir A	nglais e	t Fran	çais.	2,817	Culture physique. Total, ainsi classifié.

139.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires prisées de 8 provinces du Canada: Diplôme, carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement des instituteurs, 1927 129. - Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 8 provinces in Canada: Teachers' Classifications, Experience and Salaries, 1927

		Tota!	242 282 383 102 30 182 182	670	48 192 110 114 206	029	82 91 91 12 33 12 18 13 370	029
	Total	F.	41 88 88 80 80 84 72 41	514	35 143 92 66 178	514	09 47 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	514
		MH.	<u></u>	156	E1 4 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	156	13 17 17 10 10 10 10 6 6 6 6	156
	cified écifiés	F.	1 1 1 1 7 2 8 2 7 2 8 2 7 8	114	. 88	114	9 3 3 104	114
and Sex	Unspecified Non spécifiés	МН.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13	112	13	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
Class of Work taught and Sex	nical	F.	4.01	72		. 72	1200 452 1 1 156	72
Class of W Catég	Technical	МН.	8 1 1 1 20 1 80	17	H 6466	17	2000	17
	lary	Ĕ,	130 141 18 8 8 24 24 11	209	41 42 42 43 43 43 44	209	255 173 177 88	209
	Secondary	МН.	100111302	86	111 355 7	86	177 177 8 8 6 6 6 7 7	86
	tary taires	E.	22.23.28 3.22.88 3.22.23.38	119	7 40 335 20 17	119	110,000	119
	Elementary Elémentaires	МН.	6111178	28	122 22 7 7 9	288	66 23	28
Classification Decominant and Calanion	Diplôme, carrière enseignante		Classification—Diplôme— University Graduates—Universitaires Academic—Academique First Class—Eve classe Second Class—Pere classe Other Classe—Authorises Religious—Congréganistes Religious—Congréganistes Class not given—Non spécifiés.	Total	Experience—Carrière enseignante— Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—aus 2-10 " 11-20 " 21 and over—et plus. Unspecified—Non spécifiée	Total	Salaries—Traitements— Under—Monns de \$1,000 Under—Monns de \$1,000 \$1,000 and under—et moins de \$1,500 \$2,000 " " \$2,500 \$2,500 " " \$2,500 \$3,000 " " \$4,000 \$4,000 and over—et plus. Salaries not given—traitement non indiqué.	Total

130.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included) by grade, sex and age, 1927

130.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, dans 8 provinces (Québec excepté) par degré, sexe et âge, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	ge—Ag	go							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	17 23	31 83	10 51	8	1		-	-	-	7-	-	-		_	-	-	-	67 169
I	B.—G G.—F	40 53	173 305	158 252	85 177	30 47	14 19	8 13	9	5 7	2 3	1 5	- 2	1	-	-	-		526 896
II	B.—G G.—F	- 2	14 38	79 172	86 179	69	25 19	14 13	6	5 4	1 2	-	-	-	_		-	=	297 546
III	B.—G G.—F	-	-	15 34	56 148	84 223	68 118	29 50	16 16	4 14	5 14	5	- 2	1	-	-	- 1	1	284 621
IV	B.—G G.—F	-	-	2 4	148 14 65	44 164	72 184	47 85	40 75	20 44	9	16	1 3	2 2 2	_	- 2	1	-	268 646
v	BG.	-	1	-4	1	25	56	54 213	42	25 37	7 77	3 3	1 5	2	1	1	-	2	220 721
VI	G.—F B.—G	-	-		-6	62 7	200 41	76	114 62	36	16	5 54	10	5 5	2 3	2 2 3	1	2 5	257 635
VII	G.—F B.—G	_	-	-	-	-	71	186 25	167 54	95 63	28 38	6 36	5 77	4	2 2	3	1 2 1 2 6	2 2	209
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	11 4	62. 12	180 37	165 61	92 56	31	14	7	1	4	6	9	242
IX	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_	_	-	1	15 4	87 22	193 78	169 132	87 139	34 120	84 35	5 26 28	11 7	7 16	23	693
X	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	-	-	_ :	3	43	183 26	381 69	310 117	175 115	64 73	25	13 13	10	19 41	1,217
XI	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	-		_	_	_2	43	186 22	305 91	264 149	122 171	38 92	65	6 24 15	20 64	999
XII	GF BG	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	6	34	142 15	292 52	223 94	83	42 44	19	31 43	918 352
Spec.—Spéc	G.—F B.—G	_	-	_		-	_	_	-	1	3	25	78 5	138	98 14	3	16	23	30
	G.—F									2	14	19	81	107	67	51	17	8	366
Total	B.—G. G.—F	57 78	$\frac{219}{426}$	264 513	250 586	$\frac{260}{614}$	$\frac{287}{622}$	270 640	285 702	330 794	357 1,017	425 997	$\frac{461}{1,026}$	398 744		156 206	78 71	187 127	4,525 9,548
	Total	135	645	777	836	874	909	910	987	1,124	1,374	1,422	1,487	1,142	626	362	149	314	14.073

G.-F.... 923 Grand total.....

131.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Prince Edward Island, by grade, sex and age, 1927
 131.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge. Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	ge—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11]	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
К.—Е.М	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	
I	B.—G G.—F	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	31
II	BG	11	49	5 18	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	m-0		_		_	_	_	65 18
III	G.—F B.—G G.—F	_	4	38	20	4	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	66
IV	G.—F B.—G G.—F	-	-	-4	17	17	7	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	45
V	BG	-	_	-	4	23	16	-	-	_	_		-	-	-	_	-	_	43
VI	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	_	4	- 8	17	7	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	36
v11	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	_	_	6	- 8	13	3	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	30
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-		-	-	-	-	4	- 8	- 8	4	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	24
IX	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	. 7	6	6	_1	_	-	-	-	-	23
X	G.—F B.—G	_	-	-	-	-	_	=	-	2	9	5	- 8	_1	-	-	-	-	25
XI	G.—F B.—G	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-9	6	_1	2	-	-		18
XII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
***************************************	G.—F	-		-		-	-	-		-	*	-	-	-	-		-		-
Total	BG GF	11	31 5 3	18 47	41	48	37	- 29	31	20	19	- 20	15	- 2	2	-	-	-	49 375
	Total	11	84	65	41	48		29	31	20	19	20	15	2	2	_	_		424

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degrés..... 9 11

444

132.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Nova Scotia by grade, sex and age, 1927

132.—Écoles élémentaires et	secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par
and alcohol civilitation of	dodn's core of 2 de Manuelle Desert 4000
	degré, sexe et âge, Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	ge—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M. I. II.	B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. B.—G. B.—G. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G.	3 4 4	19 111	23 18 5 5 122 1 1 5	- 13 27 6 4 4 18 - 10 1 1 2 2	82455 8331524433	2 1 7 5 9 15 3 12 1 5 4 1 1 2 - -	- 1 - 6 2 2 5 7 7 9 13 8 16 2 4 1 1				1 1 2 2 2 6 3 13 3 16 8 18 4 1		1 2 2 10 4 16 5 7 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8 6 5 6	1 2 2 1 3 5	1		3 4 699 588 202 333 377 552 299 444 299 499 300 433 277 622 241 344 11 13
Total	B.—G G.—F	7 4	20 11	29 35	24 61	28 29	31 39	33 42	34 40	50 49	29 36	26 59	26 51	15 43	10 31	1 15	1	-	364 546
	Total	11	31	64	85	57	70	75	74	99	65	85	77	58	41	16	2	-	910
Unclassified by gra	des—Non	class	sifiés	par	degre	5											arçon		

133.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in New Brunswick by grade, sex and age, 1927

133.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	geA	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	_	-	-		-	-
I	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	=	-	-	_	_	_	-	-
II	G.—F B.—G	_	3 3	-9	2	_	3	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	-		_	-	47
III	G.—F B.—G	_	2	32	15	_	_	_	-	-	_	,	_	_	_	_	_	_	49
IV	G.—F B.—G	_	_	_	17	22	-4	_	-	-	10	12	_	-	_	-	-	_	53 12
v	GF BG	_	-	_	-	16	21	10	_	-	-		-	-	_	_	_	_	47
VI	GF BG	-	_	-	-	-	15 3	22 1	7 2	2	_		-	_	_	an-	- '	_	46
VII	GF BG	-	-	_	-	-	-	19	24	10	2		7	_	_	_	-	-	62
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	~	-	-	2	14	28	8	3	- 2	-	_	-	-	-	55 24
IX	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_		-	-	-	6 3	12	11	6	-4	-2	- 3	-	-	-	32 17
X	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	1	3	15	23 2	4	2 8	-	-	-	-	54 10
XI	G.—F B.—G	-1	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-3	11 3	18	10	- 2	- 1	-	-	42 15
	GF	_	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	-		7 2	9 11	16 5	- 1	-	-	32 20
XII.	BG GF	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1		-	-	14	-	-	14
Spe.—Spé	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	-	-	_	3	-	-		-	- 3	12	5	2	_	-	22
Total	B.—G G.—F	-	35	- 41	- 34	38	3 43	3 53		8 55	13 49	25 43	14 39	22 39	10 21	2 16	-	-	108 555
	Total	-	35	41	34	38	46	56	57	63	62	68	53	61	31	18	-	-	663

134.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Ontario, by grade, sex and age, 1927

134.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées : Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Ontario, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	Age—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	2	5	37	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	7 65
I	B.—G G.—F	2 5 1 5	22 8 49	4	6	1		- 3	-	-	-	- 1	_	-	-	-	-	-	20 171
II	B.—G G.—F	- 2	- 8	56 5 39	44 7 45	11	3	- 2	-	-	-	-1	,-	-	-	-	-	-	18 132
III	B.—G G.—F	-	-	2 12	39	2	2	- 24	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	10 145
IV	B.—G G.—F	-	-	1 4	4 40	33 2 41 7 47	2 3 2 2 29 3 43	- 6	1 27	32	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 200
v	ВС	-	-		-	15	26	1	1	4	56	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
vI	GF BG	-	-	-	4	38 3 5	24	53 29	15 5 38	-	3	- 46	_	-	-	-	-	-	248 64
vII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	77 24 47 2 9	71 15	24	16 15	6	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	226 62
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-	_	-	-	_		31 10	71 22 57	45 22	25 15	11	72	-	-	_	_	-	264 74
IX	GF BG.	-	-	-	_	-	-	11	18	100 34	67 46	25 26	17 11	73 3	-	_	2	-	350 143
x	GF BG	_	-	_	-	-	, _	3	41 6	113 22	178 34	105 36	52 22 88	16 20	8	2	_	1	524 152
XI	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	39 7	103 17	162 47	69		28	2 34 12 17	11	- 8	430 282
XII	G.—F B.—G	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27 2	94 10	155 40	45	40	12	11 2 2 2	17	392 163
Spec.—Spéc	G.—F B.—G	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	3	16	$\frac{54}{2}$	5	9	3	- 1	-	229 19
	G.—F			-						1	10	16	71	88					303
Total	B.—G G.—F	3 12	13 79	12 148	$\frac{20}{173}$	31 175	$\frac{62}{209}$	59 204	78 252	99 3 5 6	121 475	118 481	141 512	130 364				16 8	1,055 3,697
	Total	15	92	160	193	206	271	263	330	455	596	599	653	494	242	124	35	24	4,752
Unclassified by Gra	ides—No	n cla	sifiê	s par	degr	é									Boys			8	743 748

135.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during the year in Manitoba, by grade, sex and age, 1927
135.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Manitoba, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	Age—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	ВС.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	4
I	G.—F B.—G G.—F	_	30	2	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	32
II	G.—F B.—G	-	-	5	25	8	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	38
	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	6	15	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	21
	GF.	-	-		4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
IV	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	_	15	- 5	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	20
V	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	_	-	15	- 6	- 15	_	_	_	_	·-	_	_	-	-	36
VI	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	32
VII	BG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	-	-	-	5	-	-6		_	_	-	_	_	-	-	36
IX	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	4	28	-4	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	36 1
X	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	20	46	24 1	3	_	- 1	_	_	2	90
XI	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	36	3	27 3	- A	-	-	-	-	66 8
XII	G.—F B.—G	_	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	_1	4	18	31		- 1		-	65
	GF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	1 5	1 -	2	2 34
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-6	18	_	-	24
Total	B.—G		4	_		_	_		_		2	3	6	4	1	1	1	2	24
	G.—F		30	7	35	54	20	26	61	54	87	31	45	46	29	23	_	2	550
	Total		34	7	35	54	20	26	61	54	89	34	51	50	30	24	1	4	574

136.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in Saskatchewan, by grade, sex and age, 1927

138.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Bépartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année par degré, sexe et âge, Saskatchewan, 1927

Grade	Sex									· A	ige—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
I	BG GF	23 23	70 80	59 67	38 37	15 13	10 9	6 7	6	3	2	- 1	-	-	_	-	-	-	232 245
II	B.—G G.—F	-	8	33 23	44 31	47	14	10	6 7 2 3 7 5	1	1	- 1	-		-	-	-	-	160 120
III	B.—G G.—F	_	-	7	29 14	29 40 51	12 40 36	10 5 17 12	7 5	3	1	2		_	_	_	-	-	146 132
IV	B.—G G.—F	-	~	i	5 4	12 20	31 36	22 20	23 25	11	4 3	1	- 2	1			_1	-	112 118
V	B.—G G.—F	-	_	-		6 12	16 23	22 20 29 34	22 29	14 10	5 15	1	1 2	<u> </u>	- 1	-	_	2	96 128
VI	B.—G G.—F	_	-	-	-	2	6	18	14	15 30	10 10	4	_ 1	2	_	_1	-	î	71 105
VII	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 3 8	23 12 22	14 19	13 20	2 3 6	-1	3	_	_	-	-	48
VIII	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-		1 3	4 11	9	11 18	9	3	2 3 5	_	3		3	48 75
IX	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 7	13	17 32	22 15	5	2 5 4	1 3 2 6 3 15	3 4 2 3 1 8	9 2	80 105
X	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	2 2	8 17	9 29	10 25	9	5 5	6	3	16	68 94
XI	B.—G G.—F.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13 21	16 27	19 22	23 19	15	8	25 8	121 109
XII,	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	26 18	23 13	6 12 19	6	17	89 85
Spec.—Spéc	BG GF	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	B.—G	23	78	100	116	120	117	106	91	73	70	60	56	67	56	40	25	73	1,271
10001	G.—F.	23	94	97	86	127	122	119	125	99	123	112	97	63	44	31	12	19	1,393
	Total	46	172	197	202	247	239	225	216	172	193	172	153	130	100	71	37	92	2,664
Unclassified—Non c	lassifiés.														Boys-				

137.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Alberta, by grade, sex and age, 1927 137.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Alberta, 1927

Grade	Sex									A	ge—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I II III IV V V VI VII VIII IX X X XI XII Total	B.—GG. B.—G	10 11 11 		599 75 12 211 5 6 6		- 6 6 12 111 16 26 37 14 200 2 3 3 1 1 	96	2 3 3 4 4 6 111 188 177 123 3 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 4 4 1 2 1 5 1 7 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 3 3 2 1 1 1 - 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 4 4 3 8 65 5 51 64 79 79 49 55 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 1 6 4 4 6 5 5 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6			3 4 7 15 18 12 12 12 54 49	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 9 9 2 2 7 5 5 5 12 110 8 8 37 73		

133.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in British Columbia, by grade, sex and age, 1927

138.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Colombie Britannique, 1927

Grade	Sex									Α	ge—A	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tota
K.—E.M I. II. IV. V. VI. VII. IX. X. XI. XII. Spec.—Spéc. Total.	B.—G.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—B.—G.—G.—F.—Total.—Total.—	12 14 2 3 3 	22 31 1 24 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 12 13 17 6 7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 10 6 6 6 13 24 2 2 10 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - -				- 1 - 2 1 1 1 10 - 11 8 22 - 5 7 7 7 - 1 1 1 19 5 58 77					5 8 - - 2 - 9 16		1	3 3	5568822244446666666666666666666666666666

Grand total 1,076

139.—Business Colleges (Private) in Canada: General Summary by provinces for the year ended June 30, 1927 139.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Résumé par provinces, 1927

Description	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Total	Description
Number of Colleges reporting. Number of teaching staff Number of Students—	17		16 1 69	48 153	49	12	32		343	Nombre de collèges. Personnel enseignant Nombre d'étudiants—
Day courses Night courses Correspondence	405 84 -	253 75 -	1,657 1,385				1,523 727 -	39	12,036 6,458 -	
Total	489	328	3,042	8,610	3,128	468	2,250	179	18,494	Total.
Males, specified	155 334 - -						830 1,420 -		12,138 20	Jeunes gens classifiés. Jeunes filles classifiées. Non classifiés par sexe. Diplômes.

 $^{^1}$ Exclusive of the staff of one large college which would bring the total staff to about 190. 1 A l'exclusion du personnel d'un grand collège qui porterait le total à environ 190.

149.—Business Colleges in Canada: Courses offered during year, 1927.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Cours durant l'année 1937

				0								
	Colleges	Colleges having 200 students and over	udents	Colleg	Colleges having 100-199 students	00-199	Colleges	Colleges having less than 100 students	than 100			
and the state of t	Collèges	Collèges ayant 200 étudiants et plus	udiants	Collèges	Collèges ayant de 100 à 199 étudiants	00 à 199	Collèges	Collèges ayant moins de 100 étudiants	us de 100	Total Students	Course on combination de	
Courses of combination	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre	Students during year Fudiants durant l'année		No. of Colleges reporting Nombre	Students during year Ftudiants durant l'année	during ar durant née	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre	Students during year	ar ar s durant née	Total des étudiants	cours offerts durant l'amée	
	collèges	M. H.	F.	collèges	M. H.	표	collèges	М. Н.	E.			
Total Enrolment Day Courses Day Courses Stenography Book-keeping Typewriting Accountancy Adding Machine Corrispondence English French Matriculation Matriculation Office Routine Secretarial French Business Peneral Education Clerical Business Peneral Education Clerical Business Peneral Education Clerical Business Peneral Education Clerical Business Penaraship Freparatory Teacher-Traming Business Papers Rapid Calculation Dictaphone Mimeographing Machanical Book-keeping Letter Copying Fraffic Calculation Mimeographing Machanical Book-keeping Letter Copying Framer's Sons Statin Agent. Fraffic Calculation Mimeographing Framer's Sons Statin Agent. Fraffic Calculation Mimeographing Framer's Sons Statin Agent. Fraffic Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation Rapid Calculation	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	2,1020 2,1030 2,1030 2,1030 2,1030 3,00 1,10 1,10 1,10 1,10 1,10 1,10	2,445 2,445 3,660 3,660 3,660 3,600	22214441 4401044414401 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25533 2563 2763 2763 2763 2763 2763 2763 2763 27	1, 5, 031 1, 633 1, 633 1, 643 1, 643 1, 644 1, 644	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	884 1117 1217 1217 1217 1217 1217 1217 121	1,410 1,228 1,228 200 200 226 226 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	16,240 Total des inscriptions. 16,586 Cours du iour. 16,586 Cours du soir. 178 Service scommerciaux. 18,11 Tenue des livres. 18,12 Dacty lographie. 18,12 Tenue des livres. 18,12 Anglais. 19,14 Correspondance. 19,11 Anglais. 19,12 Service civil. 19,14 Correspondance. 19,11 Travail de bureau. 1,311 Sercétariat. 1,311 Sercétariat. 1,311 Sercétariat. 1,311 Sercétariat. 1,311 Sercétariat. 1,311 Pravail de commis. 1,312 Pratique des affaires. 1,41 Ortographe. 1,42 Calligraphie. 1,43 Calligraphie. 1,44 Ortographe. 1,45 Préparatoire. 1,46 Préparatoire. 1,46 Ortographe. 1,50 Ortographe. 1,50 Calligraphie. 1,50 Cours de saffaires. 1,51 Ortographe. 1,52 Cours de taffic. 1,54 Ortographe. 1,55 Tenue des livres mécanique. 1,57 Cours de taffic. 1,50 Cours de taffic. 1,50 Cours de taffic. 1,50 Art oratoire. 1,50 Banque. 2,50 Amélioration générale.	
												1

14. INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS

141.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1927 141.—Ecoles Indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1927

		Schools-	-Ecoles			Enroln	ent-Inscr	riptions	
Year	Total Number		ass of Scho ypes d'écol			nber Enrol e d'élèves i		Average Attend- ance	Percent- age of Attend-
Année	of Schools Nombre total d'écoles	Day Ecoles du jour	Resi- dential Internats	Combined Internats et externats	Boys Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	ance — Pourcentage de fréquentation
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1917 1918 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924 1925 1925 1927	324 325 326 333 335 345 341 339 322 321 326 331 340 324 333 344	251 251: 249 256 257 269 265 264 248 247 253 250 255 242 247 254 250	72 73 73 74		5,607 5,648 5,631 5,908 6,367 6,528 6,167 6,211 5,966 6,020 6,219 6,605 6,931 6,896 7,031 7,318 7,309	5,583 5,655 5,513 5,806 6,101 6,271 6,011 6,202 5,986 6,176 6,339 6,416 6,792 6,976 7,191 7,464	11, 303 11, 144 11, 714 12, 468 12, 799 12, 178 12, 413 11, 952 12, 196 12, 558 13, 021 13, 723 14, 222	6,838 6,929 7,218 8,711 8,080 8,285 7,878 7,601 7,649 8,074 8,668 9,106 9,188 9,879 10,598	69.87 63.13 68.03 63.46 63.59 62.71 64.29 66.35 66.35 66.35

By Provinces, 1927—Par provinces, 1927

N.S.—NE. N.B.—NB. Que.—Qué. Ont. Man. Sask.	1 12 10 35 92 55 38	1 11 10 31 75 42 24	- - - 12 10 13	- 1 - 4 5	9 135 128 726 1,893 1,132	16 149 125 734 894 1,097	25 284 253 1,460 3,787 2,229 1,890	166 1,053 2,526 1,575	65.61 72.12 66.70
Alta. B.C.—C.B. N.W.T.—T.NO. Yukon.	22 61 9 8	43 5 6	20 16 4 2		1,412 110 138	725 1,460 154 112	2,872 264	1,201 2,006 196 123	86·03 69·85 74·24 49·20
Totals	343	250	77	16	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71.66

Residential Schools, 1927-Internats, 1927

Province	Num- ber of Schools — Nom- bre d'écoles	Roman Cath- lic ———————————————————————————————————	Church of England Anglicane	United Church Eglise unie	Pres- byter- ian Pres- byté-		Girls Filles		Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	Percentage of Attendance Pourcentage de fréquentation
Ont	12 10 13 20 4 16 2	4 8 12 3	4 2 3 6 1 2 2	5	1 1 2	524 489 668 657 76 761 33 3,208	520 689 699 93 812 38	1,357 1,356 169 1,573 71	912 1,205 1,179 133	90·39 88·80 86·95 78·70

142.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1927—Concluded
142.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1927—fin

Day Schools, 1927-Ecoles du jour, 1927

Province	Number of Schools 		umber on Rore d'élèves in Girls Filles		Average Attendance Moyenne de de fréquen- tation quo- tidienne	Percentage of Attendance Pourcentage de fréquentation
P.E. Island—Ile du P. E. Nova Scotia—Nouvelle Ecosse New Brunswick—Nouveau Brunswick. Quebec—Québec Ontario. Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta. Northwest Territories—Terr. du N. Ouest. Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique. Yukon.	75 42 24 2 5 43 6	9 131 128 703 1,325 630 285 14 34 641 105	16 144 125 709 1,264 567 236 26 61 637 74	2,589 1,197 521 40 95 1,278 179	1,020 1,458 651 316 22 63 617	54·54 65·61 72·24 56·32 54·39 60·65 55·00 66·32 48·28 34·63
Total, Day Schools—Ecoles du jour.	250	4,005	3,859			

Combined Public and Indian Schools, 1927—Ecoles publiques et indiennes combinées, 1927

Nova Scotia—Nouvelle EcosseQuebec—Québec.OntarioManitoba.Saskatchewan.Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique.	5 3 1	4 23 44 13 2 10	5 25 48 10 10	9 48 92 23 12 21	2 33 60 12 7 6	22·22 68·75 66·66 52·17 58·33 28·57
Total	16	96	109	205	120	58.54

143.—Indians Schools in Canada: Number of pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1927 143.—Ecoles indiennes au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré, 1911 à 1927

Year	Standard—Echelon						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Année	Equivalent Grade—Degré équivalent						
	I	II	III	IV—V	VI—VII	VIII—X	
911	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	11.1
912	6,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	11,3
013 014	5,452 $6,026$	2,108 2,072	1,728 1,716	1,122 1,134	521 527	213 239	11,1 11,7
015	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230			12,4
016	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	12,7
917	5,846	2,351	1,828	1,198	709	246	12,1
018	5,853	2,400	2,059	1,198	618		12,4
019	4,416 5,869	2,329 $2,162$	$2,048 \\ 2,018$	1,281 1,258	639 618		11,9 12,1
221	5,974	2,258	2,068	1,329	645		12,5
922	5,917	2,489	2,081	1,488	726		13,0
023	6,252	2,574	2,126	1,584	803		13.7
024	6,216	2,666	2,280	1,523	817	370	13.8
25	6,251	2,707	2,750	1,692	836		14.5
926	6,542	2,824	2,321	1,627	912		14,7
927	6,329	2,642	2,378	1,697	996	668	14.7

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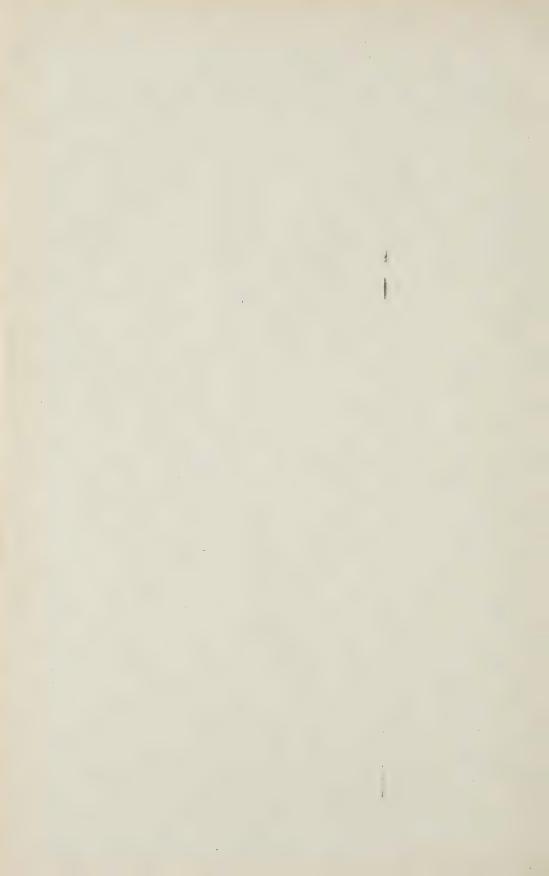
ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

1928

Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm
Minister of Trade and Commerce



F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930



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1930

PREFACE

The school enrolment, which, during the past five years showed symptoms of slowing up, seemed to be once more stimulated in 1928. It would also seem that this speeding up in the enrolment was accompanied by more regular attendance. It would also seem that a large part of the speeding up was due to rural schools. The high school enrolment, which never flagged, continues to increase rapidly. Accompanying the rapid increase of the latter there is noticeable a downward trend in certain subjects of study, although, of course, it cannot be stated that the coincidence of this upward trend of the one with the downward trend of the other is significant.

A feature of the present report is Appendix II which describes the teachers' pensions plans of such provinces as have teachers' pensions plans. The summary of legislation in Appendix I also shows some interesting enactments, particularly by the legislature of Nova Scotia.

The report is in three parts in addition to the above mentioned Appendices, and introductory notes by way of a glossary of terms. Part I consists of a review of educational activities during the year in each province, together with a summary of activities for the whole Dominion and of higher institutions, private schools and national movements. To this is appended a summary of educational legislation during the year. Part II consists of statistical tables, these being arranged in fourteen sections. The first four sections show activities in regular publicly controlled schools; the fifth section deals with secondary education; sections six to eight cover special educational organizations, including consolidation, special classes and institutions, school hygiene and technical education; sections nine and ten give the statistics relating to teachers; section eleven deals with the cost of school support; sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen are devoted to higher education, private schools and Indian schools respectively. Part III consists of historical matter, legislation and statistical tables relating to libraries.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Educational Statistics Branch of the Bureau, the section on libraries being prepared by Miss Grace Lewis, the librarian of the Bureau. The Branch, it will be recalled, was established in 1919, its operation being defined and outlined at a conference of the Bureau and representatives of the Provincial Departments of Education. Under the arrangements since worked out, the records of publicly controlled education in the several provinces have been reduced to a large degree of comparability and homogeneity, the Bureau now making certain compilations for several of the provinces and conferring with each province as to the data herein presented. The thanks of the Bureau are hereby tendered for the cordial co-operation of the provinces in this connection. The sections of the report on private schools, business colleges, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities not under provincial control, also the report on the cognate subject of libraries, are prepared in the Bureau independently.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL REGULATIONS

Definition of Terms

- County Academy or Academy.—In Nova Scotia, a high school free to all qualified pupils in the county where situated for which a special annual ("Academic") grant is payable. In other provinces, academy generally means a private institution such as a boys' or girls' college, etc.
- Affiliated College.—An institution doing work of university grade, and in the case of the professional colleges, work leading to a professional degree; the degrees of an affiliated college are conferred by the university to which it is affiliated. In most Canadian affiliated colleges (not professional colleges), work below university grade is also done; that is, the college often carries on the preparation of pupils from the high school entrance year through the high school grades and matriculation work up to the completion of undergraduate work and a degree in Arts or in some other faculty. Commercial work also is sometimes done in these colleges.
- Annexed College.—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by these colleges.
- Associated College.—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside the province.
- Assisted Schools.—In British Columbia, a school of which the teachers' salary is paid entirely by the Government.
- Business College.—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution teaching any or all forms of commercial work with the literary preparation for that work. These institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- City School Superintendent.—An experienced teacher appointed by the school board of a city to take charge of all schools under that board and to act as an expert adviser to the board; he bears the same relation to all the schools that the principal bears to one school.
- Classroom.—In New Brunswick, a small room attached to the school room to which pupils are withdrawn from time to time to be drilled by the class room assistant; in other provinces, a school room in which the classes are taught.
- Classical College.—In Quebec this is classed as a secondary institution whose course leads to the degree of B.A. and corresponds fairly closely to the affiliated colleges already described. It is not under the control of the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school," which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from Collegiate Institutes, where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school (sometimes technical school) which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff; in other provinces, a "college."
- Commissioners, Board of.—In Quebec, where the school legislative unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient board (in other provinces called the "Separate School Board") whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is called the Board of Trustees.
- Commissioners, District.—The Educational unit which is called "school district" in all other provinces except Quebec and Ontario is in Nova Scotia called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is ex officio the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidation.—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools or of rural schools with village or town schools, either for the purpose of uniting to strengthen the means of school support, where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation. The original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.
- Doy Schools, Publicly Controlled Ordinary or General.—A term used in this report (the word "general" school is used in Nova Scotia reports) to define all day schools doing the work of the ordinary school grades (kindergarten and grades I to XII) and under the control of the Department of Education, in contradistinction to publicly controlled technical, special and night schools, on the one hand, and private schools on the other; it includes all the publicly controlled primary schools in Quebec and "public", "separate" and "secondary" schools in Ontario, Saskatchewan and other provinces where these terms are used.

- Department of Education.—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the provincial government.
- District School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest legislative school unit locally governed by a board of school trustees (called "section" in Nova Scotia and Ontario); in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.
- District, municipal.—See Commissioners, district.
- District, minor.—Formerly used in Prince Edward Island to define a school district of which the school enrolment and average attendance fell short of the minimum requirements.
- District, poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grants for its support.
- Division, Inspectoral.—In Nova Scotia, used for "inspectorate."
- Division, school.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.
- Elementary grades.—In Quebec, the first seven years in the case of Protestant elementary schools; in all other provinces, the grades up to and including Grade VIII, except in the case of Junior High Schools, where Grades VII and VIII are considered Junior High School grades.
- Elementary School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach the work of elementary grades,
- First Class School.—Formerly in Prince Edward Island, a graded school equipped and staffed to teach high school as well as elementary school grade, and maintaining a certain standard of efficiency.
- General School.—See Day Schools, etc.
- Grade, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools. The elementary "grades" being in most provinces Grades I to VIII and the secondary, Grades IX to XII.
- Graded School.—A school with more than one class room or teacher.
- Grammar School.—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick is called a Grammar School.
- High School.—Generally a school with at least one teacher devoting most of his or her time to work above Grade VIII; a "pure" high school is an institution where no other work is done below Grade IX (or Grade VIII with high school subjects such as Algebra and Latin). From the point of view of organization and administration, not of function, "high school" has not the same significance in every province. See under "secondary education" in the reviews of each province. In Sask-katchewan, a school organized for Secondary Education only, by a district coinciding with the municipal limits of a town or city.
- Independent School.—In Quebec, a school not directly under the control of the Department of Education.

 The primary Independent Schools like the publicly controlled schools are classified as primary elementary and primary complementary.
- Inspector.—In all provinces except Quebec and Ontario, an officer appointed by the provincial government to inspect schools in a defined area; in Ontario the county or city inspectors are appointed from among persons holding inspectors' certificates; the county inspectors are paid one-third of their salary by the council, the other two-thirds by the Government; the cities and towns separate from the county receive a grant of six dollars per teacher for Inspection purposes. The inspectors in unorganized areas, also the separate school, secondary school, and chief inspectors, are appointed and paid by the province; in Quebec, inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government.
- Intermediate School.—In Manitoba, a graded school with one teacher employed for high school work; in Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught.
- Kindergarten Primary.—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of the kindergarten and Grade I.
- Official Trustee.—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.
- Primary Elementary School.—In Quebec, the name given to the ordinary Roman Catholic schools under the Department of Education (also to certain independent schools); it is used in contradistinction to Catholic secondary schools, special schools and superior schools (schools of university grade) but the secondary schools mentioned have not the same significance here as in other provinces, since they usually teach a full course in Arts in addition to the high school work preparatory to this course, but do not provide non-professional high school training for teachers for primary schools, which training is given either in the primary schools themselves or in the Normal Schools. Primary schools therefore, correspond in many respects to the elementary and high schools of other provinces. In Prince Edward Island primary school means a one-room school.
- Primary Complementary.—In Quebec Roman Catholic Schools, a general two-year course, directed toward commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.

- Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, elementary publicly controlled schools, as distinguished from elementary denominational schools.
- Rural Municipal Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality (rural and urban) is a school district and the schools in every municipality are under the control of one Board of Trustees.
- Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII.
- Secondary Schools.—In most provinces, schools organized to teach work of secondary grades (IX to XII); in Quebec Roman Catholic education, the term is confined to such institutions as the Classical Colleges and non-subsidized independent classical schools. Their work may extend to include a full course in Arts, the degree being conferred by the university to which they are affiliated.
- Section School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government.
- Section, Assisted.—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the "School Section" requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support the school.
- Separate Schools.—In Ontario, denominational or coloured dissentient schools under public control; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, denominational minority schools under public control; the term is used in the three provinces in contradistinction to "public" school already established within the boundaries; in Quebec, they are called trustee schools as distinguished from commissioner or majority schools, being either Roman Catholic or Protestant according as either forms the minority in the community. "Denominational" distinction is recognized only as between Protestants and Roman Catholics in each of the four provinces mentioned.
- School.—In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, a school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole school institution (house and grounds).
- Special Schools.—Schools under university grade other than the general schools, such as night schools, schools for the blind, etc.
- Superior Schools.—In Quebec the Protestant intermediate and high schools are classified as superior; also the Roman Catholic upper elementary and the primary complementary or vocational schools; in New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work and free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.
- Technical School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach vocational work, or prevocational work such as manual training.

Ages of Free Admission into Schools

- (1) Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the 6th to the 16th year of their age; older children if there is accommodation.
- (2) Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend.
- (3) New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20; others may attend if there is accommodation.
- (4) Quebec.—Usually 5 to 16 in primary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality, and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age shall be excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.
- (5) Ontario.—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.
- (6) Manitoba.—Accommodation must be provided for all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 in rural communities, and 6 and 21 in urban.
- (7) Saskatchewan.—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan boards of trustees are allowed to charge certain fees when the residents are not taxpayers of the district, and in certain other cases where it is considered that the revenue derived does not provide for the service rendered. Certain fees are chargeable for public classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.
 - (8) Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.
- (9) British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 16 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 16 years.

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

- (1) Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be sixty per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Chariottetown attendance must be 100 per cent.
- (2) Nova Scotia.—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools; and 6 to 16 in towns and cities. Within the age limits, children in town and country schools must attend regularly; must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to fines may have 2 cents a day added to their taxes for each absence to compensate the section for the loss of the "attendance" portion of the Municipal school fund.
- (3) New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Acts (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted),—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16 or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in St. John, Fredericton, Chatham and Newcastle 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

- (4) Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.
- (5) Ontario .-
- (a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled.
- (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the pleas of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time for 400 hours a year in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. This provision came into force in September, 1921. In September, 1922, urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over were required to provide part-time courses.
- (c) Adolescents 16 to 18 who did not attend full time to sixteen and have not attained a university matriculation standing must attend 320 hours a year. This provision was to come into effect in September, 1925, but the date was postponed.

Manitoba.—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each year.

Alberta.—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one week in December.

Nora Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter Season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.

New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation of 8 weeks commencing July 1, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice schools may open in September.

Ontario.—In public and separate schools the school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22 and January 3 to June 29; in secondary schools the school year is the same except that schools open on the first Tuesday in September. In addition to the interval between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which are shown in this report, however, are for the two terms which make up the calendar year, while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., are given for the year beginning in September.

Manitoba.-July 1 to June 30 with the following vacations-

- (a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday.
- (b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by a special resolution of the board, to the first day of September.
- (c) Christmas, from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second day of January, both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year.)

The vacations are as follows:-

In vacations are as follows:—
In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and March 15. In towns and cities at least eight weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open during the whole year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year.)

The vacations are: in rural districts, seven to ten weeks; Easter week in yearly schools; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In towns and cities, eight to twelve weeks.

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: summer, July and August; winter, two weeks preceding first Monday in January; Easter, four days following Easter Monday.

PART I.—REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Chapter I.—Summary for Dominion.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND PERSONNEL

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1928 or the latest year reported has been calculated at 2,342,391, or about 51,000 more than in 1927. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:—Publicly controlled kindergarten elementary and secondary schools, 2,054,298; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities and colleges courses), 72,622; Indian schools, 15,018; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,793; technical and night schools, 113,873; schools for teacher training, including vocational teacher training and some departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 9,081; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 14,683; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,202; vacation or short courses at universities and colleges, exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 13,051; classical colleges in Quebec including non-subsidized classical schools, 10,547; regular courses in colleges other than classical 8,284; regular courses in universities, 28,675.

The total 2,342,391 is exclusive of 1,558 in Indian schools and 2,178 in private business colleges who may be elsewhere included in the above list; it includes all the provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

Increase in enrolment—The institutions or courses showing the largest percentage increases between 1927 and 1928 were: Short courses in universities and colleges, regular courses in colleges, technical and night schools and regular courses in universities. Preparatory courses in universities and colleges, which showed a heavier increase than some of these, are, however, of doubtful accuracy, increasing or decreasing according as one university mentions them or fails to mention them. The fact that business colleges showed a heavy percentage decrease is also due to failure to report on the part of some of these institutions. Perhaps the most definite and significant increases were shown by technical and night schools (11 p.c.) and regular courses in universities (nearly 9 p.c.). The enrolments in ordinary schools and in private schools showed equal rates of increase, viz. about one and one-half per cent.

For ordinary controlled day schools the largest per cent increase between 1927 and 1928 was shown by British Columbia $(2 \cdot 9 \text{ p.c.})$ followed by Alberta $(2 \cdot 3 \text{ p.c.})$, then by Ontario and Saskatchewan $(2 \cdot 0 \text{ p.c.})$. The provinces showing the highest rates of increase are practically the same as in 1927. These increases, however, can be understood only when other factors are taken into consideration, especially the ages which show the increases.

The following table shows the absolute and percentage increases over the previous year for three age groups, viz. under 14, 14 and 15, and over 16. The reason for separating from the rest the ages of 14 and 15 years should be obvious. These are the ages which should reflect most strongly the influence of the compulsory attendance laws, which extended the ages of school attendance. The ages of 16 and over are voluntary, except in the case of Ontario, where, at the ages of 16 and 17, time lost at 14 and 15 must be made up. Of course, the age of 15 is also voluntary in most cases, but attendance at this age reflects the influence of compulsory laws none the less.

INCREASES OVER THE PREVIOUS YEARS FOR EIGHT PROVINCES

Province	Ab	solute increas	se	Percentage increase		
	and under	14 and 15	16 and over	and under	14 and 15	16 and over
Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta.	296 361 1,386 3,040 13,548 765 3,944 3,605	-67 184 110 1,089 3,059 1,088 1,233 705	-127 -183 -60 771 -84 311 -8 396	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -10 \cdot 9 \\ -1 \cdot 9 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ -0 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ - \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $

We notice that, generally, attendance over the age of 16 years decreased, also that the heaviest increases are at the ages of 14 to 15. Attendance under the age of 14 increased, but only four of the provinces showed significant increases at these ages. It is very doubtful that the situation at these ages reflects the rates of population growth, especially in view of the very small increase in Quebec. However it reflects it to some extent and is thus interesting in the case of Prince Edward Island, which has a normal birthrate with a good supply of children at the younger ages, and yet with a decreasing population. The decreases at ages over 16 are particularly interesting and, no doubt, reflect the beneficial influence of compulsory attendance laws, which by requiring better attendance at early ages, eliminate the over-age pupils in the elementary grades. This is corroborated by the heavy increases in high school grades shown elsewhere. The case of Ontario is particularly interesting. The Adolescent Act requires adolescents at 16 and 17 to make up time lost at 14 and 15. During the first years of the operation of this Act it was necessary to gather in a large element of these 16 and 17 year olds, but the successful operation of the compulsory attendance laws, affecting the earlier ages, and of the Adolescent Act, affecting the fourteen and fifteen year olds, would have a tendency to eliminate the sixteen and seventeen year olds who had to make up for lost time. The heavy increase at 14 and 15 is reflected in the high school attendance. In fact the table seems to reflect the elimination of over-age pupils very faithfully, for the provinces showing increases at 16 and over show also heavy increases in the other five provinces at these ages reflect the replacing of pupils formerly attending at these ages by pupils attending in the same grades at earlier ages. From the point of view of elimination of waste this is very important.

In view of the special application of these considerations to Ontario, it may be interesting to show the effects of the adolescent and compulsory attendance acts in another way. The following table shows the attendance in three age groups, viz. 12-13, 14-15, and 16-17 for the years 1922-23 to 1927-28.

	Enrolment			Increase		
	12-13	14-15	16-17	12-13	14-15	16-17
1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1925-27 1927-28	116,512 118,777 122,361 127,783 128,573 134,451	84,109 83,970 88,010 91,969 89,557 92,616	26,729 39,324 34,531 34,247 33,152 34,091	2,256 3,584 5,422 790 5,878	$ \begin{array}{c} -139 \\ 4,040 \\ 3,859 \\ -2,312 \\ 3,059 \end{array} $	12,595 $-4,793$ -284 $-1,095$ 939

While there may be some inaccuracies in the above figures, owing especially to the fact that the elementary school year corresponds to the calendar year and the secondary school year ends six months later, these inaccuracies do not seriously affect the general tendencies shown in the table. We notice a steady increase at ages 12 to 13 and also a rather steady increase at ages 14 to 15. In the case of ages 16 to 17 we notice a heavy increase between 1923 and 1924 and after this a general decrease. This is exactly in accordance with what we would expect from a gathering in of adolescents to make up for lost time at earlier ages. The best vindication of a remedial law would seem to be when it produces quick results and thereafter is not felt because there is no evil left to remedy.

In corroboration of the above explanation is shown below the average age in the upper elementary grades in seven provinces from 1921 to 1928.

MEDIAN	AGE (F GRA	DE VIII
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1922		1926 1927 1928	$14 \cdot 20$ $14 \cdot 18$ $14 \cdot 10$
1025	14.94		

The gradual lowering of the ages in the upper elementary grades from year to year is clearly reflected in the above figures. Practically one year has been thrown off the age of Grade VIII since 1922. This would enable the majority of pupils to enter high school one year younger than formerly. The bearing of this upon the elimination of over-age pupils in the elementary grades is obvious. Pupils formerly, without intending to enter high school, remained in school till the age of 15 or 16 to complete the elementary grades; now such pupils have completed the elementary grades before these ages and can leave school, thereby reducing the school costs and enabling the teacher to give more time to pupils at normal ages. The results are equivalent to reducing the elementary school course by one year, and there is no doubt that most of this result is due to consistent application of compulsory attendance laws to the earlier school ages.

High School Grades.—The number of pupils in high school grades increased absolutely and relatively to the total enrolment in all the provinces. There are now two provinces with more than 13 per cent of their enrolment in high school grades, viz., Ontario and British Columbia.

In both of these provinces, a contributory factor is the technical or agricultural school. Another factor is the proportion of the population in urban or suburban areas. Another factor is the age distribution of the population, which in both of these provinces tends to have a greater proportion at high school age than in other provinces. These, however, are only some of the contributory factors. The proportion is so large that the leakage between the elementary or high school must be approaching elimination. In Canada in 1921 the number at ages 15-18 (the normal high school ages) for every 100 at 5-14 was 33, and this would indicate that over 40 p.c. of the pupils, who are available for high school, go there. There are indications, however, that the percentage is much higher than this. Table 72 of this report contains information which has a direct bearing upon the point. In 1927 the number of pupils admitted for the first time to public and separate schools in Ontario was 73,413; the number of pupils admitted for the first time to secondary schools during the school year 1927-28 (commencing six months later) was 32,507. Of these 1,213 came from fifth classes in the public and separate schools, which classes had 9,827 high school grade pupils in addition (less the 1,213) to those in secondary schools. These would enter in the second or third year of high school. Of the remainder a large element, of course, entered high school grades for the first time in the same years as the 32,507 entered secondary schools for the first time. The total number in Lower Form Part 1 was 34,833, which in consideration of those entering for the first time to fifth classes, must be very close to the number entering upon high school work for the first time. In addition there was a considerable number entering upon high school work for the first time in private schools. Further, if the population is growing, the number entering public and separate schools for the first time in 1927 was greater than the number entering when the 34,833

In the matter of subjects of study in high school grades, there seem to be no significant changes since last year. However, the decline in the popularity of mathematical and natural science subjects, particularly Arithmetic and Physics, which has been called to attention in previous reports, is still in evidence. This applies especially to Arithmetic. The question arises as to whether this is a genuine decline in popularity, or is merely due to changes in the grade contents; e.g. if Arithmetic were shifted from Grades IX and XI to Grades X and XI, this would cause a decrease in the number taking Arithmetic, because there are fewer pupils in Grade XI than in Grade IX. Again the subject matter of elementary physics or chemistry might be largely covered in a subject like elementary science, and an increase in the number taking this subject might cause a decrease in the number taking physics or chemistry. Again a decrease in the number taking Arithmetic might be compensatory to an increase in the number taking Algebra. If the decreases had been due to shuffles of this nature, they would not argue a decline in the popularity of mathematical and natural science subjects as such; it would be merely a matter of taking the same subjects under another name. The matter would seem to be sufficiently important to call for more careful analysis. It is very difficult to obtain figures which will show the process for a large number of years back. It is impossible to obtain such figures for all provinces of the Dominion. A large sample would be furnished by such a province as Ontario, which has shown the subjects of study for many years, but here the growth of day technical schools has necessarily caused changes in the subjects taken, so that recent figures would not be comparable to earlier figures. We can obtain a fair sample from one province back to 1911. In this province the course of studies has not materially changed since that date and the school system has not materially changed in complexity. The fluctuations in such

being of a gradual nature, are more easily analyzed.

The following table shows what percentage of the total number in high school grades have taken Arithmetic each year since 1911. To settle the question as to whether a decline in Arithmetic is merely compensatory to an increase in Algebra, the proportion taking Algebra each year is also shown. In the third column is shown what percentage the total number in high school grades is of the total school enrolment. The purpose of showing this last should be obvious, but, strangely enough, it seems a difficult point to grasp. Clearly an increase in the proportion taking high school work introduces new elements into high school work; e.g. in the table below, 10·6 p.c. of the total enrolment were in high school grades in 1927 as compared with 8·4 in 1911. In some provinces there are only 5 or 6 p.c. of the total enrolment in high school grade while in other provinces there are over 13 p.c. The difference between 8·4 in 1911 and 10·6 in 1928 probably means that about 30 p.c. of those going to school in 1911 did some high school work before leaving, while about 40 p.c. went on to high school work in 1927. The increase of 10 per cent meant a new element enabled to do high school work through better opportunities and facilities. Some of this increase was due to pupils reaching high school grades at an earlier age than formerly. A possible question is whether young pupils take to a subject like high school Arithmetic as readily as older pupils if the choice is left to them. Another question is whether the remainder of this new element is as capable of handling this subject as the former type of pupils. Another question is whether the making of this subject optional in some grades did not affect the former type of pupils as well. This is the point which the following table should help to settle. If the former type of pupils as well. This is the point which the following table should help to settle. If the former type of pupils as well.

PER CENT OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE TAKING ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA AND PER CENT OF TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADES 1911-1927

Year	P.c. of total sample taking Arithmetic	P.c. of total sample taking Algebra	P.c. of total enrolment in high school grades
1911	80·9 81·3 79·5 78·2 80·6 79·0 81·4	95·5 94·5 96·0 93·9 95·8 93·0 95·7 95·8 94·0 95·3	8·4 8·3 8·2 8·4 8·8 9·0 8·5 8·5 8·5
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	$ \begin{array}{c c} 81.0 \\ 80.0 \\ 78.5 \\ 75.2 \\ 74.0 \\ 74.2 \end{array} $	95·6 94·2 97·4 95·0 97·4 95·0 94·2	8·9 9·0 10·5 10·4 10·6 10·6

The data of 1928 were omitted because the proportion taking Arithmetic was so small that it was suspected that the data were on a different basis from those of former years. There is no evidence that the decline in the proportion taking Arithmetic was compensatory to an increase in the proportion taking Algebra. Algebra has not declined, being a semi-compulsory subject and extending to all high school grades, but it has not increased. Arithmetic has declined very consistently, in pace with the increase in the last column, *i.e.* with the increase in the ratio of those taking high school work to the total school enrolment. Conclusions from this observation are, of course, dangerous, since correlations on the basis of time series, such as those shown in the table, are well known to be tricky. The strong inverse correlation between the decline in Arithmetic and the increase in the high school enrolment is due to the rather steady decline in the one and increase in the other with the passing of the years and the decline and increase may be due to the operation of independent causes. However, it opens up the question of a connection between them. If there is such a connection, it might mean that the growing unpopularity of Arithmetic is not among pupils of the type of the 8-4 in 1911, but among the additional 2-2 in 1927. The table, however, shows a very important fact, viz. that the decline in Arithmetic is not associated with a growing popularity of another mathematical subject. Algebra, and consequently that it is symptomatic of a growing disinclination to take mathematical subjects. This would seem to be important. There is no doubt that facility in the handling of a subject like Arithmetic is essential to quantitative thinking. Nor is there much doubt that quantitative thinking is one of the few safeguards we have against vagueness of thought.

Teachers.—Possibly the most interesting feature in connection with teachers in 1928 is the widespread increase over the previous year in the proportion holding the higher classes of certificates; i.e. First Class and over. Every province showed this increase, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta the increase was more than 20 p.c. of the proportion holding these certificates in 1927. Manitoba and Nova Scotia also showed large increases. In British Columbia about 50 p.c. of the teachers, over and above specialists in manual training, etc. hold First Class and Academic certificates. These increases are probably more symptomatic than any other feature of the internal improvement in the operation of the schools in contradistinction to such externals as the growth in enrolment etc. The salaries paid out per teacher employed were about the same in 1928 as in 1927, and there is no evidence of increase in the salaries of First Class teachers.

CHAPTER II.—REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIV-ITIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summary of the Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 19,574. These were distributed as follows: 17,214 in elementary and secondary schools; 294 in Prince of Wales college; 1,367 in agricultural and technical institutions; 163 in St. Dunstan's University: 14 in the schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 498 reported in private elementary and secondary schools and 24 in Indian schools. In addition there were about 200 residents of the province attending Canadian Universities and colleges outside the province. These bring the total to about 19,800.

Average Attendance.—In the above schools the average daily attendance was 7,151 in primary and 4,972 in graded schools, or a total of 12,123. The percentages of attendance were primary $66 \cdot 2$; graded $77 \cdot 5$; all schools $70 \cdot 4$, corresponding to $64 \cdot 3$; $75 \cdot 7$ and $68 \cdot 4$ in 1927. Thus both classes of schools showed improvement over the previous year.

Secondary Education.—As in other provinces high school or continuation work is not confined to high schools but is offered by the various types of schools if the teacher is qualified to teach it. The result is that the number of pupils in secondary or higher grades is large in proportion to the total attending institutions of learning. Including high school pupils in the graded and ungraded schools throughout the province, in Prince of Wales College, in technical day courses, the pupils of private high schools and the students of St. Dunstan's University who take high school as well as degree work, the total number doing some form of high school or higher work is not far short of 3,300 or about 17 p.c. of the total in institutions of learning.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in 1928 was 615 comprising 134 males and 481 females, an increase in females and decrease in males being shown over the preceding year. Increases in salary were shown in Class II and Class III teachers, but decreases in Class I.

Teachers in Training.—Teachers in Prince Edward Island are trained in Prince of Wales College and Normal School, every first year student of this college being requested to take professional training.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—These two activities are under one organization, both coming within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919. The work is under the Administration of the Department of Agriculture, but subject to inspection by the Chief Superintendent of Education who also acts with the Commissioner of Agriculture in an advisory capacity touching matters relating to the work. During the year there were 937 in day and 430 in evening courses as compared with 191 and 390 respectively in 1927. Students completing successfully a two years' course in agriculture are admitted to the second year of Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Medical Inspection.—Two hundred and sixty-eight schools with 8,330 pupils were medically inspected.

School Support.—The expenditure on school support during the year was \$473,041 as compared with \$458,477 in 1927. Of this \$179,004 was contributed by the districts and \$294,037 by the Government. The cost per pupil enrolled was \$24.66, and in average attendance \$35.01. This refers to maintenance costs and is comparable to \$24.28 and \$35.47 respectively in 1927.

NOVA SCOTIA

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28 Nova Scotia had in all institutions an aggregate of 122,137. This enrolment included 112,898 in ordinary general schools; 282 regular and 318 summer students in Normal College; 328 in Nova Scotia summer Schools; 4,142 in technical, not including students of University standard; 262 in preparatory courses and 151 in short special or correspondence courses in Universities and Colleges, exclusive of secondary technical pupils; 291 in regular courses in affiliated colleges; 1,601 in regular courses in Universities; 925 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 500 reported in private business colleges; 168 in schools for the blind and deaf exclusive of pupils from outside the province and 271 in Indian schools.

General Schools.—Of the enrolment of 112,898 in ordinary day schools (Grades I to XII) 38,374 were in 1,431 rural schools, and 74,524 in village, town and city classrooms. These figures correspond to 34,490 in rural and 73,066 in village, and other urban schools in 1927.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of 82,591 or 73·5 p.c. of the enrolment corresponds to 81,426 or 72·3 p.c. in 1927. The percentages attending 140 days or more in all general schools were 65·2 in 1928 and 64·1 in 1927, the absolute number attending this period having increased from 72,149 in 1927 to 73,638 in 1928. The total days attendance was 16,163,697 in 1928 and 15,783,136 in 1927. The following table contains further particulars about enrolment and attendance.

	1927	1928	Increase 1927-28
Enrolment	112,556	112.898	345
Attending less than 80 days.	19,328	18,863	- 46
Attending 80 to 159 days.	37, 103	34,374	-2.729
Attending 160 to 179 days.	27, 361	24,721	-2.640
Attending 180 days and over.	28,764	34,940	6, 17
At age under 5 years	113	94	- 19
At the age of 5 years	2,676	2,551	- 12
6 "	7,612	7,854	243
" 7 "	10,678	10,505	- 17
46 8 44	10,608	11,534	926
" 9 "	10,653	10,912	259
" 10 "	10, 905	10,738	- 16
" 11 "	10,872	10,758	- 114
" 12 "	10, 805	10,754	- 5
" 13 "	10,860	10,423	- 43°
" 14 "	9.485	9,723	238
" 15 "	7,604	7,550	- 54
(1 10 11	5, 153	5,010	- 14:
ff 4M ff	2,808	2,804	- 146
"	1, 139	1, 154	
" 10 "	407		- 4
" 20 "		362	
20	121 57	110	- 1
1 years and over		62	Į.
Boys	55,890	55,913	23
Girls	56,666	56,985	319
Boys under 7 years	5,110	5,128	18
Girls under 7 years	5,291	5,371	80
Boys 7-14.	43,168	43, 154	- 14
Girls 7-14	41,698	42, 193	498
Boys 15 and over	7,612	7,631	19
Girls 15 and over	9,677	9,421	- 256

The general enrolment increased by only 342, while the pupils attending over 180 days increased by 6,176. The improved regularity in attendance shown by this figure would seem to be the most noteworthy feature of the table. The increases in the enrolment at certain scattered ages are difficult to understand.

The increase of 342 in the total enrolment was entirely due to the ages 6, 8, 9, 14, 18 and over 21 years, all the other ages showing decreases. This is fairly consistent with the data of 1927 which showed increases from 1926 at 5, 7, 8, 10 and 12, and decreases at all other ages.

By Grades the Figures of 1927 and 1928 compare as follows:-

Grade	Boys		Increase	Girls		Increase
Grade	1927	1928	Increase	1927	1928	Increase
I (a)	7,048	6,896	-152	6,368	6,501	133
1 (b)	6,076 6,574	6,059 6,687	- 17 113	5,203 5,933	4,912 6,167	-291 234
<u> </u>	6,665	6,552	-113	6,074	6,113	
IV	6,719 6,196	6,687 6,253	- 32 57	6,118 5,863	6,124 5,974	111
VIVII	5,220 3,869	5,037 3,888	-183 19	5,373 4,348	5,243 4,524	-130 176
VIII	3,031	3,221	190	3,914	3,944	30
IX	2, 146 1, 323	2,263 1,392	117 69	3,409 2,613	3,266 2,776	-143 163
XI.	795	733	- 62	1,158	1,202	44
XII	234	245	11	292	239	- 53

Grade, Age and Sex Distribution.—The above two tables show differences between 1928 and 1927, which are on the whole difficult to explain. The increase in enrolment is mainly due to the age of 8 years and this is probably the only significant increase, viz., 926. The decreases in the enrolment at the later ages are not necessarily a bad feature since we find no corresponding decrease in the later grades. These decreases may be due to less retardation. Increases in Grade I (a) noticeable in former reports were true only of girls in 1928. Such increases should be a sign either of increasing population or a better representation of the population among the enrolment.

Year	Grade 1	Grade 1 (b)	Total Grade I	Total Enrolment	Per cent in Grade I of total Enrolment	Grade II	Per cent of Enrolment in Grade II
1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	9,700 9,939 10,904 12,875 12,891 12,753 12,927 13,416 13,397	21,300 19,223 13,404 12,597 12,308 11,215 11,279	31,239 30,127 26,279 25,488 25,061 24,142 24,695	109, 483 114, 229 114, 458 111, 594 112, 352 112, 391 112, 556	28·5 26·4 22·9 22·8 22·3 21·5 21·9	13,992 13,037 12,818 12,821 12,507	11.6 12.3 12.2 11.7 11.4 11.4

The above table would seem to be quite significant. It shows a reduction in Grade I both absolutely and in proportion to the total enrolment, the latter having increased since 1920 by over 4,000, while Grade I decreased by 7,000. Without the other data of the table it might have been suspected that the reduction was due to a decrease in the number entering school, but Grade I (a), which presumably represents those in the grade for the first year, increased in the meantime by 3,700. Grade I (b), or those repeating the grade, decreased from 21,828 in 1920 to 10,971 in 1928, so that it would seem quite safe to conclude that at least one of the causes of this reduction in the number in Grade I was a decreasing number of repeaters, a matter of great importance. Now if this decrease meant merely the dumping of the overflow of Grade I into Grade II it should be reflected in Grade II by continued increase. Although Grade II increased from 1920 to 1922 there is no evidence that the pupils who formerly repeated in Grade I are now repeating in Grade II since this Grade also has kept decreasing proportionately since 1922. An examination of the other grades shows that the earliest grade which has consistently increased since 1920 is Grade V, even this grade showing a considerable decrease in 1928. Grades III and IV have behaved in the same manner as Grade II. The data by ages and grades show no marked changes in the ages of Grade I (a), Grade I (b) or Grade V since 1920 except a very slight tendency to decrease. The reduction in Grade I, therefore, cannot have resulted in serious retardation in later grades.

Secondary Education.—The enrolment in secondary grades of 12,116 showed a fair increase

over that of 1927. The high school grade boys contributed most to this increase.

Departmental examinations in Grade IX have been discontinued except when applied for by teachers who desire examination of their pupils on a uniform basis. They no longer serve as the academic test for the lowest class of teachers.

While no definite statistics can be given to show certain movements in the fields of common and high school education, during the year there were unmistakeable symptoms of such movements as rural high schools, broadcasting, "helping" teachers in backward schools, legislation for pensioning of teachers, attention to the subject of secondary vocational education, improved inspection, etc.

Teachers in Ordinary Day Schools.—The number of teachers in 1928 was 3,358 of whom 294 were males and 3,064 females. Teachers with service for over one year showed an increase of 100, while new teachers decreased by 60. The office of the Chief Inspector of Schools was created during the year. Attention is also called to the legislation of the year by which provisions were made for retirement allowances for teachers.

Teachers in Training.—The number of students attending Normal College was 282 in the regular courses and 318 in the normal summer courses. The universities had an enrolment of 83 teachers-in-training and Nova Scotia summer school 328. This makes a total of 1,011 who were either taking full or at least some teacher-training courses.

The enrolment in the summer term of the Normal School included 55 who had come back for the second term. There were also 58 selected under instruction from the Agricultural author-

ities for special training in rural schools.

Rural Education.—During the year a director of rural education was appointed. A beginning was made at extension work in rural education. "Helping" or "travelling" teachers were employed in backward communities. The movement for rural consolidated Schools seem to be reviving.

Agricultural and Technical Education—See Section 7. Universities and Colleges—See Section 12.

Private Schools—See Section 13.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28 the number enrolled in all educational institutions in New Brunswick was 87,653 including 81,995 in ordinary day schools; 2,975 in technical schools; 390 in Normal schools and vocational teacher training schools; 268 in Indian schools; 62 in schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 146 reported in private business colleges; 449 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 353 in preparatory courses in universities; 71 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities; and 812 in regular courses in the universities. Besides the above there were about 409 residents of New Brunswick in universities and colleges situated in other provinces. The total 87,653 corresponds to 86,480 in 1927 showing an increase of 1,173.

Enrolment in Ordinary Day Schools.—Of the enrolment of 81,995 in ordinary day schools, 76,414 attended during the first term ended December 31 and 76,703 during the second term ended June 30. The enrolment during the first term consisted of 37,160 boys and 39,254 girls; during the second term 38,131 boys and 38,372 girls. As mentioned last year, increase is shown in the number of boys and decrease in the number of girls in the second term or the winter and spring months. The increase of the second term happened in the graded schools, there being a decrease in the ungraded school enrolment.

Average Daily Attendance.—The 81,995 pupils enrolled for the year attended a grand total of 11,919,424 days while the schools were in operation an average of 194.2 days. From this we deduce that 61,377 attended daily or an average of 74.9 per cent of the enrolment. This is a definite increase over the percentage of 1927. The attendance by twenty-day periods may

be seen in Table 4.

Secondary Education.—The majority of pupils in secondary grades in New Brunswick are taught in grammar schools situated in county towns and free to all pupils of high school grade in the county. Most of the remainder are taught in superior schools free to all pupils in Grade VII and upwards in the parish where the school is situated. The total number of pupils given as in secondary grades by half years was 3,879 for the fall term and 3,724 for the spring term, but these only include the secondary pupils in graded schools. As in other provinces work equivalent to high school work is done in ungraded schools; further the pupils of the normal school are also doing academic work, while a large element of the high school population is taught in Convent schools not reporting to the Department. Further particulars may be seen in Section 5.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the second term was 2,581; a slight increase over the corresponding term of the previous year. The classification, average salaries and experience of these may be seen in Table 99. The Chief Superintendent reports that the supply of teachers now exceeds the demand. During the year ended October, 1928, the sum of \$46,472 was paid in pensions and disability payments to teachers; professors of the State University who hold valid licences to teach in the province are included in this pension scheme. There are now about 100 teachers drawing full pensions or disability allowances.

Rural Schools.—The number of pupils enrolled in rural ungraded schools in New Brunswick was 34,778 during the first term and 35,430 during the second term, the number of one-room schools during these terms being respectively 1,307 and 1,293. As mentioned in last year's report there has been a recent arrangement to provide for the board and conveyance of pupils in unorganized and isolated school districts.

Technical Education.—Day technical classes were conducted in 8, and evening technica classes in 9, municipalities, the number of pupils in these classes being 1,101 in day and 1,874 in evening classes. Teacher-training for vocational work was carried out in one institution with an enrolment of 67 teachers in training. These figures refer only to work qualifying for grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act.

QUEBEC

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the year in which the latest statistics of all educational institutions were summarized (1927) the total enrolment excluding duplicates in all institutions in Quebec was 605,491 pupils and students of whom 527,522 were in Catholic and 77,969 in Protestant institutions. This enrolment included 557,732 in publicly controlled and independent primary schools; 1,884 in normal schools; 9,794 in classical colleges; 753 in non-subsidized classical schools; 7,050 in universities exclusive of classical colleges and schools to be mentioned presently; 471 in independent superior institutions (mainly theological); 153 in Protestant theological colleges; 137 in Polytechnic school; 817 in schools of fine arts; 650 in School for Higher Commercial studies; 2,805 in technical schools; 855 in Agricultural schools; 49 in intermediate Agricultural Schools; 225 in dairy schools; 6,232 in night schools; 45 in rangers' school; 5,491 in schools of arts and trades; 2,333 in dress-making schools; 4,642 in nursery schools; 703 in schools for the deaf and blind; 959 in Monument National school at Montreal and 1,711 in the Institute of Pedagogy. The enrolment of 605,491 represents an increase of 8,127 over the enrolment of the previous year. It was accommodated in 8,125 institutions including the four universities and their affiliated or annexed schools. The number represented by each type of school is to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Primary Schools.—The primary school in Quebec includes what is usually considered as the ordinary day schools in other provinces. They include kindergarten schools, elementary schools and Catholic complementary schools. The last mentioned especially carry pupils on to work that would be known in other provinces as high school work. The academic training of some of the teachers for primary schools is completed in these schools while that of others is completed in the normal schools. The publicly controlled primary schools consist of "Commissioner" or majority schools and "Trustee" or minority schools. There is also a large number of independent primary schools, i.e., independent of the control of commissioners or trustees. The Protestant high schools although ranked as secondary schools are usually included with the primary schools in statistical tables. Details of these schools, viz. the number of institutions, teachers and pupils by sex as well as the average daily attendance are to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Average Daily Attendance.—The per cent of the enrolment in average daily attendance of all institutions except universities and night schools was 80·3; that of primary schools alone being roughly the same. As in former years the province ranks high in this important aspect of the school situation. This fact was also noticeable in the data on school attendance in the census of 1921.

Secondary Schools.—The secondary schools in Quebec are represented by 22 classical colleges and little seminaries; 11 independent classical schools and 56 Protestant high schools. In addition to these are certain secondary institutions for girls. It must be remembered, however, that a large number of pupils doing work of high school grade are enrolled in Catholic complementary schools. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" in Quebec is not the same as between "elementary" and "high school" in other provinces. The real meaning of secondary schools in Quebec is illustrated in the following data of secondary institutions:—

In 1927-28 eight little seminaries with 780 students and 3 classical colleges with 368 students were affiliated to Laval University while 5 little seminaries and 6 classical colleges had a combined enrolment of 1,480 students affiliated to the University of Montreal. One secondary institution for girls with 53 students in arts was affiliated to Laval and one with 68 students was affiliated to Montreal. One institute of modern secondary education with 25 students was affiliated to Laval and one with 180 students was affiliated to Montreal. In 14 convents and 2 household science schools affiliated to Laval there were 3,223 students in Arts and in 19 convents and 4 household science schools affiliated to Montreal there were 1,451 and 350 students respectively. All the above students were affiliated for Arts only and do not represent the full enrolment of the institutions mentioned. A secondary institution in Quebec may carry a pupil all the way from the earliest grades to the end of a full course in Arts.

Teachers.—The number of teachers, religious and lay in all institutions in 1926-27 was 23,399 including 6,265 male and 17,134 females.

Normal Schools.—In 1926-27 there were 19 normal schools including 18 Catholic and 1 Protestant, with an enrolment of 1,884 teachers-in-training. The number of diplomas awarded by these normal schools was 817 in 1927 as compared with 833 in 1926.

Special Schools.—The statistics mentioned below for these schools are for 1927-28 and supplementary to the summary for 1926-27 already given. These schools include one polytechnic school with 150 enrolled and from which 16 engineers graduated; two schools of fine arts with 793 students; one school of high Commercial Studies with 946 enrolled; seven technical schools with 3,453 students; three agricultural schools with 727 students; sixty-five night schools of which 64 were kept at Government expense and 1 independent in Montreal, the enrolment in the 65 being 6,426; an intermediate school of Agriculture with 46 pupils; seventeen schools of Arts and Manufactures; thirty dress-cutting and dress-making schools; thirty nursery schools with 4,642 pupils (in 1926-27); two schools for the blind and three schools for the deaf with 740 pupils; the Monument National School attended by 739 students and the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe with an attendance of 228; one institute of Pedagogy, comprising the teacher training college with 1,063 students, and a college of secondary education for girls with 557 students of whom 21 received bachelor degrees.

The schools handling technical education in Quebec included several of the institutions mentioned above. The institutions subsidized under the Dominion Technical Education Act include industrial, commercial, fine arts, household science and forestry schools, one or more of which is situated in different parts of the province; 11,491 students were enrolled in these institutions, this number being already included among the figures given for special schools. It should be remembered that the figures of special schools included also students of university standard and that these as well as certain other students are not included with the 11,491 just mentioned. Accounts of the progress made in bringing about the co-operation between these technical schools and various industries as well as other important details are to be found in the reports of the Dominion Director of Technical Education.

Superior Education.—The two Catholic universities enrolled 14,048 students and the two Protestant universities 3,504 students. In addition, eleven non-subsidized independent institutions prepared 465 candidates for the Catholic Priesthood while 237 were enrolled in the three Protestant Theological colleges. These figures also are for 1927-28. Further details of these superior institutions will be found in the section on Higher Education but the data in this section include the affiliated schools most of which were mentioned under "Special Schools" and also the Catholic secondary schools, the Protestant normal college and several institutions which have not been mentioned elsewhere. As will be seen, this section is for the purpose of giving a survey of higher education from a general point of view and differences in the data from the data in a summary for the province arise from differences in grouping and from differences in the dates of making returns.

Expenditure.—The contributions of the province for the year 1926-27 amounted to \$29,807,-607 including \$3,983,753 by the Government and \$25,823,854 by municipalities and independent chools. The total contributions correspond to \$3,131,706 in the first year of the century.

ONTARIO

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year last reported (calendar year 1927 for public and separate schools; school year 1927-28 for other schools), the total number attending educational institutions in Ontario was 814,006. These included 700,476 in ordinary day schools under public control including public, separate, continuation, high schools and collegiate institutions; 70,667 in day and evening technical schools and in night elementary and high schools; 2,601 in schools for teacher-training including normal schools, model schools and vocational teacher-training schools, but not including extra mural students nor the students of tye College of Education who are elsewhere included with the figures of universities and colleges; 3,833 in Indian schools, 443 in schools for the blind and deaf; 8,295 reported in private business colleges; 6,238 reported in private elementary and high schools; 2,874 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,135 in regular courses in colleges and 11,396 in regular courses in universities. Those mentioned as "regular students" include only such as are of university standard.

Elementary and Secondary Day Schools (Public, Separate and Secondary Day Schools).—These included 6,426 public with 533,520 pupils; 724 separate with 101,072 pupils; 197 high schools (including 57 collegiate institutes) with 55,805 pupils; 217 continuation schools with 10,079 pupils and 42 day vocational schools with 20,149 full time pupils; 2,909 part-time and 1,455 special day pupils. The public schools included 5,676 rural, 334 city, 260 town and 156 village schools; the separate 440 rural, 157 city, 106 town and 21 village schools. Elementary and secondary work are also done in 19 night elementary schools with 3,171 pupils and 16 night high schools with 3,887 pupils.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in elementary day schools in 1926-27 was 456,678; in continuation schools, 8,296; in high schools and collegiate institutes 47,797 and in full time vocational schools, 8,296 pupils, the total average daily attendance being 528,485. This represents an increase of 16,010 over the previous year. The distribution of this increase

may be seen as follow:-

	Average	Attendance,	1926-27	Increase over previous year				
	Public	Separate	Total	Public	Separate	Total		
Rural City Town Village Total Elementary Continuation High Schools Vocational (full time) Grand total	56,771 17,760 382,158	37,493 19,720 1,520 74,520	15,414	2,841 1,108 233 8,676		4,831 4,592 2,709 310 12,442 237 1,430 1,901		

It will be noticed that the increase of 16,010 was fairly general, inclining, however, towards the rural in contradiction to last year when it was overwhelmingly urban. It will also be noticed

that the largest proportional increase occurred in day vocational schools.

Age—Grade—Sex Distribution.—Data on this subject are to be found in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. A comparison of rural and urban schools should take into consideration the statististics of secondary schools which are to be found in section 4; also that the statistics of public and separate schools are for the calendar year while those for secondary schools are for the school year ended June 30. With these points in mind the tables referred to should be

studied carefully as they give an enormous amount of condensed information.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education in Ontario as in other provinces is carried out in different types of secondary schools and also in continuation classes of schools which are usually known as elementary. In Ontario the secondary schools consist of 197 high schools including 57 collegiate institutes which in 1927-28 had 55,805 pupils in high school grade; 217 continuation schools which enrolled 10,079 pupils of high school grade and 42 day vocational schools which had 20,149 full-time pupils of post high school entrance grade. In addition to these some thousands of pupils in public and separate schools were doing work beyond high school entrance, or work covering Grades IX and X. Some of these were in organized "Fifth Classes." The day vocational schools had also 2,909 part-time and 1,455 special pupils. There were also 3,887 pupils in night high schools. The 39,096 in evening vocational schools were not necessarily of high school grade. Without including special and part-time pupils of vocational schools we find that the high school grade pupils numbered 96,386 or about one-seventh of the total enrolment.

Perhaps the most important feature distinguishing the continuation school from the other high schools is the fact that it is spread out into a large number of small urban centres and is thus accessible to rural pupils who have qualified for high school work. Thus out of the 10,079 pupils in continuation schools, 5,082 or about 50 p.c., were children of agriculturists. However in all secondary schools 17,450 out of 85,508 or about 20 p.c. were children of agriculturists. The other secondary and day vocational schools, therefore, took care of 12,368 or over 70 p.c. of the high school children of agriculturists. Of the 9,827 pupils in high school grades in public and separate schools, 5,970 were in rural schools. About 1,732 of these were also included with the high school pupils, but roughly 21,688 pupils in high school grades were either rural children or children whose parents were engaged in agriculture. This is over 22 p.c. of the total in high school grades in day schools. Another interesting feature is the proportion of boys and grils in high school grades. In 1927-28 the comparative numbers were 43,557 boys and 49,831 girls. We notice that boys to girls are in the proportions of 100 to 115. If however, we take the relative numbers of the sexes according to the class of school they attend we have the following figures:—

_	Absolute	numbers	Girls
	Boys	Girls	per 100 boys
Continuation classes in public and separate schools. Continuation schools. High schools. Collegiates Day vocational full time.		4,389 5,867 12,494 16,523 10,558	148 139 122 100 110
All schools	43,557	49,831	115

Now on an average the "Continuation schools" and the continuation classes of the public and separate schools represent the smallest urban centres and the rural schools; the collegiate institutes and day vocational schools, the largest. We see, therefore, that the proportion of boys to girls in high school grades has a tendency to increase with the size of the urban centre. It would seem, therefore, either that the variety of work offered in the larger institutions attracts boys or that certain influences of small centres, such as the need to go to work, tend to keep boys from high school work. However, the age at which boys completed elementary work as compared with girls should be taken into consideration. The median age of boys in Grade VIII was about the same as the girls in urban schools and in rural schools the median age of girls was the same as in urban schools, but the median age of rural school boys was somewhat higher than that of girls and of boys in urban schools. This fact may have some influence on the different proportions mentioned. A new table in Section 5 of this report shows the numbers entering secondary schools as compared with the numbers leaving elementary schools as far back as these data are recorded. It shows a surprisingly small leakage between the elementary and secondary schools; also unexpectedly large proportions between those entering school for the first time and those entering secondary schools.

Teacher-Training.—Teacher-training has been carried on in English and French training schools (lower class teachers); normal schools (second and first class teachers); one college for vocational teacher-training and the College of Education (high school teachers, doctors of pedagogy and others).

The director of professional training reports a decrease of 330 from that of the previous

session in attendance at the various professional training schools.

The total registration of the College of Education was 552 exclusive of 35 in the newly created Library School; of the seven normal schools, 1,186 of whom 530 were in first class courses. Special courses for the elementary certificates in art and physical culture were provided for the first class candidates at the normal schools, the enrolment in Art being 117 and in Physical Culture 222. There were also 317 in kindergarten primary summer courses in four normal schools. In addition to all these courses were special professional spring and summer courses at various centres.

Technical Education.—The total number of day schools was 42, including four agricultural schools. The number of teachers increased from 607 in 1927 to 831 in 1928. Evening schools were carried on in 61 places, with an enrolment of 39,096.

Auxiliary Classes.—The inspector of auxiliary classes reports that 207 classes were in operation during the year as follows: 110 training classes in 29 centres; 6 sight saving classes in three centres; 9 orthopædic classes in two centres; 6 hospital classes in two centres; 7 open air and forest schools in Toronto; 3 prevention classes in three centres; 5 lip-reading; 5 institutional; 16 promotional; 29 special industrial. Auxiliary class surveys have been conducted in sixteen places.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$48,510,215 of which \$25,972,736 was in teachers' salaries in public, separate, continuation, high and vocational schools. The corresponding figures for 1927 were: total expenditure \$46,495,240 and teachers' salaries, \$25,164,771.

MANITOBA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28, the enrolment in the educational institutions of Manitoba was 162,825 distributed as follows: 150,883 in ordinary day schools; 4,191 in technical schools; 628 in schools for teacher-training; (including 14 in vocational teacher-training) 2,294 in Indian schools; 113 in schools for the deaf and blind; 1,592 reported in private business colleges; 166 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,144 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 542 in regular courses in colleges and 2,864 in regular courses in the State University.

The accommodation for this enrolment was 2,004 elementary and secondary schools building with 4,070 departments and 4,189 teachers; day vocational schools in 4 municipalities and evening in 1 municipality with 215 day, 51 evening and 2 correspondence teachers; 1 school for the deaf in Winnipeg, the blind pupils being sent to Brantford, Ontario, by interprovincial arrangement; 1 industrial school for delinquents at Portage la Prairie; 4 normal schools; 1 provincial university; 5 colleges besides private schools and Indian schools. For more detail see Table 2.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.—Enrolment.—The enrolment of 150,883 showed an increase of 2,120 over that of the previous year. The accommodation as measured by the number of departments increased by 83.

Average Daily Attendance.—The number of pupils in average daily attendance was 114,270. The per cent of enrolment in average attendance was 75.7. These figures correspond to 106,793 and 71.8 in 1927. The marked increase was entirely due to the number attending over 175 days which was 71,934 in 1928 as compared with 60,600 in 1927. The year seems to have shown striking advances in the matter of regularity of attendance.

Secondary Schools.—The number in secondary grades was 14,163 or 9 · 4 p.c. of the enrolment. As in former reports an analysis of the high school enrolment since 1918 is given below.

Year	Actual enrolment Grades	Per cent enrolment Grades	Per cent high s enrolm	chool
	IX-XII	IX-XII	Grades X-XII	Grade XI-XII
1918	6,579	5.98	53	22
	6,803	5.92	49	19
	7,996	6.48	52	22
	8,615	6.68	49	20
1922	10,719	7·84	53	21
1923	12,803	8·99	54	23
1924	12,876	8·91	57	25
1925	13,367	9·17	56	26
1926	13,551	9·14	56	27
1927	13,420	9·02	55	25
1928	14,163	9·39	55	24

The upward trend in the proportion of the high school enrolment formed by the upper grades from 1921 to 1926 was broken in 1927 and still more in 1928. Evidently the increase in high school enrolment during the year was due to those entering high school for the first time. Grades XI and XII showed absolute decreases.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the year was 4,189—797 males and 5,392 females, a decrease on the part of the males. The proportion of third as compared with first and second class teachers has fallen from 30 p.c. in 1918 to 10 p.c. in 1928, while the standard of the third class has been raised in the meantime; the proportion of first class has increased from 13 p.c. in 1918 to over 25 p.c. in 1928. The number of teachers' residences is now 361, an increase of 8 over the previous year.

Teachers-in-Training.—The number of teachers-in-training was 617 of whom 467 were university graduates. In the Manitoba Teachers' Summer School under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and the University the enrolment was 751.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,206,008. Of this \$1,191,924 was contributed by the government and \$5,063,926 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for the last year were total expenditure less promissory notes, \$9,181,-640; government contribution, \$1,110,575; teachers' salaries, \$4,984,411.

SASKATCHEWAN

Summary of Attendance in all Schools.—During the school year 1927-28 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Saskatchewan was 234,546 distributed as follows: 223,049 in ordinary schools under public control; 2,098 in technical day and evening schools; 1,458 in teachertraining schools; 1,928 in Indian schools; 76 in schools for the blind and deaf situated in Brantford, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba; 1,446 reported in private business colleges; 1,958 in private elementary and secondary schools; 164 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,797 in short, special and correspondence courses, plus a large number in extension courses of the university; 140 in regular courses in colleges and 1,376 in regular courses in the university.

Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The enrolment of 223,049 in these schools consisted of 128,247 in rural schools, 27,196 in city, 21,840 in town and 38,685 in village public and separate schools and 7,081 in collegiate institutes and high schools. For greater detail see Table 2.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in 1928 was 157,207 or about 71 p.c. of the enrolment. A comparison of the attendance by 20 day periods in 1921 with that of 1928 is given as follows:—

N b addard No	Absolute	numbers	Per 1,000 enrolled			
Number attending	1921	1928	1921	1928		
ess than 20 days	8,822	8,311	49	3		
0- 39 days	11,343 12,761	11,728 15,831	64	5		
10- 59 "	14,906	9,693	84	4		
0-99 "	14,393	9,725	81	4		
00-119 " 	18,046 17,656	11,118 13,483	101	6		
0-159 "	19,411	20,494	109	9		
0-179 " 10-199 "	26,141 29,694	37,873 68,179	147 167	17 30		
0 days and over	4,735	15,319	27	6		
Total thus classified	177,908	221,754	1,000	1,00		

As in other provinces the general drift of the improvement in the past seems to be a certain amount of constancy in the case of those attending for very short periods; a heavy decrease in the proportion attending between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in the proportion attending more than 160 days. During the past year, however, a decrease is noticeable even in the very short period pupils; thus between 1921 and 1928 there was a decrease of 24 per thousand in those attending less than 60 days, a decrease of about 183 per thousand of the total enrolment between 60 and 160 days and an increase of 207 per thousand in those attending more than this period.

A comparison will now be made of the distribution by grade at a certain age—say 13—bet-

tween the pupils of 1928 and those of an earlier year—say 1921.

_	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 in each grade			
	1921	1928	Difference	
I	190 260 630 1,360 1,810 2,140 1,470 1,680 380 45	73 103 364 872 1,519 2,203 1,856 2,216 650 131	-11 -15 -29 -48 -29 6 38 53 27 8	
	10,000	10,000		

The indications of improvement are unmistakable. Nearly half the pupils at the age of 13 are in Grade VII or higher as compared with about 36 p.c. in 1921. Nearly 8 p.c. are in high school grades as compared with less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in 1921. Nearly 13 p.c. who in 1921 were in the lower elementary grades were in 1928 in Grade VII or above.

Secondary Education.—The number in secondary grades has now reached 20,852. Including the technical day schools, private schools and Indian schools it has approached 23,000. This is over 11 per cent of the total enrolment; in 1921 it was about 6 per cent. This remarkably increased high school enrolment is accommodated in high schools and collegiate institutes and in 498 continuation rooms in towns, cities, villages and rural graded schools. The technical schools and the private schools are in addition to these.

Technical Education.—Day technical education was carried on in 3, and evening in 2 municipalities with 43 day and 42 evening teachers and 954 day and 1,144 evening pupils. Agricultural education is carried on extensively. The large numbers in extension courses of the university may be seen in the sections on higher education.

Rural Schools.—Details of the attendance in rural as compared with other schools may be seen in Table 2. In order to provide educational facilities for families living in frontier settlements the Department opened "The Outpost Correspondence School" early in February 1925. The various courses cover the work of the eight elementary school grades.

School Support.—The total expenditure, including capital expenditure, but exclusive of promissory notes, for the year was \$14,945,675. Of this \$2,340,536 was contributed by the Government and \$12,603,139 was raised by local taxation and debentures. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$7,693,232.

ALBERTA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Alberta was 170,638 as compared with 165,531 in the previous year. These were distributed as follows: 155,741 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 5,020 in day and evening technical schools; 765 in teacher-training; 1,432 in Indian schools; 51 in schools for the deaf and blind situated in other provinces; 2,470 in private business colleges; 3,345 in private elementary and secondary schools; 211 in preparatory courses in colleges; 264 in short, special and correspondence courses in university and colleges; 71 in regular courses in colleges and 1,268 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The 155,741 in these schools were accommodated in 3,497 districts, 3,202 being in operation. These included 2,824 one-room schools. The number of departments in operation was 5,148, an increase of 171 departments over the previous year and from 628 departments in 1903.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in these schools was 119,084 or 76.5 p.c. of the enrolment. The comparative figures for pupils attending by 20 day periods in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1922 were as follows:—(The figures in this case include private schools).

	Number per 1,000 of the enrolment attending	1922	1926	1927	1928
Less than 20 20- 39 days 40- 59 60- 79 80- 99 100-119 120-139 140-159 160-179 180-199 200 days aud	days	39 69 72 57 63 71 75 104 170 259 21	31 52 61 43 43 56 65 100 199 338	28 54 54 40 41 52 67 104 190 351	31 47 54 38 40 52 66 113 274 275
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

It is interesting to see that, while the percentage of attendance was about the same in 1928 as in 1927, the above table shows better results for 1927. These results are particularly noticeable from the 140–159 days period oi. Some cause or causes interfered with the attendance of such pupils in 1928 as would otherwise have attended a full period as represented by the 180–199 days period. We notice that from year to year the attendance data, as represented in the above table, have a certain dependence upon the number of days the classrooms were open—full data on which by 20-day groups are given yearly by the Statistician of the Department of Education of the province. This dependence is not very large, but roughly about one-quarter of the yearly improvement in attendance seems to be due to the elimination of classrooms open only a part of the year. A larger number of classrooms, however, was open full time in 1928 than in 1927. Mention is made of the prevalence of epidemics in the fall of 1927 and the data shown above are interesting as showing the manner in which sickness is reflected in attendance data. The general improvement, otherwise, in attendance is reflected in the smaller numbers attending short periods with the result that the percentage of attendance was as good in 1928 as in 1927.

The distribution by grade of pupils leaving school at the age of 15 years since 1919 was as follows:—

Year	Grades													
I ear	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII							
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 20 \\ 0 \cdot 91 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 1 \cdot 14 \\ 1 \cdot 08 \\ 0 \cdot 54 \\ 0 \cdot 39 \\ 0 \cdot 15 \\ 0 \cdot 16 \\ 0 \cdot 10 \\ \end{array}$	2·30 1·21 1·05 1·61 1·01 0·90 0·81 0·35 0·19 0·20	2·20 2·06 3·92 3·59 3·99 2·46 2·13 1·16 0·45 0·65	4·80 4·23 6·09 7·02 5·62 3·36 3·65 2·16 1·85 2·60	7.70 7.04 9.91 11.28 8.68 5.47 6.33 6.65 4.97 6.18	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 90 \\ 13 \cdot 20 \\ 16 \cdot 84 \\ 16 \cdot 52 \\ 13 \cdot 08 \\ 9 \cdot 06 \\ 8 \cdot 57 \\ 10 \cdot 21 \\ 11 \cdot 50 \\ 9 \cdot 79 \end{array}$	29·10 17·10 19·16 19·29 18·97 20·94 20·45 17·24 18·71 20·36							

Year			Gra	des		
1 655.	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	26 · 60 29 · 98 33 · 55 29 · 79 28 · 50 32 · 87 34 · 94 34 · 69 33 · 22 31 · 60		$ \begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 92 \\ 1 \cdot 47 \\ 2 \cdot 34 \\ 4 \cdot 59 \\ 7 \cdot 36 \\ 7 \cdot 19 \\ 10 \cdot 53 \\ 8 \cdot 08 \end{array} $	2·00 3·41 0·24 0·81 2·18 2·47 2·84 1·46 3·46 2·30	0·40 2·80 0·00 0·02 0·40 0·07 0·10 0·26 0·16	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

We notice that 1928 showed the largest at Grade IX of any year. We also notice an approach to elimination of those leaving in Grade I.

Secondary Education.—The number in high school grades including private schools was 18,218. The number in the previous year was 16,489, so that 1928 showed an increase of nearly 11 p.c. The province has now $11\cdot44$ p.c. of its total enrolment in high school grade, the boys showing $9\cdot64$ p.c. and the girls $13\cdot24$.

Grade -	Number p of 13 ye	er 10,000 at ars in each	the age grade	
Grade	1922	1928	Difference	
I. II. III. III. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV. IV.	$ \begin{array}{c} 160 \\ 215 \\ 580 \\ 1,042 \\ 1,660 \\ 2,480 \\ 2,275 \\ 1,350 \\ 250 \\ 35 \\ 2 \end{array} $	511 103 287 683 1,339 2,305 2,722 1,909 545 49	-100 -1112 -290 -350 -321 -122 444 550 290	
XII. Total.	10,000	10,000		

A striking difference is noticeable between the figures of 1928 and 1922. The difference is striking even between 1928 and 1927. The proportion in the lower grades have been decreasing very rapidly. In 1922 Grade II contained almost as large a proportion of the age of 13 as Grade IX; in 1928 Grade IX had more than five times the proportion in Grade II. The general level of the age has gone up one grade, but this does not adequately express the extent of the improvement that has been made, still less the nature of this improvement. Grades I-IV contained 20-37 p.c. of the age in 1922 and only 11-24 in 1928; Grades IX-XI contained 2.88 in 1922 and 5.96 in 1928; Grades I-IV decreased between 1922 and 1928 by over 13 p.c. of the pupils at the age of 13, while Grades VII to XI increased by this percentage; i.e. 13 p.c. were transferred from the first six grades to the upper five grades.

PER CENT OF TOTAL ENROLMENT

						Y	ear								Grade I	Grades IX to XII	Grades VII to X
0 (11-															32.24	3.92	14
2 (calenda	r year).							 	 	 	 	 ٠.	 	 	33.08		14
4 "	44							 	 	 		 ٠.	 	 	29.86		15
4	66							 	 	 	 	 	 	 			
)	66							 	 	 	 	 	 • •	 	25.54		17
)	66							 	 	 	 	 	 	 	25 · 14		18
(44							 	 	 	 	 	 	 	24.87	5.62	18
3 "								 	 	 	 	 	 	 	25 · 41	6.22	19
9 "	46							 	 	 	 	 	 	 	26.05		20
0 "	66							 	 	 	 	 . ,	 	 	24 - 93		21
1 (Half ye	ar Janu	ary t	o June	e)				 	 	 	 	 	 	 	25 · 24	6.04	18
2 (School	vear Jul	v 1.	to Ju	ie 30))			 	 	 	 	 	 	 	22 · 81	7.53	21
3	6	. ,	66					 	 	 	 	 	 	 	20.87	8 - 29	22
4	16		66												19.51	9.13	23
	6		66							 		 	 	 	18 - 23		24
	16		44					 	 	 	 	 	 	 	17.68		24
	4		66					 	 	 	 	 	 	 	17.74		25
	4		66					 	 	 	 	 	 	 	17.57		26

Observe the remarkable steadiness with which Grade I has decreased at an average of about ·90 a year and Grades VII-XII have increased at an average of about ·74 a year in relation to total enrolment. Nor is there much evidence of a slackening in the process during the last year.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in elementary and high schools was 5,815—1,518 males and 4,297 females. By class of Certificate the distribution was 1,974 first; 3,690 second; 192 third; 9 provisional; 9 pending and 41 special. The numbers with third class, permit and pending (i.e. certificates from other provinces to be made permanent after trial) are decreasing fast. In 1921 for example there were 1,508 of these, or nearly 30 p.c. of the total; in 1928 there were only 210 or less than 4 p.c. of the total.

Teachers-inTraining-See Table 109.

Technical Education.—Day vocational schools were conducted in 3 municipalities with 86 teachers and 2,120 pupils; evening in 11 municipalities with 101 teachers and 2,610 pupils. There were also 290 pupils in correspondence courses.

School Support.—The total disbursements during the year were \$11,707,988 of which \$9,466,675 was the actual cost of operation. This was \$59.50 per pupil enrolled and \$79.49 per pupil in average attendance. See Section II.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1927-28 the enrolment in the educational institutions of British Columbia was 124,944 distributed as follows: 108,179 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 9,263 in day and evening technical schools; 427 in schools for teacher-training in addition to the students in university classes for graduates, the Victoria Summer school and the University Summer school, numbering respectively 62,362 and 487 (most of these are entered under universities); also in addition to 52 in technical teacher-training schools; 2,857 in Indian schools; 83 in schools for the blind and deaf; 648 reported in private business colleges; 698 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 66 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 202 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges over and above the 487 already mentioned; 293 in regular courses in colleges and 2,228 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and High Schools.—The 108,179 in these schools were distributed as follows: 9,046 in high schools in cities; 3,973 in high schools in rural municipalities; 497 in high schools in rural districts; 40,617 in elementary schools in cities; 31,564 in elementary schools in rural municipalities; and 19,639 in elementary schools in rural districts. Increases since last year were noticeable in all of the above types of schools except city elementary schools which showed a decrease of 1,131 pupils.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance was 91,760 or 84.8 p.c. of the enrolment, an increase over the record mark of 84.5 in 1925.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in these schools was 3,451 grade teachers and 217 special instructors or a total of 3,668 distributed as follows: 317 in city high schools; 139 in rural municipality high schools; 25 in high schools in rural districts; 1,191 in city elementary; 955 in rural elementary; and 942 in rural elementary; 31 in superior schools and 68 in Junior high schools. By sex there were 995 males and 2,673 females. By class of certificate there were 612 academic, 1,110 first class, 1,589 second class, 113 third class, 27 temporary and 217 special. An increase of 32 academic, 116 first class and a decrease of 21 second class and of 20 third class, and an increase of 8 temporary continued the trend mentioned in former reports. Analysis of the changes in teachers' classification within the last decade shows that a steady and rapid elimination of third class and lower certificates has been taking place. In 1915 they formed 21-8 p.c. of the total, in 1928 they formed less than 4 p.c. During the last three years the academic and first class certificates have shown indications of displacing the second class; thus in 1927 they formed 47 p.c. of the teaching staff over and above special teachers while in 1928 they form almost 50 per cent of this staff.

Teachers-in-Training.—For statistics of teachers-in-training in the normal schools see Section 10 of this report. The ninth session of the summer school of the University of British Columbia had an enrolment of 487 composed chiefly of teachers; in Victoria Summer school 362 teachers were enrolled.

Agricultural and Technical Schools.—The enrolment in the course in agriculture in high schools and Superior schools in the province was 515. Day technical education was carried out in 15 municipalities with 181 teachers and 3,591 pupils; evening in 49 municipalities with 252 teachers and 5,444 pupils. Correspondence courses were taken by 228 pupils under a staff of 3 teachers. Vocational teacher-training was offered in 2 schools to 52 students.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,261,095, including \$545,917 grant to the university. The amount contributed by the Government was \$3,532,519 including said grant to university, also industrial, normal schools, etc.

CHAPTER III.—MISCELLANEOUS NON-PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

Division of Child Welfare Dominion Department of Health.—A Department of Health was created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. A deputy minister and an assistant deputy minister were appointed in September of the same year and medical services formerly under the direction of other departments were transferred to the New Department of Health, each service becoming a division of the new ministry under a chief. Certain new divisions were also created, the first of which was the Division of Child Welfare organized in 1920. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the whole Act which strictly recognizes the autonomy of the provinces in matters pertaining to public health, the plan of work and general policy of the division of Child Welfare is co-operation with all provincial authorities carrying on child welfare work and with all voluntary organizations carrying on or interested in this work. A direct channel for such co-operation and inter-communication is offered by the Dominion Council of Health also created by the aforementioned Act. The aim of such co-operation is to assist workers to obtain the best results and to secure general unity of purpose and harmony of method so far as these can be applied. Of special bearing on education is the plan to co-operate with ministers and departments of education in reference to the promotion of school hygiene, medical and dental inspection of schools, provision of school nurses, the care of training of children needing special care and the instruction of teachers in normal schools on principles and methods of child welfare. Among other subjects receiving the attention of this Division are the following: pre-natal care, maternal care, the pre-school child, children's courts, diseases of childhood, education and illiteracy, immigrant child welfare, morals and manners, nutrition and feeding, recreation and women and children in industry. The first publication was The Canadian Mother's Book, issued in 1920. The Division has also issued four series of "Little Blue

Technical Education, Branch of the Department of Labour.—This Branch administers the Technical Education Act under the terms of which the sum of \$10,000,000 was made available for the payment of grants to the provincial governments for the purpose of promoting technical education in Canada during a ten-year period. The amount set aside each year varies from \$700,000 in 1919 to \$1,100,000 in 1924 and remains fixed at this amount until the expiration of the Act in 1929. The yearly appropriations are allotted to the provinces by setting aside \$10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Grants amounting to one-half of the approved expenditures by the provincial governments are paid quarterly; thus the Dominion Government shares equally with each provincial government expenditures on secondary vocational education. Unearned amounts, to the extent of one-quarter of the annual appropriation to each province, are carried forward for use during any one or more of the succeeding years.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta are now earning more than their annual appropriations under the Act. The money allotted to Ontario has not been sufficient to meet provincial government expenditures since 1921, but the amounts available for all other provinces due to accumulated reserves, have been more than sufficient to meet the provincial expenditures on a fifty-fifty basis. The Act provides that not more than 25 per cent of the annual appropriation to any province may be carried forward without the consent of the Minister of Labour, and last year the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island lost a total of \$115,120 because their expenditures were not sufficient to earn

75 per cent of the annual appropriations.

The work assisted includes pre-vocational or junior high school courses, technical, industrial, commercial, home-making and applied art courses in secondary schools, part-time and continuation classes for apprentices and employed adolescents, short-term courses for adult workers evening classes for adults and correspondence instruction for workers in isolated districts. The total enrolment in day vocational classes has increased from 8,512 in 1919-20 to 40,961 for the school year ended June 30, 1928. In evening classes, which were established before the Act came into operation, the enrolment has increased during the past eight years from 51,827 to 66,367. The total enrolment in all vocational classes receiving grants under the Technical Education Act was 109,008 for the past year, an increase of 12,326 over the previous year. (Director—A. W. Crawford, Department of Labour, Ottawa.)

Indian Education.—During the year ended March 31, 1928, there were in operation a total of 340 Indian schools, of which 251 were day schools, 77 residential and 12 combined public and Indian. The total enrolment for the year was 15,018 pupils, of whom 7,327 were boys and 7,691 were girls, being an increase of 308 over 1927. The enrolment was distributed as follows: Day Schools, 8,036; Residential Schools, 6,795 and Combined, 187. The average attendance was 10,866, or an increase of 325 in comparison with preceding year. In addition, there were about 140 Indian children receiving secondary education in high schools and private institutions throughout the Dominion. The 77 Indian residential schools in operation were conducted under the following auspices: Roman Catholic, 42; Church of England, 20; United Church, 13; and Presbyterian, 2. The expenditure for Indian Education from Parliamentary Appropriation for the

fiscal year ended March 31, 1928, was \$2,033,375. In addition to this, various bands of Indians contributed \$62,215 towards the payment of teachers' salaries, etc. (Superintendent, Russell T. Ferrier, M.A., Department of Indian Affairs.)

The Boy Scout Movement in Canada.—The Boy Scout Movement originated in England in the fall of 1907, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1910. It found a foothold in Canada almost as soon as Sir Robert Baden-Powell had finished his book "Scouting for Boys" in 1907. It was incorporated in Canada by an Act of Parliament in 1914, and at the end of that year there were fourteen thousand scouts in Canada. Since then the numbers have increased rapidly and to-day there are in Canada over forty-seven thousand Boy Scouts, Wolf Clubs and Rover Scouts.

The movement is organized in each Province under a Provincial Council with national headquarters at Ottawa. The Chief Scout for Canada is His Excellency the Governor-General. The chief executive officer in the movement is the Chief Commissioner for Canada, Dr. James W.

Robertson.

The essential features of the Scout system are the emphasis placed on the word honour, the responsibility of Scouts through their own Court of Honour, and the patrol system. The key activity is woodcraft and in all its aspects Scouting is supposed to be a game. The movement is inter-national and embraces all creeds and classes. (For statistics see Table 95. Chief Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Robertson, Ottawa.)

Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.—At the close of the National Conference on Child Welfare in 1920, two or three provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children and one Juvenile Court Judge gathered together and discussed the possibility of forming a separate association from that of the general council on Child Welfare in order to direct more specialized attention to the questions of neglected, dependent and delinquent children. As a result of this discussion a group composed of Juvenile Court Judges, provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children, children's aid officials, and officials in charge of industrial schools, shelters, etc., met at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on October 5th, 6th and 7th, 1921 this being the first meeting of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. The second annual meeting was held in Toronto in September, 1922; the third in Winnipeg, in September, 1923, the fourth in Toronto in June, 1924; the fifth in Ottawa, September, 1925; the sixth—a short business meeting only—in Ottawa, September, 1926, and the seventh in Vancouver in May, 1927. At present there are 45 members on the paid up roll. There was no annual meeting in 1928, and there will be no annual meeting in 1929. In all probability there will be an annual meeting in 1930, at the place and time chosen by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare.

The objects of the Association as declared in its constitution are:—

First—The discussion of questions involved in the administration of laws relating to the protection and care of children.

Second—The securing of uniformity in these laws and in the methods of their administration and enforcement so far as advisable.

Third—Co-operation between departments charged with the administration and enforcement of these laws, and with other agencies operating in the field of child welfare. (Secretary—Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Regina, Saskatchewan.)

Canadian Council on Child Welfare.—The Council originated in a large consultative conference called at Ottawa by the Federal Government in October, 1920, as a result of recommendations from practically every National Child Welfare Agency in the Dominion. At this, and a subsequent meeting in May, 1921, the constitution and aims of the Council were agreed upon. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in the constitution is to promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and other agencies, the general aims of the council: by annual deliberative meetings; by activities of subsections of memberships on Child Hygiene, Child in Employment, Recreation and Education, the Child in Need of Special Care, Delinquency and the Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child; by affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and the Council's Constituent bodies; and by such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.

The Council at present is composed of 37 national and 29 provincial and 66 municipal associations interested in child welfare effort, also of individual members. The executive consists of representatives of each of these constituent bodies. The governing council also includes the chairmen of the six subsections under which the work of the Council is carried on. Each of these sections advises on the particular problems within its field, provides the sectional program of the annual conference and assumes responsibility for publications on its phases of the general

problem.

The Council is supported by membership fees, donations from private funds and by a grant from the Federal Government. Activities so far have included the Annual Conference; educational lectures by its officers; publication of articles in the popular press; publications on various phases of the Child Welfare problem; demonstrations and surveys in Child Welfare; and the issuance of posters, charts, etc. The Council maintains a prenatal and postnatal letter service

and provides various types of record forms for the use of clinics, children's agencies institutions, The Council has recently expanded its staff by the appointment of assistant secretaries specializing in survey, child hygiene and bilingual work. Special work during the year has included responsibility for a royal commission of enquiry into Child Welfare work in Manitoba and an extensive survey of the Province of New Brunswick. A study is now under way on the problem of youthful offenders in the penitentiaries of Canada. A demonstration school for the care and training of little girls in need of special care at Ottawa under Council auspices. A large general correspondence on Child Welfare propaganda is maintained and advisory research, statistical and legislative work in response to special request is also undertaken. (Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Plaza Building, Ottawa.)

Canadian Girl Guides.—The Girl Guide movement was founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, to afford an attractive scheme of work and play whereby girls should receive a special training in character and efficiency. The training tends in four main directions:

(a) character and intelligence, (b) skill and technical knowledge, (c) service for others, and practices planned for the purpose. Development of the individuality of the girl is one of the essential points.

The movement is designed to help parents and teachers in their task of education for good citizenship. It is non-class, non-political, and inter-denominational. A Guide on enrolment promises (1) to be loyal to God and the King, (2) to help others at all times, (3) to obey the

Guide Law.

The Guide Law is:-

1. A Guide's honour is to be trusted.

2. A Guide is loyal.

3. A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.

4. A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.

5. A Guide is courteous.

6. A Guide is a friend to animals.

7. A Guide obeys orders.

8. A Guide smiles and sings under difficulties.

9. A Guide is thrifty.

10. A Guide is clean in thought, word and deed.

Guides were first organized in Canada in 1910. The Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association was formed in 1912, and incorporated by Dominion statute in 1917. The Chief Commissioner for Canada is Mrs. H. D. Warren of Toronto, and the Canadian Guide Head-quarters are at 22 College Street, Toronto.

The movement now has four distinct branches: Brownies for girls 8 to 11, Guides for girls The movement now has four distinct blanches. Brownies for girls of the first of girls of the first of girls of the first of girls of the first of girls of the first of girls of the first of girls of gi receives a grant from the Dominion Government. For statistics see Table 94.

The Canadian Red Cross Society.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has developed a peacetime service to the people of Canada in accordance with article XXV of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which Canada agreed at the Peace Conference:-

1. The first duty of the Red Cross, acting as an auxiliary to the Government is to render

help and comfort for sick and disabled ex-service men.

2. In the Junior Red Cross 166,763 Canadian school children in 5,764 Junior Branches are banded together to play the health game; to render helpful service to others less fortunate than themselves; and to become good citizens. The organization and activities of the Junior Red Cross are dealt with in a separate report in this volume.

3. Public Health Nurses relieve suffering and by health teaching carry on an important part of the Nation's health service. The Red Cross has promoted their training for public

health service and fosters their employment.

4. Red Cross Nursing Outposts bring nursing service within the reach of the families widely separated on the edges of pioneer settlement. There are 44 outposts, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces and Northern Ontario. A nursing outpost, as conducted by the Red Cross, soon becomes a health centre for the district in which it is established, and particularly in emergency and maternity cases it may perform the functions of a hospital. From it the nurse (or nurses) visits the homes, and, where necessary, the schools of the surrounding district and in this way is in a position to give advice on general matters of health.

5. Classes in Home Nursing have brought to over 15,751 women a knowledge of simple nursing care, of home hygiene and healthy living that the families may "keep well." Cross course provides 12 periods of instruction and demonstration of about two hours each. The lessons are usually taken about one week apart. Many of the Home Nursing Classes are organized through local Red Cross Branches and others through co-operating organizations such as Women's Institutes, I.O.D.E., Y.W.C.A., Women's organizations in churches and other groups. The teachers of Home Nursing Classes are usually trained nurses not actively engaged in their profession. Such nurses have rendered excellent community service at the call of the Red Cross.

6. Red Cross Seaport Nurseries for immigrant mothers and their children are conducted by the Society in the Dominion Immigration buildings at Quebec, Halifax, and Saint John, in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. This Department has expressed the following appreciation of this work of the Red Cross:—

"This welfare work of the Red Cross does not stop at the port. The trained nurse in charge has a quiet conversation with the mothers regarding their children, and finds out from them whether they wish a visit from a public health nurse. This information is forwarded by whoever is in charge at each port to the Red Cross Head Office in Toronto, and from there distributed to the various centres, where arrangements are made for a representative of the Red Cross, or some other organization to visit the family. The nurseries are always open to both British and foreign families. A cup of tea is given to the tired mothers, and milk and biscuits to the children.

"The equipment and space is provided by the Department of Immigration, but the credit of the work is entirely due to the Red Cross Society. It is indeed difficult to estimate the value of the work which is done by this organization. Tired mothers are able to leave their little flock in the nursery while they attend to their luggage and other business."

"On all sides one hears nothing but praise of this work done for women and children at our ports."

During the past eight years the three nurseries have cared for 174,665 infants, children and women with follow-up work for 23,369 families.

- 7. The Society publishes two magazines, a quarterly for seniors and a monthly for junior members. The purpose of these magazines and of the educational leaflets issued by the Society is to present reliable health information in a simple manner understandable to the average reader.
- 8. Disaster relief preparedness consists of a skeleton organization which can be amplified in case of civil disaster. The Society has an agreement with the Department of National Defence by which, in case of disaster, tents, blankets, field kitchens, oil stoves and other necessary supplies may be issued from military stores.

One broad effect of all the general educational work of the Society is the gradual formation of a public sentiment in favour of public health measures, thus making it easier for the Governments to apply legislation for the betterment of the health of the people. The work which the Red Cross Society has done, or has made it possible for others to do, has helped the various provinces of Canada to make great progress in the Public Health work since the Armistice. (National Commissioner—Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, Toronto.)

Junior Red Cross in Canada.—The Junior Red Cross is a voluntary organization through which children and young people find opportunities for self-expression; the motive which it brings into any class room appeals to the imagination and will of children in such a way as to transmute knowledge into action; this motive is being specially used by those who are directing the movement to promote health, to develop the ultruistic tendencies in children, to give practice in good citizenship and to promote international friendliness among the children of the world; it is not a method of education or health education, but it is a free spirit which quickens the life of the whole school in which it is organized.

This definition, proposed by the Canadian delegate, was accepted by the Educators' Conference convened by the League of Red Cross Societies in 1925, and has now been accepted by the 40 national societies that have Junior Red Cross Societies. The world membership of Junior Red Cross is now over 10,000,000 young people. These members are pledged to put into practice the rules of healthy living and to help others, particularly other children, who need their help. They are also developing largely through the scheme of international correspondence, a real friendliness with their comrades in other countries of the world.

In Canada Junior Red Cross is organized in each of the nine provinces with the endrosation of the provincial departments of Education. It is being carried on in 5,764 class rooms with a membership of 166,763.

Although it is impossible to record with accuracy the number of children in the Junior Red Cross who are improving their own health and that of others by the enthusiastic practice of "The Rules of the Health Game," still all those who are in touch with the work, know that this aspect is gaining in momentum, from year to year. Constantly one hears of groups establishing hot school lunches, of drinking milk but not tea or coffee, or insisting on having vegetables and fresh fruit where possible in their diet. Very often milk is bought for poor families in the community who cannot afford to have it regularly for their children. Seldom (in fact one can almost say never), do you find a child who wears the Junior Red Cross membership button, anything but clean. Open windows are part of the members' creed and even the very little juniors are vigilant in their proper use of a handkerchief. The older Juniors carry this personal hygiene over into the field of school hygiene, and we find sanitation and cleanliness committee, whose duty is to see that school grounds, outhouses, and the interior of the class room are all kept scrupulously neat and clean. Other committees look after the ventilation of the class room and still others adjust the desk and seats under the direction of the teacher.

The work for crippled children and the other service activities for 1928 are outlined in the table of statistics on page 70. It is interesting to note that since the beginning of the peacetime programme to the end of 1928, 6,399 handicapped children have been treated in Canada through funds raised by the members of the Junior Red Cross. This number does not include dental cases. In 1928 the sum of \$45,391 was contributed by members of the Junior Red Cross

in Canada to the Crippled Children's Funds of the Provincial Divisions.

Correspondence between Junior Red Cross groups in Canada and those in other countries Correspondence between Juliot Red Cross groups in Canada and those in other countries is developing from year to year. In 1928, 191 portfolios of correspondence were sent out of Canada and 152 were received. The countries with which this correspondence is exchanged are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Japan, Jugoslavia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, South America, United States.

The League of the Empire.—The League of the Empire was founded in London, England, 1999,

in 1901, Lord Strathcona being its first President.
Shortly afterwards a branch was formed in Toronto, Ontario, with Principal Hutton of

University College as its Chairman.

The fundamental aim of the League is to bring the overseas Dominions more closely in touch with the Motherland and with each other, and to promote better understanding among all parts of the Empire by means of educational co-operation.

The League has from the first made a special effort to unite the schools of the Empire in management and in methods. In order to attain these objects the following courses have been

followed:

- 1. Representative Gatherings.—Three conferences of delegates from all over the world have met in London to consider every phase of educational progress. The fourth Conference took place in Toronto, in August, 1921, at the invitation of the Ontario Government and with the Honourable Minister of Education as Chairman. This gathering was a great success. Over 400 delegates were present from all parts of the world. The fifth Conference, held in London in 1924, was attended by many Canadians. This year another Conference is being held in Paris and a party of Canadians is to attend it. In 1928 an Imperial Conference was held in London, where many questions of interest to the whole Empire was debated.
- 2. Comrades' Correspondence.—Through this branch teachers and pupils from all parts of the Empire are introduced to each other by correspondence. In the last few years thousands of Ontario children have made friendships all over the world in this way. Not only has the correspondence between the children of the various parts of the Empire increased, but we now have an ever increasing correspondence between the children of the various provinces of Canada. This inter-provincial correspondence has proved very beneficial.
- 3. Exchange of Teachers.—This department of the work began in the Head Office in England in 1907, and through its efforts teachers and inspectors have been exchanged, except during the war, every year since. In the year 1925 the League had fifteen exchange teachers in Ontario, six in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia, eight in British Columbia, ten in Alberta and eight in Manitoba. This scheme has so proved its usefulness that the different departments of education have now undertaken this work themselves, but a large share of useful work in the way of introductions, information, arrangements for lodging, etc., will always remain to be done. The exchange of teachers had widened during the past few years and there is now an interprovincial exchange. The League still continues to do what it can to help make the year profitable educationally for those who spend it with us as exchange teachers.

In the Provinces where there is a branch of the League monthly meetings, partly social and partly educational, are held and the overseas teachers are given the opportunity of hearing addresses by prominent Canadian speakers on different phases of Canadian life. Trips are arranged to places of interest and everything possible is done to acquaint them with the spirit

of Canada.

4. Travel Tours.—In 1925 a party of English teachers travelled across Canada to the Pacific Coast; another party is expected this year. Three parties of Canadians are to tour Europe this year and it is hoped that both these tours may be an annual event. (Secretary for Canada—Miss F. M. Standish, 345 Cawthra Apts., College St., Toronto.)

The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations.—The Home and School movement in Ontario was founded by the late Mrs. A. C. Courtice in Toronto, in March, 1916, and in the province in 1919, in the faith that education needs the active co-operation of parents and teachers, of home and school. The reception of this idea and the growth of the movement have more than justified the vision of its founder. It is an organization of men and women, its ideal executive committee being composed of an equal number of men and women. The Annual Convention is held Easter week in connection with the O.E.A. of which it is a section.

There are now some 300 associations in Ontario, gathered in Councils in cities and towns, and operating as individual associations or clubs where there is only one or a small number of clubs in the vicinity. In the larger cities, the Councils have in affiliation from five to thirtyfive clubs, each carrying on its work in its own school and meeting in a general session monthly or every two months for inspiration and information on special phases of their educational work. There is an increasing demand for the organization in rural schools, the rural clubs now numbering about fifty. The County Unit System of organization has now been adopted with an official provincial organizer appointed for each County.

The Objects of the organization, as expressed in the Constitution, are:—

"To promote co-operation between teachers, parents and school trustees; to get the largest possible returns to the community from the school for old and young alike; to support all progressive measures of the Local Board of Education and of the Provincial Department of Education in regard to school improvement; to inquire into educational problems, and in every way possible to create the best conditions for the training of boys and girls into good Canadian citizens. Any person who sympathizes with the object of the Association shall be eligible for membership".

The organization is of as great value in high schools and collegiate institutes as in the element-

ary schools, some of our cities scoring a hundred per cent in organization by having a Home and

School organization in every elementary and secondary school.

While the early efforts of the majority of associations are given to the supplying of material needs of the school, such as pianos, gramophones, flags, dishes, gasplates, playground equipment, hot noon lunches, the supplying of these needs has led on to the providing of pictures and libraries and other intellectual aids, and to the formation of study groups.

The Federation's interests are presented to its members in the Ontario Home and School Review, a 12 page publication issued quarterly, and to the general public in the "Canadian Child,"

and other publications.

The endeavour to create public sentiment in favour of new and improved methods and measures being adopted, is meeting with reasonable success. There is a gratifying increase in the numbers of school principals and school trustees who ask for aid in getting the parents to

take a greater interest in their children's progress in school.

While there are Home and School or Parent-Teacher Associations scattered throughout almost every portion of Canada, the only provinces systematically organized are Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. The British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation was organized about four years ago. and now numbers about one hundred associations. (The President is Mrs. Mahon, North Vancouver). A National Federation was formed two years ago with Dr. Geo. W. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary, as President. The National body is proving a great asset in systematizing the work provincially. The Province of Alberta is now organized and Saskatchewan is about to do so.

Hon. President, to be appointed, President Mrs. W. R. Morris, Peterborough; Secy.-Treas.,

Mrs. E. J. Maltby.

Teachers' Federations.—A marked feature of Canadian education of recent years is the rise and development of professional organizations usually called Federations or Alliances. These Associations seemed to appear almost simultaneously in the East and the West; and membership in them was and is usually limited to teachers actually engaged in classroom work, although

recently there seems a widening of the membership in some provinces.

The Canadian Teachers Federation grew out of the activities of the provincial organizations. There was a feeling among Western teachers that their particular problems could be more easily solved if they had a common council. Consequently a meeting was held in October, 1919, in the old Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at which the following teachers met, representing the four Western provinces:—Harry Charlesworth, Victoria, B.C.; T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary, Alta.; J. K. Colling, Moose Jaw, Sask.; E. K. Marshall, Winnipeg, Man.

Here were set up the beginnings of the Canadian Teachers' Federation with its thousands

of members.

Next year a meeting was held at Calgary and at this meeting Ontario was represented. It was now felt that to function effectively the organization could not be limited to the West. Since that date the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been growing in power, prestige and influence, as well as in numbers. With the entry of the Nova, Scotia Teachers' Union into affiliation with the Canadian organization in 1927 all the provinces are represented in this organization except the Catholic Section of Quebec. At the Annual conference in 1927 the secretary reported a membership of over twenty thousand teachers in the different units of Canadian Teachers Federation. The last and 9th annual Convention was held at Winnipeg,

July 1928, when the Secretary reported a total membership of 20,271 teachers.

Annual meetings have been held as follows:—1919—Organization in Winnipeg, Man.;
1920—Calgary, Alta.; 1921—Toronto, Ont.; 1922—Saskatoon, Sask.; 1923—Montreal, P.Q.;
1924—Victoria, B.C.; 1925—Toronto, Ont.; 1926—Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1927—Toronto,
Ont.; 1928—Winnipeg, Man.

The conferences have found abundance of work in studying common questions and cooperating in the solution of common problems. It has been a revelation to teachers thus to
Work together and to discover how much they could help one another. It gave a broad outlook

work together and to discover how much they could help one another. It gave a broad outlook and a more comprehensive plan for educational effort in Canada. Not the least effect, however, has been the reaction of the public to the teachers' organizations. Governments and school authorities have discovered that the Teachers' Federations are among the most important factors in educational effort to-day and the spirit of co-operation is the watch word from Atlantic to Pacific.

Among the activities of the year were the publication of a Year Book.

Closely associated with the growth of the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been the development of the provincial organizations. The following are the main associations in Canada: The Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Coldwell, 1666 Athol St., Regina, Sask.

Provincial and other Secretaries

British Coumbia Teachers' Federation,—H. Charlesworth, 614 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton, Alta. Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Mr. A. E. Cooke, Battleford, Sask. Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—E. K. Marshall, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.—Miss Emma Carr, 76, 1-2 St. Mary St., Toronto 5, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—J. E. Robertson, 16 St. Clair Gardens,

Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation.—H. S. Henry, 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.-Mr. C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Mr. C. T. Wetmore, Rothesay, N.B.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Laura S. Martin, Amherst, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Miss Agnes G. Murnaghan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

National Union of Teachers (England).—Mr. F. W. Goldstone, Hamilton House, Mabeldon Place, London, W.C. 1, England.

Overseas Education League.—The conception of this movement was co-incident with the visit of the British Association to Winnipeg for its annual meeting in 1909, and an exchange of educational views and ideas which purely informal at that time, gave rise to a definite desire for a clearer understanding between Great Britain and Canada in matters educational. The outcome was the first organized visit of 165 Manitoba teachers to Great Britain during the summer vacation of 1910 under the auspices of an organization which subsequently received the title of the "Hands Across the Seas" movement. Having its inception in Manitoba, it speedily gained the co-operation of other provincial educational authorities, one after another giving it official recognition and support, with Ministers of Education as members of its Dominion Council and the Deputy Ministers as provincial presidents. In 1911-12 it received the endorsation of the governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and the addition to its Advisory Council of the Minister of the Interior for Canada and the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. The visit of 165 teachers to Great Britain, Ireland, Northern France and Belgium in 1910 was followed by yearly visits on a larger scale. During this first period of its existence—in addition to the beneficial results of travel to the teachers participating in visits across the seas—it carried into effect a scheme for the interchange of teachers for the period of one year between Canada and other parts of the Empire, the first interchange taking place in 1913, when there was an interchange between three teachers from Manitoba and New Zealand; and by arrangement with the London County Council, thirteen teachers from various provinces in Canada were placed in London schools. A magazine devoted to the furtherance of the ideals and aims of the movement was issued monthly commencing January, 1913, A sum of \$4,000 had been raised to open a residential headquarters for overseas teachers in London when the outbreak of war interrupted further operations. During the war the movement was suspended until 1920. In that year it was reorganized: its executive body was reconstituted, and its title was changed to the Overseas Education League. In each provincial department of education, except the Maritime provinces and in that of Newfoundland, a member of the staff was appointed provincial secretary of the Overseas Education League with the deputy Minister as a member of the executive committee and the minister as a member of the advisory council. The scheme has been transferred to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

The objects of the movement, most of which may be gathered from the foregoing account of its activities, included: the furtherance of familiarity with educational systems throughout the empire, or, through the school, the furtherance of good relationship between the different parts of the empire; and the enlistment of a wider interest in the teaching profession. To these are added the perpetuation of the memory of those who died in the war. Its activities include: the organization of official visits of teachers to different parts of the empire; the provision of special facilities for individual travel in the pursuance of special courses of study; the arrangement of interchanges of teachers and school inspectors within the empire; the establishment of a residence in London, England, for teachers from overseas; and the publication of a magazine to further the objects of the League and to provide a medium of intercourse between teachers in different parts of the Empire. (General Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, M.C., 607 Boyd Bldg.,

Winnipeg, Man.)

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada is a national organization founded under Royal Charter in 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, as a national memorial to Queen Victoria. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General at that time, became its first President and much of the early success of the Order was due to her wonderful organizing ability and undaunted zeal. The Victorian Order having its origin, to a great extent, in the initiative of the Vice-Regal Party then in Canada, has had during its entire period of existence the patriotic and active support of all successive Vice-Regal Parties each administration accomplishing something constructive and of importance to the advancement and development of the Order.

The Victorian Order carries on every phase of Public Health Nursing, which is defined in the Royal Charter as: "A branch of nursing service which includes all phases of work concerned with family and community welfare with bedside nursing as the fundamental principle, and developing from it all forms of educational and advisory administrative work that intends to prevent disease and raise the standard of health in the community."

The following activities are carried on in Canada to-day by the Order: Prenatal instruction;

General nursing in the home; Maternity nursing in the home including delivery care; Child Welfare; Mothers' Conferences; Well Baby Clinics; Mothercraft Classes; School Nursing;

Industrial Nursing; Home Nursing and hygiene classes; General Health education.

Field work is provided for Public Health Nursing students from the Universities and third year students from Hospital Training Schools.

The nurses belonging to the Victorian Order are highly trained members of their profession. They are carefully selected graduates of recognized training schools who have also had in many cases post-graduate training in Public Health Nursing. Since 1921 the Central Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada has granted 128 scholarships amounting to \$51,200 to nurses who have since taken a full year's postgraduate course in Public Health Nursing at Universities

offering such courses.

The Victorian Order, by attracting and carefully selecting, as it does, the highest type of Canadian womanhood, imbued with the ideal of service and equipped with technical knowledge, experience and culture, is an important factor in the national life of our country for the building up of sound Canadian citizenship. Through intimate contact with the lives of thousands of new settlers, the nurses of the Order are helping to bind these people to their adopted country, making them Canadians in heart and outlook as well as in name. To them is given an unlimited opportunity to assist in the Canadianizing of the newcomer to our country; for, in the home, where these nurses do most of their work, the personal contact or touch thus afforded, is effective and far-reaching in its result.

The number of nurses on duty at the present time is 291, and in 1928 a total of 628,004

visits were made.

There are 71 branches of the Order. Each branch is managed by a Local Association which offers an efficient Public Health Nursing service best suited to the needs of the community. In each centre the policy of the Order is to co-operate with all other existing health agencies.

The Central Board at Ottawa acts in an advisory capacity, by means of its staff of administrative and supervisory nurses, directing and supervising the work throughout Canada, as well

as organizing new districts.

The bedside nursing service rendered by the Order is not a free service except to those who are unable to pay. A sliding scale of fees is adopted by each local branch, the maximum fee being equal to the actual cost of the visit. In this way expert visiting nursing service is offered to all who require it. A large part of the revenue of the Order is obtained from this source and is supplemented by grants, donations and subscriptions. Generally speaking each district finances itself, while the revenue of the Central Office is derived from the interest on an endowment fund of \$335,000, an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Federal Government, and \$2,500 from the Province of Ontario. There is in addition a fund of \$28,234,73, raised by Her Excellency, the Lady Byng of Vimy for the extension of the Order's work in districts unable for the first year, to be self-supporting. (Hon. Secretary—W. D. Herridge, Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.) For Statistics see Table 96.

Frontier College.—The Frontier College, known formerly as the Reading Camp Association, originated in 1900 and received a provincial charter (Ontario) 1919. The purpose of its founder, Alfred Fitzpatrick, was to bring to the men of camps and to all workers in isolated places some of the advantages of the university. In pursuance of this he instituted the plan of sending university men to camps as labourers on the different forms of frontier works. These men, labourer-teachers they are called, engage during the day at the same manual tasks as the men among whom they are located. In the evenings and at spare hours they give educational instruction.

This work has extended to all provinces. Since its inception 1,268 men from the different universities of Canada, as well as others from some of the larger American institutions, have acted as instructors for the Frontier College. Each year sees an increasing number of graduates and research students engaging in this work. During 1928 a staff of 62 was distributed throughout the Dominion in camps along railway construction, on hydro development, in the woods, and on

other frontier works.

While the actual instruction imparted is usually of primary and secondary grade, there are times when university studies are also pursued. To meet the needs of men and women, largely in frontier places, otherwise deprived of educational facilities, the Dominion Government in 1922 granted the Frontier College a charter with powers to confer degrees in Arts. Through the co-operation of representative men from practically all the Canadian universities, an Examining Board has been formed.

The Frontier College is now in a position to offer definite courses of study, some of them leading to a degree. An effort has been made to adapt all such courses to the needs of those who by their environment are precluded from taking advantage of the opportunities for higher studies already existing. (Principal, Alfred Fitzpatrick, M.A., Toronto.)

CHAPTER IV—HIGHER EDUCATION

The twenty-three universities of Canada include six state controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western), and thirteen denominational. Of the state universities, Toronto represents Ontario, while the others represent the provinces indicated by their names. Of the denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa represent the Roman Catholic Church; King's, Bishop's and Trinity, the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster the Baptist Church; Mount Allison and Victoria the United Church of Canada. King's is in federation with Dalhousie while Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto.

A. Universities

The total teaching staff of universities in 1928 consisted of 4,078, including 3,544 men and 534 women. These included 7 teaching heads, 16 non-teaching heads, 89 male and 3 female teaching deans and 12 teaching principals. The teaching heads, principals and deans again appear in the data as professors or lecturers according to the time they are able to devote to teaching, but practice in this respect varies with the different universities. The teaching staff were distributed among the following categories, which, because of the varied practices, can hardly be called ranks: professors, 1,434 men and 264 women; associate professors, 385 men and 9 women; assistant professors, 334 men and 16 women; lecturers, 524 men and 62 women; instructors, 320 men and 71 women; tutors and others, 547 men and 112 women. The term "lecturer" is probably the most misleading of the above, since "lecturer" is sometimes a rank in the regular teaching staff, while at other times the head or an eminent authority in a certain subject may give a course of lectures and appear among the teaching staff as a "lecturer."

The 4,078 teachers consisted of 2,747 men and 468 women giving full time; and 797 men and 66 women giving part time. Of the 524 men and 62 women lecturers, 193 men and 5 women were part-time; likewise, of the 547 men tutors, etc., 159 were part-time. Of the 534 women on the teaching staff 66 were part-time and of the remaining 468, 195 were lecturers, instructors, tutors, demonstrators, etc., leaving 273 who were in the different ranks of professors. However, of the total female teaching staff 47 p.c. were full-time full professors as compared with 35 p.c. in the case of the male teaching staff. This was almost entirely due to two universities, Montreal and Ottawa, of which the affiliated colleges doing the work leading to degrees in Arts are either men's or women's colleges. Outside of these two there were only 7 full-time female full professors.

The total registration of students doing work of university standard was 29,920 of whom roughly 8,800 were women. In addition to this registration were 14,273 in matriculation courses and 11,849 other students doing work below university standard, making a grand total enrolment for universities of 56,042 of whom roughly 20,900 were women. It should be mentioned that not all of these 56,042 were considered as being "registered" students, this term also varying according to the practice of the university. In some cases a university does not consider certain short course students as being "registered." There are many reasons, however, for enumerating the total personnel of the students. One of these reasons is maintaining uniformity as between universities; another reason is that short course students or extra-mural students account for a certain portion of the expenditure and the time, and hence the numbers, of the teaching staff. The number of students of university standard, however, is practically free from the influence of variation in practice, and is suggested as the figure which in any case represents higher education. A further word of caution to those comparing the enrolment of one university as compared

with another should be added. In the cases of some universities the registration represents the registration of all their affiliated colleges; in the case of others these affiliated colleges are not represented. These difficulties cannot be avoided, but in future reports an attempt will be made to show the registration of the different university systems, i.e., the university with its affiliated institutions. Since the enrolments of colleges are given in this report in addition to those of universities, and since in a summary of universities and colleges the enrolments are given free from duplication, all purposes are served except the purpose of comparing the number in one institution with another. This is decidedly a minor reason for collecting statistics of higher education or any other statistics. The universities of which the affiliated colleges are included with the registration are differently constituted from the others. Their Arts work is practically all taken in these colleges. Table 114 shows the number of the students registered in the different universities who are also registered in affiliated colleges. Out of 10,451 of these students 5,959 were in Laval and Montreal and 2,104 were in Ottawa, while of the remaining two thousand, 1,000 were duplicates between federated universities whose statistics appear in the table. The universities other than the three mentioned, which have large affiliations outside of federated universities are McGill, Toronto, Western, McMaster and the four state universities west of Ontario. From the statistics of Toronto are omitted the enrolments of several state institutions, e.g. the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, etc. The affiliations of McMaster and Western are represented in their registration. The protestant colleges affiliated colleges are very imperfectly represented.

Of the 56,042 students of all categories, 40,987 were full time, 3,813 part-time and 11,603 vacation, short course and extension students, 361 being duplicates enrolled in more than one category. By sex the three categories were represented as follows:

_	Men	Women	Total
Full-time Part-time. Vacation, etc.	26,879	14,108	40,987
	1,712	2,101	3,813
	5,925	4,510	*11,603
Total. Less duplicates.	34,516	20,719	56, 403
	112	249	361
	34,404	20,470	*56 042

^{* 1,168} not shown by sex.

There may be some significance in the fact that women are much better represented among the part-time and vacation and short course students than among the full-time. To this general observation must be added the exceptions. Victoria University has a larger female than male element among the full-time students. The sexes are fairly equally represented among the full-time students of Acadia and Ottawa, while Montreal and Trinity have a better representation of women than the average. However, it is not generally true that the denominational universities have a better representation of women than the undenominational. Of the full-time students of the former 35 p.c. are women; of the latter, 33 p.c., hardly a significant difference. What would seem to be significant in the figures of enrolment of full-time, part-time and vacation students is that more than one quarter are part-time and vacation students, including extra-mural The average enrolment in the 23 universities is about 2,400, so that the students other than full-time (15,416) would fill more than six universities of this average size. About twothirds of the part-time students are in Montreal and Toronto Universities which two universities have only a little more than one-third of the total university enrolment. Over 80 p.c. of the vacation, extra-mural and short course students are in Toronto, Queen's and the four western provincial universities which have about 40 p.c. of the total university enrolment.

Of the full-time students, 17,325 men and 5,703 women were preparing for first degrees; 715 men and 221 women for graduate degrees, while the remainder were preparing either for matriculation or not directly working for degrees. Thus about 58 p.c. were preparing directly for degrees, while about 46 p.c. of the part-time students and about 34 p.c. of the vacation, etc., students were preparing directly for degrees. This throws additional light on the students other than full-time. As compared with the full time they have a remarkably high percentage preparing directly for degrees. To obtain these degrees they have a much longer and arduous period of time to cover than the full-time students. It would seem, then, that university accommodation and facilities for attending are not in excess of the demand, or these would not work for degrees under such difficulties. The facts are probably indicative of the increasing demand for degree men and women in different occupations. The charge that is sometimes made that too many persons go in for higher education is meaningless in so far as this going in for higher educa-

tion is in answer to the demands of occupations.

In the matter of the distribution of students among the different faculties a word of caution is necessary. The information in Tables 118 to 120, which give the number of students by faculties, is not complete without the information about colleges. This particularly affects the totals when such a question is asked as "How many students were enrolled in Law in 1928." The answer to this question will be found in Table 142 which contains a summary of the courses in universities and colleges. Tables 118 to 120, however, show fairly adequately the comparative numbers of full, part-time and other students going in for the different courses and also the comparative popularity of all other subjects except Law, Theology, Household Science, Agriculture, Pharmacy and Veterinary Science. They also show in a broad way the comparative numbers which are included in one large group of allied subjects as compared with another large group of allied subjects. Still these tables must be taken as giving only part of the information on subjects,

the rest of the information being given under colleges and in the summary.

From the point of view of full-time and other students (leaving out pre-matriculation students), 53 p.c. go in for the academic subjects, Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy. However, Philosophy has rather a religious flavour, while Pure Science cannot be said to be altogether Academic. The enrolments in Arts and Pure Science cannot be given separately. It is seen, then, that 47 p.c. of the post matriculation full-time university students are in subjects other than purely academic. These may be grouped as follows:—

1.	Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry, Household Science	
	and Veterinary Science	17 p.c.
	Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health and Pharmacy	
3.	Law, Education, Social Service, Theology and Music	12 p.c.

Now, as already seen, Law and Theology are under represented when the statistics of uni-Now, as already seen, Law and Theology are under represented when the statistics of universities alone are considered, while Agriculture is also under represented. Accordingly, it is seen that these three groups, which may roughly be classed under Technical, Health and Social, have approximately equal representation among full-time students. Among part-time students, the academic subjects have 32 p.c., the technical 16 p.c., health 20 p.c. and social 32 p.c. Among the vacation and short courses, the degree students take academic subjects mainly.

Perhaps the division can best be made in the case of the finished product, viz., those receiving degrees. According to Table 121A there were 3,360 degrees and licences other than certificates and diplomas conferred on men in 1928. If we group these as above into broad categories, separating in this case Pure Science from the Academic subjects, we have the following:

Arts, Letters and Philosophy	,605 or	48 p.c.
Pure Science	206 "	6 "
Technical	702 "	21 "
Health	543 "	16 "
Social	304 "	9 "

Again it must be remembered that degrees and licences in Law and Theology are under represented when universities alone are considered, so that the above per cent may be at least doubled. It would seem, therefore, that the three groups have approximately equal representation.

It is further seen that as between the purely Academic courses and degrees and those with a directly vocational bearing, the representation is about equal. Further, a considerable portion of the Academic degrees are preparatory to the professions. This applies especially to Education and Theology. The balance between the Academic and Vocational is remarkable.

In the case of degrees conferred upon females, over 90 p.c. were Academic.

Table 122 contains a summary of the degrees, licences and certificates and diplomas conferred in 1928. A point of interest in connection with this table is the proportion of the university enrolment receiving degrees and licences as compared with the proportion receiving certificates enrolment receiving degrees and licences as compared with the proportion receiving certificates and diplomas. It will be remembered that the total enrolment was 56,042. The number of degrees and licences granted was 4,463 and of diplomas and certificates, 1,285 or 7.9 and 2.3 p.c. respectively. However, only 222 of the certificates and diplomas were granted to men while 1,063 were granted to women. Thus the percent of the male enrolment granted degrees and licences was 10; certificates and diplomas 7; of the females granted degrees and licences, 5.1; certificates and diplomas, 5.2. This is a fair indication of the nature of the studies taken by male as compared with-female students. The female students were 36.2 p.c. of the total enrolment; females received 18.1 p.c. of the total number of degrees and licences. The number of degrees and licences to men for every 100 males in work of university standard was 16.4; to women for every 100 females in work of university standard was 12.1. women for every 100 females in work of university standard was 12.1.

Table 124 shows the enrolment by province or place of residence. Of the 57,000 students, the residence of 9,934 was not given, but this is not really a serious defect since practically all the unspecified were vacation and short course students, most of whom, it may be inferred, belonged to the province in which the university was situated. Of the 47,000 specified, 1,930 were from outside Canada, 3,498 were from provinces other than that in which the university was situated and over 88 p.c. were residents of the province in which their university was situated. idea is suggested by this table and Table 125 of the reasons for the movement of students between provinces. There would seem to be three main causes: (1) A university in a neighbouring province may be nearer than the universities in their own province; (2) the university in their own province may be short of the faculty under which they desire to study; e.g., it may not have a medical faculty; (3) French students attend universities where French is the main language. Thus Ottawa University, the nearest French university, has 156 students from Saskatchewan. Outside of these three main causes, there would seem to be a fair balance among the provinces between the number of students coming in and the number going out. It leaves very little room for the suggestion that students prefer the arts course of a university outside of their province to that of their own.

Table 126 shows the enrolment in Academic courses by Academic years. Seven of the 23 universities do not divide their courses in this way; *i.e.*, as Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Years. The remaining 16 had 11,253 Arts and Science undergraduates of whom about 35 p.c. were in the first year, 27 in the second year, 20 in the third and 18 in the fourth, while the number of first degrees in Arts, etc., was about the same as the number of fourth year students, this partly being due to a number of deferred degrees. It will be noticed that 18 p.c. or over one-sixth of the Arts, etc., students were in their graduating year. The difference between this and 35 p.c. in the first year and 27 p.c. in the second is likely due to various causes, particularly breaking off at the end of the second year into Medicine, etc.; also the university enrolment is increasing, so that the first year of 1928 was likely larger than the first year of the students who were in their fourth year in 1928. It certainly does not mean that half of the first year students

fail to pursue their studies.

B. Colleges

Table 127 gives a list of 86 colleges in operation in 1928 of which 45, in so far as they were affiliated to universities, did only Arts work, including pre-matriculation work. These 45 included 23 classical colleges and little seminaries and 9 independent classical schools in Quebec. remaining 41 consisted of 27 carrying theology as their main work. The purely theological colleges listed in the table with the religious denominations they represent are as follows: 1. United Church: Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax; United Theological College, Montreal; Emmanuel College, Toronto; Manitoba College, Winnipeg; St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon; St. Stephen's College, Edmonton; and Union College, Vancouver.

2. Presbyterian: Presbyterian College, Montreal; Knox College, Toronto.

2. Presbyterian: Presbyterian College, Montreal; Knox College, Toronto.
3. Roman Catholic: Holy Heart College, Halifax; 11 independent Superior Schools, P.Q.
4. Anglican: Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; Wycliffe College, Toronto; Huron College, London; St. Chad's College, Regina and Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.
In addition to these, Waterloo College, Kitchener, although the college so called is an Arts College, returns statistics for a Lutheran Seminary. Of those above listed as purely theological colleges, three, viz., Diocesan, Presbyterian and Knox show students in Arts, and Holy Heart and most of the independent Superior Schools show students in Philosophy, which, however, is closely allied to Theology. The Arts students of the three are, presumably, taking Arts as presenters to Theology. paratory to Theology. Some Theological colleges known to be in existence made no returns for 1928. Among these are St. John's College, Winnipeg (Anglican), Emmanuel College, Saskatoon (Anglican). It has already been seen that several of the universities carry Theology. There are also some Catholic Seminaries of which statistics have hitherto not been available.

The remaining 14 colleges consist of 5 agricultural; 1 technical; 1 commercial; 2 Law;

1 military; 1 veterinary; 1 Bible; 1 pharmacy; 1 College of Art.

The list is not exhaustive. It is very difficult to draw the line between a college which on the one hand is a higher institution and another which is a public or private high school. So far as possible the line in the list has been drawn at affiliated colleges doing at least two years of post matriculation work in Arts. In cases of some other than Arts colleges, however, the line is practically impossible to draw.

The 86 colleges had in 1928 a staff of 1,757 teachers—1,671 male and 86 female—and an enrolment of 21,786 pupils and students of whom 3,231 were female. This enrolment consisted of approximately 6,856 doing work of university grade, 6,541 doing pre-matriculation work and 8,395 others. A large part of the enrolment has already been shown under universities. A net

total for universities and colleges will be shown further on.

Of the 21,786 enrolment, 18,045 were full time, 1,049 part-time and 2,627 vacation course, short course and correspondence students; 6,865 of the 18,945 full-time students were preparing for first degrees, 71 were graduate students; of the 1,049 part-time students 114 were first degree and 20 graduate; of the 2,627 in short and extension, etc., courses, 20 were under-graduate and

17 graduate students.

Of the full-time students 4,410 were post matriculation students in Arts and 242 in Philosophy. Of the remainder 3,783 were in Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Household Science and Veterinary Science; 229 were in Medicine and Pharmacy, and 1,731 were in Education, Law, Music and Theology. It will be remembered that under universities a distinction was made between four broad groups as above, viz., Academic, Technical, Health and Social. If we exclude a large element of boler, university standard words in Commerce, and include Philosophy with a large element of below university standard work in Commerce and include Philosophy with Theology, we find the four groups represented by respectively 54, 19, 3 and 24 per cent of the students. Medicine is taken almost entirely in faculties of universities while Law and Theology are heavily represented in Colleges. Of the 1,049 part-time students only 57 took undergraduate work in Arts.

APPENDIX I.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, 1928

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Trustee Act, 1910.—Chapter 14 of 1928 amends this Act with respect to the investment of trust funds.

NOVA SCOTIA

Pensions for Public School Teachers.—Chapter 6 provides for a fund to be known as The Nova Scotia Teachers Pension Fund. This fund is to be derived from contributions by the province, by reservation of provincial aid (8 p.c. of the aid), and other contributions. The conditions of retirement and pension payable are: service of 35 years, or 30 if teacher has reached age of 60, or 15 years if incapacitated physically or mentally. The amount of pension shall be at least \$365; but from time to time the incapacitated teacher may be medically re-examined and if found fit and again becomes a teacher the period of pension shall be regarded as part of the period of service (35 or 30 years) required. The widow of a teacher who has taught not less than 15 years shall be entitled during her life or until she remarries to one-half the pension of her husband if pensioned, or to one and one-half the provincial aid the teacher was entitled to before his death, personed, of to one and one-half the provincial and the teacher was entitled to before his decard, providing teacher has made timely provision with regard to certain reservations of the provincial aid. The children under 16 years on the death of the widow, or on the death of father who does not leave a widow, are entitled until they reach 16 jointly to the same pension as the widow. When teacher is not entitled to pension, the widow or children receive amount reserved for the fund with compound interest at the rate of 4 p.c. Time spent in Active Military Service, or as exchange teacher or as inspector of schools shall be regarded as part of the 35 or 30 years Pensions cannot be assigned and are not subject to debts or attachment.

Education Act.—Chapter 26 amends the 1923 revision of this Act with regard to certain terminology, also with regard to the scale of provincial aid for different licences of teachers. Important changes are made in the matter of scaling the aid according to the period of service of the teacher as well as the class of licence. The scale for permanent licences is as follows:

Class of licence	Amount of	provincial ai	id by period	of licence	
Class of ficence	5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20 years and over	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Academic Superior First. First. Second. Third.	230 190 155 115 75	260 200 160 120 80	280 220 175 130 90	340 265 210 160 105	

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Schools Act.—Chapter 9 amends chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes of 1927 with respect to the appointment and salaries of inspectors. Chapter 10 amends chapter 56 of the same statutes respecting payment of pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials by extending the meaning of a subsection of the Act to vocational school teachers.

OUEBEC

The Education Act.—Chapter 44 amends this Act with respect to voting at elections, collecting of moneys, years of service in fixing pensions and questions of interpretation.

Order of Scholastic Merit.—Chapter 46 amends the Revised Statutes of 1925 by "An Act Respecting the Order of Scholastic Merit". This Act is instituted for the purpose of encouraging teachers by honours and rewards and to acknowledge services rendered to education. Decorations and diplomas may be awarded as follows: The decoration of the first degree and the diploma of "merit"; the decoration of the second degree and the diploma of "great merit"; the decoration of the third degree and the diploma of "distinguished merit". Such decorations and diplomas may be awarded to religious and lay officers of primary education who are under the control of the School, Commissioners and Trustees and to the teachers of independent schools, school inspectors and the principals and professors of the Normal Schools of the province. They may be awarded to officers of primary education who have retired and to teachers who accept a position in the Department of Education. The Superintendent of Education shall be ex officio a member of the third degree of the Order of Scholastic Merit.

The Technical and Professional Schools Act.—Chapter 47 amends this Act with particular reference to reception.

reference to recognition and improvement of Arts and Trades Schools.

ONTARIO

The School Law Amendment Act.—Chapter 53 amends the Public School Act in reference to election of trustees in township school areas, also the High Schools Act by authorizing the establishment of a consultative committee to advise the council of a county, also to inform the Department of Education on questions of boundaries, facilities for education, etc.

School Sites Act.—Chapter 54 makes provisions in reference to acquisition of lands for school

The Research Foundation Act.—Chapter 57 establishes a corporation to be known as the Ontario Research Foundation for carrying on research work with reference to the different

industries and resources of the province.

The Victoria University Act.—Chapter 105 provides for the continuation of Victoria University as established by Royal Charter of the seventh year of King William the Fourth and by Acts of legislature. The University Senate includes all members of the Board of Regents of Victoria University, all permanent members of the teaching staff of Victoria College and Emmanuel (late Union Theological College) College; 6 elected representatives to the Council of Emmanuel College and 2 representatives of Albert College. Albert College is by the Act affiliated with Victoria University.

MANITOBA

Public Schools Act.—Chapter 48 amends this act with reference to definition of "Municipal School district"; to complaints as to elections of trustees; to equalization of assessments in Union School districts; to eligibility for election as trustee; to group insurance on teachers; to levy by trustee boards for capital expenditure; to legislative grant for Consolidated Schools; to responsibility of trustees for school moneys; to teachers' residences; to validation of debentures; and to funds for superannuation or pension.

SASKATCHEWAN

Secondary Education Act.—Chapter 47 amends this act with reference, among other matters, to the establishment of Winter High School districts from any three or more contiguous districts with a school year divided into two terms from October 15 to December 22 and from January 2 to April 30. The board of a Winter High School is not allowed to incur expenditure other than for the purposes of the current year and the school accommodations for the year are leased from

one of the three districts forming the school.

The School Act.—Chapter 48 amends this Act with reference to such matters as the establishment of special classes for defective children; to medical and dental treatment of children of school age; to investment of sinking fund; to the co-operation of three or more adjacent rural school districts the schools of which are closed from December 15 to March 22 to maintain a community school or schools; to the admission of Normal School students for observation or practice teaching to classrooms; to exclusion of children in case of communicable diseases; to grading schools into 8 elementary and 4 high school grades and to the right of persons between 5 and 21 in rural and village districts and 6 and 21 in town districts to attend school providing that the teaching of any grade above eight shall be optional with the board of trustees.

School Attendance Act.—Chapter 49 repeals subsection (2) of section 6 of this act referring to excusing for certain reasons from school for a period not over 30 days, children over 13 who

have passed Grade V.

The School Assessment Act.—Chapter 50 amends this act with reference, among other matters,

to the assessment of land, which is not to increase by the erection of buildings thereon.

The School Grants Act.—Chapter 51 amends this act by providing for a special grant of two dollars a day to a community school board maintaining a community school in accordance with the School Act.

War Memorial Scholarship Act.—Chapter 52 provides for a grant for two scholarships of \$1,200 per annum to assist students usually resident in Saskatchewan to follow post graduate

courses in Paris, each scholarship to be for a period not exceeding two years.

Education of Deaf and Blind Persons Act.—Chapter 53 requires that every deaf and every blind person 7-16 years inclusive, mentally and physically fit, to profit by the education provided in a school for the blind or a school for the deaf. The minister may permit attendance under the age of seven or over the age of 16 for the purpose of education and instruction. Two-thirds of the expense of maintenance may be collected from the parent or guardian. Authority is granted to the minister to provide for the training of teachers of the deaf and the blind.

ALBERTA

Nil.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

University Endowment Lands Administration Act.—Chapter 51 amends this act by providing for grants for the purpose of aiding in the establishment and maintenance of public schools in any rural district which is comprised in certain lands specified under the university endowment Act.

APPENDIX II.—TEACHERS' PENSIONS PLANS

(Extracted from the Statutes of the Provinces)

NOVA SCOTIA

The Fund.—The Nova Scotia Teachers' Pensions Act, 1928, provides for a fund to be known as the "Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Fund." This fund is made up from:—

(a) Reservation of 8 per cent of provincial aid to teachers as provided under the Education

(b) Contributions from the consolidated revenue of the province equal to payments under (a).

(c) Special contributions.

(d) Income from investments of moneys in the fund. Under the Education Act as in the Revised Statutes it is provided that every teacher employed in a public school conducted according to law is entitled to receive annually from the Provincial Treasury an aid amounting to the following sums or such proportion thereof as the number of days taught by the teacher bears to the total number of teaching days in the year:

For class D in any public school\$	70	00	
For class C in any public school			
	140	00	
For class A only in a superior common rural school or high school of			
prescribed status	175		
For class Academic in a high school of prescribed status	210	00	
For class Academic, when principal of a high school of prescribed			
status in a section having at least three departments, if also			
principal of all schools in that section	245	00	

An amendment was made to this scale by C. 26 of 1928 (see Appendix I). The Act also contains special provisions for aid to teachers holding a certificate from a Rural Science Training School, to assistant teachers provided with separate class-rooms, and to teachers in manual training schools.

Conditions of retirement.—A teacher may retire and be paid a pension if he has been entitled

to receive Provincial aid for:-

(a) 35 years, whether consecutive or not.

(b) 30 years, whether consecutive or not, if teacher has reached age of 60.
(c) 15 years, whether consecutive or not, if teacher is certified to be physically or mentally

Time spent on active military service, as exchange teacher, or as inspector of schools may be counted towards the 30 or 35 years required.

Pension Terms:-

(a) Upon retirement on above conditions the teacher is entitled to an annual pension, paid semi-annually, equal to three times the annual amount of the provincial aid to which he or she was entitled immediately before retiring, provided, however, that the annual pension be not less than \$375.00. If the pension is payable under (c) above, the pensioner may be called for medical examination at any time and if found to be fit, the pension may be stopped; but if he resumes teaching the period on pension

may count as teaching service.

(b) When a pensioner or teacher who has been entitled to receive provincial aid for not less than 15 years dies leaving a widow she shall be paid for life, or until she remarries, an annual sum equal to, if pensioned, one-half the pension of her husband or, if teaching, to one and one-half times the provincial aid to which the teacher was entitled before his death. Provided, however, that the teacher had notified the Provincial treasurer to reserve semi-annually an additional 8 per cent of the provincial aid, and provided that such additional reservation had been made for at least 10 years, or, if married

prior to the passing of the Act, that an equivalent sum had been paid into the fund.
(c) When a widow dies and is survived by children of the deceased pensioner or teacher they are entitled to receive jointly, until 16 years of age, the same pension as the widow

was receiving before her death.

(d) When a teacher or pensioner who has been entitled to receive provincial aid for at least 15 years, dies and leaves children but no widow they are entitled jointly, until 16 years of age, to a pension equal to that which would have been allowed to the widow, provided the additional payments (8 per cent of aid) have been made.

(e) When a teacher dies leaving a widow or children who are not entitled to a pension under the terms outlined above, they are entitled to receive an amount equal to the sums received from the provincial aid of the teacher and to any additional amounts paid in by the teacher plus interest at 4 per cent compounded half-yearly.

(f) Pensions cannot be assigned and are not subject to debts or attachment.

An amendment to the above Act in 1929 brings under the benefits of the Act, teachers of all Halifax schools for the Blind or Deaf providing such teachers hold teaching certificates valid in Nova Scotia. It also provides that time spent by duly qualified teachers in teaching in public schools or recognized universities elsewhere in the British Commonwealth may be counted as time spent in the public schools of Nova Scotia, providing such time does not exceed 5 years and provided the teacher makes suitable provision for payment into the Fund.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Fund.—Legislation in New Brunswick provides for the payment of pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials from a fund known as the "Teachers' Pension Fund". This fund is made up as follows:—

(a) Reservation of 5 per cent annually from the government allowance payable to each teacher holding a valid licence and teaching in the public schools of the province.

(b) Contributions, each of which must be equal to the maximum amount paid by any teacher under (a), from teachers holding valid school licences, who are engaged as inspectors, normal school instructors, professors of the University of New Brunswick, local superintendents of public schools, secretaries to public school boards and other such officials who are giving full time to public school work and who have elected to come under the provisions of the Act.

(c) Contributions from the consolidated revenue of the province of such sums which with the amounts received from the teachers and other officials will be sufficient to pay the claims of those entitled to allowance under this Act.

Conditions of Retirement.—Duly qualified teachers or officials may retire on pension under the following conditions:-

(a) 35 years service, but public school teachers must be 60 years of age in case of male

teachers or 57 years of age for female teachers.

(b) 20 years service, if teacher or official is certified to be unfit for further employment.

Pension Terms:-

(a) Upon retirement under (a) above, the teacher or official is entitled to receive annually for life a pension equal to one-half the average salary of such teacher or official for the last 5 years before retirement. No pension, however, shall be less than \$250 nor more than \$800 per annum.

(b) Upon retirement under (b) above, the teacher or official is entitled to receive annually, as a disability allowance, as many thirty-fifths (not to exceed 35) of a sum equal to one-half the average salary for the last 5 years before such disability as the number of years of service. No half of such average salary, however, shall be considered less than \$250 nor more than \$800 per annum.

QUEBEC

The Fund.—The pension fund for teachers in the province of Quebec is made up as follows:—

(a) A deduction of not less than 2 per cent and not more than 4 per cent per annum from the salary of every officer teaching in schools of commissioners or trustees or in those subsidized by them or by the government, except professors of music, drawing, or other specialties of that nature.

(b) A deduction of 4 per cent annually from the public school fund as well as from that portion of the superior education fund appropriated for the support of institutions

managed or directed by officers of primary education.

(c) An annual grant not exceeding \$47,000.00 from the government of the province.

The fund thus obtained is held in trust by the Provincial Treasurer and is administered by a commission consisting of the Superintendent of Education as Chairman and 4 delegates as follows:—1 by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Montreal; 1 by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Quebec; and 2 by the Provincial Association of Protestant teachers.

Conditions of Retirement.—A teacher who has conformed with the requirements of the Act is entitled to retire on pension under the following conditions:

(a) Twenty years service as teacher in the province, provided the teacher is 56 years of age. The applicant may discontinue teaching at the age of 50, provided he has the required length of service, but he may not begin to receive the pension until he is 56.

(b) Twenty years service, whatever his age, if because of a serious accident or enfeebled health the teacher is unable to continue in service; but such pension, however, may be stopped when the cause which gave rise to it has ceased to exist.

Pension Terms:—
(a) Upon retirement on the above conditions the teacher is entitled to an annual pension the amount of which is based on the average salary received by the teacher during the years he taught, or, if he taught for more than 25 years, on the average salary for the 25 years in which his pay was highest. The annual sum is obtained by multiplying. salary by the number of years service up to 35 years. In the case of a woman, however, the pension may not exceed 90 per cent of the average salary received during the 10 years when her salary was highest. The annual pension may not be less than \$125 nor more than \$1,200. Time spent in teaching outside the province may not be counted when fixing the amount of pension.

The widow of a teacher has the right to one-half the pension to which her husband was entitled provided the latter has paid into the fund, in addition to the regular payments, a sum equal to one-half such payments for each year during which he was married. To entitle the widow to a pension, however, the teacher must have made

such payments for at least 6 years before he ceased teaching.

(c) If after 10 years, but less than 20 years service, the teacher is obliged to retire because of accident or ill-health he may be repaid without interest the sums paid into the pension fund by him; if he again takes up teaching he may recover his rights to a retiring allowance by returning within 5 years the sum received by him.

(d) The legal heirs of any teacher who dies after 10 years teaching service are entitled

to receive without interest the sums paid into the fund.

ONTARIO

The Fund.—The fund is known as the "Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund" and is a continuation of a fund formerly known as the "Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund". It is made up as follows:

(a) Contributions by teachers and inspectors of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of annual salary; if the

annual salary is less than \$550 then it is taken as \$550 for purposes of this Act.

(b) Contribution from the Provincial Treasury of sums equal to those contributed by teachers and inspectors under (a).

(e) Interest from investment of moneys in the fund.

The Treasurer of Ontario acts as custodian of the fund, but payments are made only when claims have been approved by the Minister of Education upon the report of a commission of 5 members appointed trienially as follows:—(a) An actuary and two other persons appointed by the Minister (b) Two teachers or inspectors who are members of the Ontario Educationa Association and elected by the teachers and inspectors present at the annual meeting of such Association.

Conditions of Retirement.—A teacher or inspector retiring after December 31, 1916 is entitled to a pension under this Act under the following conditions:-

(a) 40 years service prior to date of application.

(b) 30 years service prior to date of application; in this case pension will not be equal to full pension but will be based on years of service.

(c) 15 years service, if certified to have become physically incapacitated for regular

employment.

Pension Terms.—(a) Upon retirement on above conditions every teacher or inspector is entitled for life to an annual allowance equal to one-sixtieth of his average salary for the last 10 years during which he was employed multiplied by the number of full years of service. The years in which he contributed to the fund count as full years, but the years completed prior to April 1, 1917 only count each as a half year. If the annual allowance thus determined is less than \$365, the amount payable may be \$20 for each year of service, but not exceeding on the whole \$365; if the annual allowance is more than \$1,000 the annual pension shall be \$1,000 but if the pensioner, at the time of becoming entitled to such maximum annual allowance has paid into the fund a sum sufficient to purchase at Dominion Government rates a life annuity of more than \$1,000 per annum the annual allowance shall equal such annuity.

If retiring after 30 years service the annual pension shall be actuarially equivalent to that outlined above having regard to the difference in the length of service and the earlier age at which

the allowance becomes payable.

If on pension because of total disability, the pensioner may be called for medical examination

at any time and if found fit for employment the pension may be discontinued.

Time spent in military or naval service may be counted when computing the period of employment.

Teachers and inspectors who have retired before April 12, 1917, are not entitled to the bene-

fits under this Act.

(b) Upon the death of a teacher or inspector while engaged in the profession, his personal representatives are entitled to receive a sum equal to the total amount contributed

to the fund with interest at 4 per cent compounded half yearly.

(c) A teacher or inspector withdrawing from the profession after having been employed for at least 5 years is entitled to receive the whole of his contributions to the fund with

interest at the rate of 4 per cent compounded half yearly.

(d) If a teacher or inspector dies after becoming entitled to the superannuation allowance his personal representatives are entitled to receive a sum which with the amount already received by the pensioner will equal his total contributions to the fund.

(e) Allowances under this Act cannot be attached or assigned.

The scale of benefits may be increased or the years of service may be decreased from time to time by regulation when the condition of the fund warrants such action.

MANITOBA

The Fund.—In March, 1925, an Act was passed to establish a "Teachers' Retirement Fund" to consist of:

(a) A permanent fund made up of:

1. Gifts and legacies specifically given to the permanent fund, and sums transferred from the general fund provided under (b).

2. Sums granted from time to time by the Legislative Assembly. (b) A general fund made up of:

1. Gifts and legacies not specifically given to permanent fund.

2. Contributions by the teachers of 1 per cent of annual salary. This sum is deducted by the trustees from the teachers salaries, and the Department of Education retains it from the legislative grant to the districts, and credits it to the general fund.

The fund thus constituted is administered by a board of 4 members made up as follows:

(a) Two members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; (b) Two members appointed by the Teachers to whom the Act supplies. This board is empowered to act as trustee of the

fund and to manage, control and administer it.

The Board of Administrators also has the power to determine (a) who shall be entitled to participate in the fund, the amount each participant shall receive and the manner and times of receiving. (b) To refund and pay to, or to the estate of the teacher who has contributed to the fund such sum or sums as it may determine, or decline to refund or repay any moneys contributed by the teacher. (c) To do all acts as shall appear necessary to the proper administration of the fund, and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pass such laws or bylaws as appear necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Fund.—The "Teachers' Pension Fund" consists of:—
(a) Contributions by Teachers of 4 per cent of salary. This is deducted from salary by the school board or the province according as salary is paid, in whole or in part by board or province. The board transmits such deductions to the Minister. Upon request, deductions may be made at greater rates than the above in the case of a teacher over 35 years of age; this deduction, however, must not be over 7 per cent if teacher is under 50 years, nor greater than 6 per cent if under 45 years, nor 5 per cent if teacher is under 40 years, nor 8 per cent in any other case.

(b) Voluntary Contributions by or on behalf of any contributor.

(c) Provincial Grant of \$25,000 yearly for ten years from the commencement of the Act.

(d) Interest from investments of the fund. The government guarantees interest at the rate

of 5 per cent compounded half-yearly.

The sum to Contributors' credit in the fund is divided into a Reserve Account and Teachers' Separate Accounts. The reserve account contains the first five monthly deductions from salary, or the first ten months deductions if not employed at the commencement of the Act but is subsequently employed. No moneys shall be paid out of this reserve account so long as there are other moneys in the Teachers' Pension Fund sufficient to meet payments.

The Teachers' Separate Accounts contain all other deductions. Separate accounts are kept for each contributor and interest at 5 per cent per annum is credited to each contributor's account twice yearly; if the income accruing from investments of the moneys in the fund is not sufficient to meet the amount of interest the deficiency is provided by appropriation from the

Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

The expenses of administration are borne by the province.

Conditions of Retirement.

(a) Mental or physical incapacity.

(b) Males at age of 65 and females at age of 60 and having completed not less than 15 years

(at least 10 month yearly) service.

Pension Terms.—The amount to the credit of the teacher at the time of becoming entitled to a pension is equal to double the amount in the fund due to deductions from salary with accrued interest plus all amounts due to voluntary contributions on his behalf with accrued interest. In addition he is entitled to an annual allowance at the rate of \$25 for each years' employment as teacher in the province before the passing of the Act, employment to include service in the Great War, time spent in taking a course at a Normal School in the province or for the further training of teachers at some other educational institution in the province. However, no such additional annual allowance shall exceed \$750.

The pension is payable in accordance with the prescribed tables on any of the following plans:

(a) Single life payable for the life of the contributor.

(b) Guaranteed pension payable for the life of the contributor or for any term of years certain, whichever period shall be longer.

(c) Joint life and last survivor.

(d) In case of death of contributor with not less than 15 years service, the dependent relative nominated by the contributor or in the case of no nomination, his widow, is entitled to an amount equal to the pensions payable if the deceased contributor had been retired immediately prior to death and been granted a pension on the joint life and last survivor plan.

(e) If a contributor dies before entitled to a pension, the total amount to his credit shall

be paid to person nominated by contributor, to the widow, or the personal representative

of the contributor.

(f) In case of voluntary retirement of person not entitled to pension, the total amount to his credit (except in Reserve Fund) shall be paid plus interest at 5 per cent compounded half-yearly.

(g) No teacher's pension or other allowance under this Act shall be assigned or charged or

be liable to seizure or attachment by process in any Court.

(h) No contributor is eligible for a pension unless in addition to the contributions to the Reserve Account he has to his credit at least 5 months deductions in the separate account, except that special provision may be made for aged and disabled contributors

(i) In case a contributor is appointed to the Department of Education as a Civil Servant his credit in the Fund is transferred to the Superannuation Fund of that Service. His

teaching service is added to his time as a Civil Servant.

(j) The retiring allowances now being paid to certain former teachers shall upon the commencement of this Act be chargeable to the Teachers' Pension Fund and thereafter a total retiring allowance of \$50 per month shall be paid for life to such teacher, but no such teacher shall be entitled to any other right or privilege under this Act.

Provision is made for regulations from time to time according to the condition of the Fund to retire contributors at lesser ages and for the granting of pensions to contributors based on the length of teaching service in the province.



PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

IIème PARTIE—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

1. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION, ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1928, or latest year reported 1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1928, ou du dernier rapport

Number of Pupils Attending Educational Institutions Nombre d'élèves de toutes les écoles et institutions enseignantes

-		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.		
No.	Type of Institution				- Que.	Ont.	
110.	a j po os assistantes	IPÉ.	NÉ.	NB.	Qué.	OHO:	
	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control	17,214	112,898	81,995	1503,863	2700,476	
2	Agricultural Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools	1.367	4 4,142	5 2,975	6 14,150	7 70 007	
3	Schools for teacher-training		12 928	13 390			
4	Schools for teacher-training	24	271	268			
5	Schools for the blind and deaf	21 14	168	21 62	703	443	
6	Business Colleges (Private)	-	500	146			
7 8	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges.	498 106	925 262	449 353	23 58,511	6,238 2,874	
	²⁹ Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and		202	505	201	4,014	
o	College:	249	151	153	²⁶ 3,043	²⁹ 6,048	
10	Classical colleges	-	-	-	²⁷ 10,547		
	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses)	22	16 291	50			
12	Universities (regular courses ³²)	80	1,601	812	³¹ 7,050	11,396	
	Grand total (excluding duplicates)	19,574	122,137	87,653	605,491	814,006	
	Population of 1921	88,615	523,837	387,876			
	D1-4:£ 1000						
13	Population of 1926 34 Elementary grades	16,114	101,684	85 78 579	³⁶ 539.963	599,162	
	34 Secondary and higher grades.	3.263					
14	les peronually and migher grades	0,2001	10,000	1,020	04,020	101,10	

1 Including 502,399 in primary schools and 1,464 in nursery schools under control of Commissioners and Trustees.

1 Including Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes all day courses—figures of calendar year 1927 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1927-28 for the other schools. See also Note 3, Page 4. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,445 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,445 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,445 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,445 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,445 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3,456 in Intelleding 2,429 in Age and 1,874 in Evening Technical and Art Schools. Including 6,232 in Night Schools, 2,333 in Dressmaking Schools, 5,491 in Schools of 4,154 in Evening Technical and Art Schools, 3,171 in night elementary schools and 3,857 in night high schools—figures of 1927-28. Including 2,422 in day and 1,769 in correspondence and evening technical schools and 2,90 in correspondence department. Including 3,591 in day, 5,444 in evening and 223 in correspondence vocational ecourses. Including 2,120 in day and 2,510 in evening technical schools and 290 in correspondence department. Including 3,591 in day, 5,444 in evening and 223 in correspondence vocational Teacher-training 2,100 in the 1,100 in 2,100 in 2,

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1927 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1928 are also published in the provincial reports although the 1927 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1928 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical and night. (See item 2)	
Normal Schools	
Blind and Deaf. (See item 5.)	
Classical Colleges. (See item 10).	
Short, Special, etc. (See item 9)	
Affiliated Colleges, etc. (See item 11).	
Universities. (See item 12)(Approx.)	7,319

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were about 2,000 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 9,081 in item 3 making about 11,400 in all in teacher-training. There were in all about 68,000 teachers in Canada.

1. ACCOMMODATION SCOLAIRE, INSCRIPTIONS ET FREQUENTATION MOYENNE DES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

-Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1928 or latest year reported 1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1928 ou dernier rapport

Number of Pupils Attending Educational Institutions Nombre d'élèves de toutes les écoles et institutions enseignantes

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. CB.	Total	Type d'institution	No.
150,883 \$ 4,191 15 628 2,294 113 - 166 1,144	9 2,098 1,458 1,928 76 446 1,958 164	10 5,020 17 765	11 9,263 18 427 2,857 83 648	113,873 9,081 20 15,018 22 1,793 14,683 72,622 4,202	Ecoles primaires et maternelles, sous le contrôle administratif. Ecoles d'agriculture, commerciales, industrielles et techniques, comprenant toutes les écoles du soir. Ecoles normales. Ecoles Indiennes. Ecoles pour les sourds et les aveugles. Collèges commerciaux privés. Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires. Cours préparatoires au collège et à l'université. Cours abrégés et par correspondance des collèges et universités.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
16 542 2,864 162,825 610,118	16 140 1,376 234,546 757,510	71 1,268 170,638 588,454	293 2,228 124,944	10,547 16 8,284	Collèges classiques. Collèges affiliées, professionnels et techniques (cours réguliers). Universités (cours réguliers). Grand total (sans double emploi)	10
639,056 139,014 21,929	205,455			1,919,473 33 340,839		13 14

21,929 27,871 25,387 21,989 340,839 Classes secondaires et supérieures 14

¹ Comprenant 592,399 dans les écoles primaires et approximativement 1,464 dans les écoles maternelles sous le contrôle de commissaires ou de syndies. ² Comprenant tous les cours de jour des écoles séparées, de continuation, hautes écoles ou instituts collégiaux—chiffres de l'année civile 1927 pour les écoles publiques et séparées, et de l'année scolaire 1927-28 pour les écoles publiques et séparées, et de l'année scolaire 1927-28 pour les ecoles de l'année course que les écoles sous le contrôle administratif. ⁴ Comprenant 3,345 dans les écoles privées; le tableau ci-dessous ne couvre que les écoles sous le contrôle administratif. ⁴ Comprenant 1,301 dans les écoles du soir. ⁴ Comprenant 6,323 dans les écoles du soir 1,374 dans celles du soir. ⁴ Comprenant 6,323 dans les écoles du soir 1,374 dans celles du soir. ⁴ Comprenant 6,323 dans les écoles de jour, ceurs etiers, 2,909 cours partiels 1,455 dans les cours spéciaux de jour, et 3,986 dans les écoles de jour, cours entiers, 2,909 cours partiels 1,455 dans les cours spéciaux de jour, et 3,986 dans les écoles de jour, celles neuver 1,420 de 1 ¹ Comprenant 502,399 dans les écoles primaires et approximativement 1,464 dans les écoles maternelles sous le contrôle voir section de l'Instruction supérieure.

Note générale:

Afin d'éviter la confusion qui résulterait de totaux différents de ceux donnés dans les rapports provinciaux, les chiffres employés pour la province de Québec sont ceux de 1927. Excepté pour les écoles primaires et maternelles, les chiffres de 1928 sont aussi publiés dans les rapports provinciaux, mais ceux de 1927 sont employés dans le résumé. Les chiffres de 1928 pour chacun des item du tableau ci-dessus 1 à 7, sont comme suit:

Cours technique, hors des collèges. (Voir item 2).
Ecoles normales.
Sourds et aveugles. (Voir item 5). 11,270 1,950 740

De plus, afin d'éviter la confusion, les cours abrégés des universités et collèges pour instituteurs sont entrés sous l'item 9, au lieu de l'item 3. Ces cours ont été suivis par environ 2,000 instituteurs qui pourraient être ajoutés aux 9,081 de l'item 3, donnant un total d'environ 11,400 instituteurs se perfectionnant. Il y avait en tout environ 68,000 instituteurs et institutrices au Canada.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1928 or latest year reported—Concluded

1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres, de 1928 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

No.	_	P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	Quebec Québec	Ontario
1	Number of Boys enrolled	8,732	55,913	40,473	2 274,008	3 364,729
2	Number of Girls enrolled	8,482	56,985	41,522	2 283,724	3 355,896
3	Number of pupils in urban schools	6,418	74,524	43,733	-	* 476,558
4	Number of pupils in rural schools	10,796	38,374	38,262	-	3 244,067
5	Average daily attendance	12,123	82,591	-61,377	448,018	3 528,485
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during	155	163	1.00		
7	year. Average number of days schools were open during year	195	193	162 194	_	_
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	70.4	73.5	74.9	80-3	s 73·3

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control Personnel enseignant, locaux et dépenses des écoles générales placées sous le contrôle administratif

No.		P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	⁶ Quebec ⁶ Québec	7Ontario
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control	615	3,358	2,581	19,903	³ 19,33 5
2	Male Teachers	134	294	258	3,405	8 3,693
3	Female Teachers	481	3,064	2,323	16,498	3 15,642
4	Number of School Districts	470	1,761	1,449	87,662	9 6,961
5	Number of School houses	470	-	-	7,886	8 7,606
6	Number of class-rooms in operation	615	3,159	2,358	18 18,000	18 17,900
7	Number of rural Schools	414	1,431	1,288	-	6,116
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room	28	36	34	31	-
9	Total Expenditure on Education	\$ 473,041	3,781,215	3,022,116	29,807,607	48,510,215
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments	\$ 294,037	16 752,858	471,759	3,983,753	4,938,577
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers, etc	\$ 179,004	3,028,357	2,550,357	1225823,854	43,571,638
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries	\$17 356,640	-	-	~	25,972,736

² Including independent as well as controlled primary schools. ³ Including Day, elementary and secondary schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. About 34,000 pupils are included above who are in a sense duplicates between Elementary and Secondary Schools; i.e., counted in the former before mid-summer and in the latter after mid-summer. The fact remains however that in the interests of comparability with other provinces they cannot be omitted.

**Of these 39 were High Schools and 31 were Superior Schools. ⁶ Primary schools under control and independent. ⁷ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. ⁸ "Districts". The number of municipalities was 1,822. Schools under control only. ⁹ Estimate only. There were 5,676 rural public schools sections; 26 cities and 140 towns with public, and 25 cities, 75 towns and 440 rural separate schools; 156 village public and 21 village separate schools assumed to represent so many districts; 217 continuation schools; 185 cities and towns with High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Assuming that each city and town and each village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,961 as above. ¹⁹ In existence. ¹¹ In existence, 1927. ¹² Of this amount \$9,036,130 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. ¹³ Exclusive of promissory notes. ¹⁴ Exclusive of \$545,917 to provincial university. ¹⁶ Including \$141,880 on Technical Education. ¹⁷ Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and P.W.C. (\$266,345) and total supplement by districts (\$90,295). ¹⁸ Approximately. The number of teachers in Independent Schools was 3,528. ¹⁹ Approximately.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1928 or latest year reported—Concluded 1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
19 75,304	111,778	2 78,966	54,498	1,064,401	Nombre de garçons inscrits	1
19 75,579	111,271	2 80,120	53,681	1,067,260	Nombre de filles inscrites	2
-	94,802	83,005	51,918	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles urbaines	3
43,737	128,247	76,081	56,261		Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles rurales	4
114,270	157,207	119,084	91,760	1,614,915	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	5
171	165	164	-	-	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'assiduité de chaque élève pendant	6
193	1 -	185	_	-	l'année. Moyenne du nombre de jours d'ouverture des écoles durant	7
75.7	70.5	74.9	84.8	75.0	l'année. Pourcentage de la fréquentation totale en fréquentation moyenne	8

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Schools under Public Control Personnel enseignant, local et dépenses des écoles générales placées sous le contrôle administratif

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
4,189	8,397	5,815	3,668	67,861	Instituteurs et institutrices des écoles contrôlées	1
797	2,078	1,518	995	13,172	Instituteurs	2
3,392	6,319	4,297	2,673	54,689	Institutrices	3
102,180	11 4,776	103,497	. 788	29,544	Districts scolaires	4
2,004	-	-	1,123	-	Maisons d'école	5
4,070	6,737	5,148	3,452	19 61,439	Nombre de salles de classe occupées	6
-	4,257	2,949	4 986	-	Nombre d'écoles rurales	7
37	33	32	32	-	Moyenne du nombre d'élèves dans une classe	8
189,206,008	¹³ 14945,675	¹³ 10429,781	148,715,178	128,890,836	Total des dépenses pour l'instruction publique	9
1,191,924	2,340,536	1,218,573	142,986,602	18,178,619	Dépenses à la charge du gouvernement	10
8,014,084	12,605,139	9,211,208	5,728,576	110,712,217	Dépenses directement supportées par les contribuables, etc	11
5,063,926	7,693,232	5,899,839	-	-	Traitement du personnel enseignant	12

² Comprenant les écoles indépendantes avec les écoles primaires sous contrôle. ³ Comprenant les écoles élémentaires et secondaires de jour: ces dernières comprennent aussi les élèves suivant en entier les cours des écoles d'apprentissage. Environ 34,000 inscriptions dans les chiffres ci-dessus sont en un certain sens un double emploi entre les écoles élémentaires et secondaires; elles sont comptées dans les écoles élémentaires avant les vacances d'été et dans les secondaires après les vacances. Mais il est impossible de les omettre pour conserver la comparabilité avec les autres provinces. ⁴ Dont 39 High Schools et 31 écoles supérieures. ⁵ Ecoles primaires indépendantes et contrôlées. ⁷ Les chiffres financiers de l'Ontario comprennent les écoles d'apprentissage de jour et du soir. ⁵ "Districts". Le nombre de municipalités est de 1,822 écoles sous contrôle seulement. ⁹ Estimé seulement. Il y avait 5,676 sections rurales scolaires; 26 cités et 140 villes avec écoles publiques, et 25 cités, 75 villes et 440 sections rurales avec écoles séparées; 156 villages avec écoles publiques, et 21 avec écoles séparées; 217 écoles de continuation; 185 villes et cités avec hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux" En assumant que chaque cité, ville et village, et chaque école de village publique ou séparée et chaque école secondaire représente une section scolaire, le nombre total des sections est de 6,961 tel que ci-dessus. ¹⁰ En existence. ¹¹ En existence, 1927. ¹² De cette somme, \$9,036,130 a été contribué par les écoles indépendantes subventionnées et les écoles d'enseignement supérieure. ¹³ Sans compter 185 d'5,917 à l'université provinciale. ¹⁶ Comprenant \$141,880 à l'enseignement technique. ¹⁷ Y compris les déboursés du gouvernement aux instituteurs des écoles générales et du 15,548 dans les écoles sous le contrôle administratif. Le nombre d'instituteurs des écoles indépendantes est de 15,548 dans les écoles sous le contrôle administratif. Le nombre d'instituteurs des écoles indépendantes est de 3

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1928 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport.

	Province	Ile du Prince-Edouard (1928) Ecoles primaires Total des écoles grénérales Focle agricole et technique (jour) Université St-Dunstan. Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées. Institutions pour la formation d'insti- Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées. Ecoles primaires Ecoles primaires Ecoles primaires Ecoles méranes. Ecoles urbaines. Ecoles urbaines. Ecoles urbaines. Ecoles urbaines. Ecoles congrégées. Ecoles congrégées et les sourds. Ecoles primaires et secondaires Universités. I Ecoles dechniques, collèges non compris Institutions pour la formation d'insti- tuteurs. Collèges affiliés. Universités. Ecoles primaires et secondaires Universités. Ecoles primaires et secondaires Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les ferme) Autres écoles à classe, multp. (let terme) Ecoles des cités et des villes (let terme) Ecoles à classe unique (let terme) Ecoles à classe unique (let terme) Ecoles à classe unique (let terme) Ecoles à classe unique (let terme) Toutes écoles à classe, multp. (let terme) Ecoles à classe unique (let terme) Toutes écoles denérales (let terme) Autres de les générales (let terme) Autres écoles générales (let terme) Autres écoles générales (let terme)
Per- centage	Attendance ance Pourcent de (E) fréquen-	66.23 77.477 77.47 78.52 78.52 73.50 79.61 77.77 74.90
V TOROGO	Attendance ance Moyenne	4, 972 4, 972 11, 123 11, 123 11, 123 11, 123 11, 123 11, 123 12, 123 11, 123
upils	Total	10,796 16,194 17,214 17,214 17,214 18,304 19,305 11,676
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe. male — 1	8, 254 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105
Num	Male Gar- çons	25,420 8,732 8,732 188 188 188 188 5,916 1,138 114 134 106 11,138 116 134 134 143 163 164 17 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
achers	Total	41 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	2, 2855 1133 1326 1326 1336 1336 1336 1336 1336
Numb	Male — Hom- mes	88 8 8 13 44 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Number	Class Rooms Nombre de * salles de classe	411 2011 615 615 7,159 1,1068 1,1068 2,283 2,358 2,358
Number	School Houses Nombre de maisons d'école	44 456 566 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71
Number of School	or intuitions titutions Nombre d'arron- disse- ments scolaires ou d'ins- titutions	414 566 470 11,701 11,701 11,2802 11,1801 11,1901 11,1
	Province	Prince Edward Island (1928) Prinary Schools Graded Schools Graded Schools Total General Schools Prince of Wales College, Teacher trainoling Other Agricultural and Technical Schools (day) St. Dunstan's University Private elementary and secondary sch's. Teacher-training Schools for Blind and Deaf Indian Schools Nova Scotia (1928) Urban Schools All General Schools Normal College, Regular Summer Course Nova Scotia (1928) Technical Teacher-training Technical Teacher-training Technical Teacher-training Schools: Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Duiversities Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools Cities and Towns (1st Term) Other Graded Schools (1st Term) Ungraded Schools (1st Term) Ungraded Schools (1st Term) Ungraded Schools (1st Term) Ungraded Schools (1st Term) Veal Termsholt Cand Term) All General Schools (1st Term) Year

			KI	SOME (JENEKA	L		
Ecoles techniques (de jour), Correspondance, (Cours technique pour la form. d'instit.)	Ecoles normales. Universités. Universités. Collèges affliés. Ecoles primaires et secondaires indé- pendantes. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles indiemes.	Québec (1928) Ecoles elémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Ecoles élémentaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndies. Indépendantes. Total.	Ecoles intermédiaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Ecoles complémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Hautes écoles protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.	Total des écoles primaires sous contrôle Catholiques. Protestantes. Total des écoles primaires indépen-	danves. Catholiques. Protestantes.
8 8 1 1	71.26	78,97	74.89	76.49	- - 84.46	1 1 175	1 1	1 1
1111	191	248,549	38,514	3,592	- - 144, 283,	13,080	1 1	1 1
1,101	1,119 249 449 146 62 268	293,111 3,962 17,666 314,739	44,837 6,260 327 51,424	3,347 1,349 4,696	133,660 805 36,369 170,834	11,462 3,606 971 16,039	431,538	54,035
1,209	276 267 351 100 134	_ _ 159,408	25,149	2,416	- 88,729	8,022	1 1	11
665	47 852 249 98 98 46	155,331	26,275	2,280	82,105	8,017	1 1	1 1
1000	23 23	_ _ _ 10,617	1,729	176	6,762	619	13,928	3,456
91	C14 15 51 1	1 888	1,628	155	4,386	- 440	11,374 2,196	2,901
333	888 8 1	728	101	12	2,376	179	2,549	45
1111	1111	(1	1111	1111	1111	1111	13,295	Pose follow
1 1 1 1	111111	6,231 117 223 6,571	460 165 14 639	43 15 78	292 4 266 562	39 11 56	6,644	489
∞o 1 →	10 10 10	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1111	1 1	1 1 1	6,744	
Technical Schools (day)	Normal Schools Universities Affiliated Colleges Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Business Colleges Schools of the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools.	Quebec (1928) Elementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees. Independent Total.	Elementary Schools Protestant Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Independent	Intermediate Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Independent Total.	Complementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners. Under control of Trustees. Independent	High School, Protestant Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees. Independent. Total.	Total Primary Schools under control Roman Carbolic Protestant Total Independent Primary Schools.	Roman Catholic 20 20 20 20 20 3555 2,901 3,456 Protestant Table of the Tochnical College awaret three following regular degree courses

Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree courses.

Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note I.

Excluding where possible the students mentioned on Note I.

Calculated from the total attendance First Term (4,957,194); Second Term (6,962,229-5); average number of days school was open First Term 80.0 and average number days school was open of 194-2 from which the average daily attendance is seen to be 61,377. This gives a total days attendance during the year of 11,919,423-5 and an average number of days school was open of 194-2 from which the average daily attendance is seen to be 61,377. The number of municipalities was 1,465 Catholic and 357 Protestant.

Comprenant tous less clobes des collèges agricoles ou techniques excepté les étudiants suivant des cours réguliers.

2 Sans compter les élèves mentionnés dans la note 1.

Scaloule sur la réquentation totale de 11,919,432; pour l'année, et 194. 2 jours de classe avec une fréquentation moyenne de 61,377 par jour.

Cei donne une l'année, et 1,919,432; pour l'année, et 194. 2 jours de classe avec une fréquentation moyenne de 61,377 par jour.

4 Districts, on comptait 1,465 municipalités catholiques et 337 profestantes.

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1928 or latest year reported 2.—Bésumé détaille des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport.

			Province	Québeo (1927)—fin. Grand total des écoles primaires Catholiques. Protestantes.	Ecoles normales 6 Catholiques. Protestantes. 1 of 10tal	Eco Coll Inst	tonnees. Ou l'on donne le cours classique. Ou l'on donne le cours supérieur. Collèges protestants de théologie.	1 Universités Catholiques. Protestantes. Ecoles des sourds-muets et aveugles. 7 Catholiques. 7 Protestantes. 7 Protestantes. 7 Ordal.	80 Ecoles des arts et métiers (catholiques) Ecoles du soir. Catholiques. Protestantes.		H	Institut de pédagogie. Ecole des guides historiques (catholique).
	Per-	centage	Attendance ance Pourcent de fréquen- tation	80.90 76.48 80.32	92.46 96.50 92.89	76·80 93·15	98.80 94.90 91.50	98·17 93·07 97·43	70	79.00	77-71	96-84
		Average	Attendance ance Moyenne de présence	392,832 55,186 448,018	1,557	3,565 9,123	744 447 140	591 685 685	3,064	2,216	1,813	1,657
	upils	èves	Total	485,573 72,159 557,732	1,684 200 1,884	4,642	753 471 153	3,520 3,530 602 101 703	5,491 4,689 1,543 6,232	2,805	2,333	1,711
-	Number of Pupils	Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male Filles	248, 137 35, 587 283, 724	1,487 189 1,676	1,823	111	1,240 1,070 291 51 342	3,185 823 699 1,522	43	2,333	1,711
	Num	Non	Male Gar- cons	237, 436 36,572 274,008	197 11 208	2,819 9,794	753 471 153	2,280 2,460 311 50 361	2,306 3,866 4,710	2,762	ı	E 1
	achers	tuteurs	Total	17,379 2,524 19,903	252 . 10 262	101	80 65 25	518 417 175 187	120 197 35 232	124	12	02
	Number of Teachers	Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	14,275 2,223 16,498	192 4 196	101	111	23 38 108 111	60 28 118 46	1 44	12	37
	Numi	Nomb	Male — Hom- mes	3,104 301 3,405	0999	914	80 65 25	495 379 67 67 1 68	169 17 186	124	1	33
	,	Number	Class Rooms — Nombre de salles de classe	£ 1 1	1 1 1	11.	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1	1	1 1
		Number	School Houses Nombre de maisons d'école	7,133 753 7,886	111	1 1	111	4 1 4 1 1	1 11	1 1	1	1 1
	Number	of School	or Institutions Nombre d'arrondissements scolaires ou d'institutions	4 1 4	18	30	110	000 00 C	18 55 10 10 65	100	333	
			Province	Quebec (1927)—Con. Grand Total Primary Schools Roman Catholic. Protestant Total.	Normal Schools Roman Catholic Profestant Total	Nursery Schools Roman Catholic Classical Colleges (Catholic) Independent Schools not subsidized	Where classical education is given Where superior education is given Protestant Theological Colleges	1 Universities Roman Catholic Protestant Schools for Deaf and Blind Roman Catholic Protestant Total	Schools of Arts and Trade (Catholic) Night Schools. Roman Catholic. Protestant Total.	Technical Schools (Catholic)	Dress making Schools (Catholic)	Institute of Pedagogy School for Historic Guides (Catholic)

Ecole moyenne d'agriculture	Fooles d agriculture Catholiques. Protestantes. Total	Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (Catholique). Ecole de laiterie de St-Hyacinthe	(Catholique). Ecole des Beaux-arts (Catholique). 2 Collèges commerciaux (privés). Ecole oblytechnique (Catholique). Ecole des gardes (Catholique). Toutes écoles	Catholiques. Profestantes. Total	Ontario—Ecoles publiques (1927) Rurales Des cités Des villes Des villages, Total	Ecoles séparées (catholiques) (1927) Rurales. Des cités. Des villes. Des villages. Total.	Ecoles de continuation (1928). Hautas écoles (1938). Instituts collégiaux (1928). Ecoles bechinques des industries, des	metiers et des arts (1928). Cours du jour, élèves réguliers. Cours du jour, élèves fréquentant une	partie de la journée. Cours du jour, élèves spéciaux. Cours de jour, total.	nels pour instirires du soir	Ecoles secondaires du soir (1928). Ecoles normales (1928).	Ecoles modeles, (1928). Universités (1928). Collèges affiliés (1928).	Colleges annue (1928). Colleges privés (1928). Ecoles privés (1928).	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles indiennes.
77.55	96 50 97.88 96.96	91.85		80.92 76.67 80.39	88 90.00 91.00 88.69	83.98 90.27 84.44 92.75 87.39	82.16 83.35 87.23	75-91	1 1 1	1 (1 1	1 1 1	1 1	6,947
38	552 277 829	597	625	420,212 55,890 476,102	150,066 157,561 56,771 17,760 382,158	15,787 37,493 19,720 1,520 74,520	8,296 18,916 28,881	15,414	1 ()	1 (1 1		1 1	2,661
49	572 283 855	650	2,178	77,969 605,491	220,915 213,385 75,309 23,911 5533,520	23,152 49,940 26,032 1,948 5101,072	10,079 22,695 33,110	20,149	1,455 24,513	3,171	2,057	6 17,712	8,295	3,833
1	14	00 1	360	202,034 37,610 299,644	106,663 105,241 37,201 11,558 260,483	11,447 24,563 12,955 1,006 49,971	5,867 12,494 16,523	10,558	1,042	1 1	1,705	7,088	5,984	1,958
49	572 269 841	612	457 854 137 45	40,359	114, 252 108, 144 38, 288 12, 353 273, 037	11,705 25,377 13,077 51,101	4,212 (10,201 (16,587	9,591	413 11,341 17,975	1 1	352	10,096	2,311	1,875
23	883 170	49	36 62 47 47 6	3,106	6,952 4,727 1,702 13,958	636 1,106 595 51 2,388	1,875	660	831	910	96	1,373	171	1 1
1	111	1	39	2,294 17,134	5,987 3,927 1,487 11,857	1,003 1,003 564 2,223	301	253	1) 10	1 1	32	203	119	1 1
23	83 170	49	1 4 4 23 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6,265	965 800 215 121 2,101	31 103 31 -	153	407	766	1 1	99	1,170	141	1 1
1	111	1 1	1111	1 1 1	1111	11111	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 4
1	111	1 1	1111	8,125	5,676 334 260 156 6,426	440 157 106 21 724	217 140 57	1 1	42	119	0 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
=	C1 C3	yand qual	NST 1	1 1	11111	11111	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	00 4	O -10	27	93.5
Intermediate Agricultural School	Roman Catholic. Protestant Total	School for Higher Commercial Studies (Catholic). St. Hyacinthe Dairy School (Catholic).	Schools of Fine Arts (Catholic). 2 Business Colleges (Private). Polytechnic School (Catholic). Ranger's School (Catholic). All Schools Pornan Catholic	Protestant Total	Ontario Public Schools 7(1927) Rural City Town Village Total	Roman Catholic Separate Schools 7(1927) Rural Gity Town Village Total	Continuation Schools, (1928). High Schools (1928). Collegate Institutes (1928). Vocationl Schools (1928).	Day, full time. Day, part time.	Day, special. Day, total Evening Schools.	Vocational School teacher-training Night Elementary Schools (1928)	*North High Schools (1926) Model Schools (1928) Model Schools (1928)	Universities (1928). 3. Affiliated Colleges (1928).	Business Colleges (1928) Private Schools (1928)	Schools for the Blind and DeafIndian Schools

1 Excluding the classical colleges, the school for H. C. S. Agricultural schools and other affiliated schools specified elsewhere in the table. 2 Not included in the total. 3 Excluding where possible staff and students entered under Universities. 4 See also note 3 Page 4. 5 Including 528 students not by sex. 6 The students of the College of Education (309) training for High School Assistants certificates (as well as several students in other courses) are entered under "Universities." 7 Calendar year. 2 Non compress classiques, 1 Geole des Hautes Educes Commerciales, 1 se fecules attres Goole spécifiées dans les tableau. 2 Non compris dans le total. 3 A l'exclusion du presonnel et des étudiants d'às inscrits au compte des universitées. 4 Voir note 3 à la page 4. 5 Sans compter 528 étudiants dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné. 6 Les étudiants du College of Education (309) se préparant pour les certificats d'assistant-instituteur dans les lycées, (de même que plusieurs étudiants dans d'autres cours) paraissent sous la rubrique "Universitée." 7 Année civile.

2.—Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1928 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport.

0	Province at	Manitoba (1928) 83-66 Hautes écoles. 81-65 Départments collégiaux. 86-90 Instituts collégiaux. 90-18 Hautes écoles junior. 75-73 Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles Normales. Ecoles rechniques du jour. Ecoles techniques du jour. Ecoles techniques du soir. Cours techniques du soir. Cours techniques du soir.		Saskatchewan (1928) Saskatchewan (1928) Booles félmentaires rurales. Su-H. Ecoles félmentaires des cités. Tral Ecoles félmentaires des villes. Tral Booles félmentaires des villes. Tral Booles félmentaires des villes. Transtaires des villes. Transtaires des villes. Fooles de travaux du jour. Ecoles de travaux du soir. Ecoles de travaux du soir. Collèges de travaux du soir. Collèges de travaux du soir. Collèges ommerciaux. Collèges ommerciaux. Collèges ommerciaux. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées.
Per- centage			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
A storiogogy	Attendance ance Moyenne de présence	11,598 1,767 525 5,064 11,443 114,270	1,626	84, 449 21.877 16.846 2846 21.421 5, 766
Pupils	Total	15,237 2,112 2,113 643 5,827 1,600 150,883 614 2,422 1,658	3,917 799 1,592 1,592 180 2,294	128,247 27,196 21,1840 218,685 215,968 7,964 1,144 1,958 1,958 1,958 1,958
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male Filles	1,558 1,558	1,333 411 1,007 - 1,142	62,587 13,550 11,240 107,249 4,022 623 623 758 768 768 778 778 778 778 778 778
Num	Male Gar- çons		2,584 388 585 585 1,152	65,660 13,646 10,600 108,719 108,719 3,059 11,799 1,79
achers	Total	438 90 197 197 4,189 4,189 215 215 116	293 293 17 17	5,497 626 1,258 8,002 8,002 423 423 422 422 7
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	3,392	11222	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Nomb	Male — Hom- mes	797 797 733	271 45 6	31 272 1111 1111 1111
Number	Class Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	4,070	111111	4, 257 611 1, 102 6, 544 193 193
Number	School Houses Nombre de maisons d'école	123 45 46 9 9 119 10 2,004		
Number of School	Districts or Institutions Vombre d'arron- disse- ments scolaires ou d'ins- titutions	2,180 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	H 44 4 1 173	4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
	Province	Manitoba (1928) Intermediate Schools. High Schools. Collegiate Departments Collegiate Departments Collegiate Institutes Junior High Schools. All general Schools. Teacher Training Institutes Vocational Day Schools. Vocational Preming Schools.	Correspondence Universities. Affiliated Colleges Business Colleges 2 Private Schools Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools	Saskatchewan (1928) Rural Elementary Schools Gity Elementary Schools Town Elementary Schools Village Elementary Schools Village Elementary Schools All Elementary Schools Collegate Institutes and High Schools Vocational Schools (Day) Teachers' Training Institutes Universities Affiliated Colleges Business Colleges Business Colleges Frivate Schools Frivate Schools Schools for the Bind and Deaf.

rds.	ds.
Alberta (1928) Ecoles publiques des villes. Ecoles esparées eathol. des villes. Ecoles avillages. Ecoles crutalises. Ecoles crutalisées. Tottes écoles générales. Ecoles normalsées. Tottes écoles générales. Ecoles de travaux (du jour). Ecoles de travaux (du soir) Correspondance. Universités. Universités. Universités. Collèges affiliés (1928) Collèges commerciaux (1928). Ecoles privées (1928). Ecoles privées (1928). Ecoles privées (1928).	Colombie-Britannique (1928). Hautes écoles. Ecoles élémentaires des cités. Ecoles rurales des municipalités. Ecoles rurales et assistées. Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales. Ecoles d'apprentissage (du jour). Ecoles d'apprentissage (du soir). Cours pondance. Cours fechnique pour la formation d'instituteurs. Stituteurs. Collèges affiliés. Collèges affiliés. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles privées. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
81.45 67.65 74.85 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88.29 88.428 88.428 84.288 84.28 84.37 1.37 1.37 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.4
67,614 51,470 119,084 	13 939 35 864 35 864 16 278 91 278 3,389
20,156 76,081 159,086 2,120 2,120 2,290 1,536 2,470 *3,345 1,432	16, 359 40, 617 10, 654 118, 639 118, 639 118, 639 118, 639 118, 639 12, 244 12, 244 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 1408 14
80,120 80,120 7655 787 787 1,491 1,700 1,700	8 865 19,896 15,3446 53,681 2,141 2,141 2,148 11,486
78,966 1,383 1,883 1,823 1,099 2,51 1,575 1,575	7, 494 20, 721 10, 063 54, 498 54, 498 1, 018 1, 01
1,474 188 188 208 5,815 80 101 101 162 24 162 184 164 167	1, 580 1, 955 1, 955 3, 668 3, 668 1917 1917 1917 1918 35 39 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125
1,096 2,659 2,659 4,297 2,297 112 112 112	222 925 7357 7361 730 130 130 130
378 202 120 224 151 11,51 86 60 60 163 163 172 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	255 234 224 225 225 395 118 118 22 5 5 6
111144111111111	1, 070 1, 070 896 896 3, 452 1
. \$111111111111111	111 2002 2002 7114 1,123 1,123
2 2 949 2 2 949 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	000 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
Alberta (1928) Cities and Towns. Cities and Towns. Town Roman Catholic Separate Village Schools. Rural Schools. Consolidated Schools. Total General Schools. Normal Schools. Vocational Schools (Evening) Correspondence Universities. A ffillaged Colleges Business Colleges Business Colleges Private Schools. School for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools.	British Columbia (1928) High Schools High Schools Gity Public Schools Rural Municipality Schools Rural and Assisted Schools Total General Schools Vocational Schools Vocational Schools (Evening) Vocational Schools (Teacher's Training). Universities Affiliated Colleges Private Schools Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools

¹ The total number of students includes 640 not given by sex. ² Excluding where possible schools which form part of Affiliated colleges: e.g. Brandon College School. ⁴ In addition to these was I college affiliated to the University of Alberta of which the statistics were not available for the year. ^{*} Also included with the general enrolment,

¹ Le total comprend 640 étudiants dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné. ² A l'exclusion des évoles faisant partie des collèges uniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan. ⁵ En outre, on compte 1 collège affilié à l'université d'Alberta dont les statistiques n'existent pas pour cette année. * Compris dans l'inscription totale.

3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principales villes du Canada, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport. 3.—Summary of Education in cities and Principal Towns of Canada for 1938 or Latest Year Reported

h School General	ans les	Total	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools)	secondaires (compris dans les écoles générales)	Girls Filles	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Number of Grades (inc	secondair	Boys Garçons	24, 997 1, 894 1, 894 1, 1054 1, 1054
ocational in total	générales)	Total	22, 988 3, 972 3, 9872 3, 9872 4, 776 4, 776 2, 580 1, 162 1, 163 1,
Number of Pupils in Vocational Schools (not included in total general schools	rompris dans les écoles générales compris dans les écoles générales	Evening and Corres. Courses Cours du soir et de corresp.	14.237 2.1650 2.2650 2.2650 3.746 6.80 1.404 1.0
Number of Schools (gen	de tra	Day Courses Cours de jour	8.651 1.823 1.1458 1.1030 1.1030 1.1750 1.1750 1.1760 1.17
al Schools énérales	Average	Moyenne de fréquenta- tion quoti- dienne	113 95 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Number of Pupils Attending General Schools Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles générales		Total Total	110.1.38 110.22.330.0 22.330.0 22.330.0 22.330.0 22.330.0 22.330.0 22.300.0 23.300.0
Pupils Atte		Girls — Filles	70, 706, 709, 709, 709, 709, 709, 709, 709, 709
Number of		Boys — Garçons	70, 59 487 7 1 1 1 2 2 5 487 2 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Population Consults of	Population,	ment de 1921	618,506 622,8936 117,217 117,217 117,217 117,217 117,217 117,217 117,217 128,32 129,430 129,430 129,430 129,430 129,540 119,030 119
	Neme of City or Town	C100 OU VIII O	Montreal, Que Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man Winnipeg, Man Hamilton, Ont. Charan, Alta London, Ont. London, Ont. Leginonton, Alta Halita, M.S. St. John, N.S. Windsor, Ont. Windsor, Ont. Windsor, Ont. Sask Regins, Sask Regins, Sask Regins, Sask Windsor, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. Saskatton, Ont. St. Thomosel, Sask Guelboro, Ont. St. Thomosel, Sask Guelb, Ont. St. Thomosel, Sask Strafford, Ont. St. Thomosel, Sask Strafford, Ont. St. Thomas, Out. Brandon, Man Sarnia, Ont. Sarnia, Ont. Sarnia, Ont. Nagara Falls, Ont. New Westminster, BC. Chatham, Ont.

396 112 181 567	361 509 359	434 434 428	503 253 269	466 332 325 325	163 382 380 380 367
	99	61		61	
223 112 104	190 224 286 139	130 203 135 217	291 142 · 154	270 141 87 172	108 1188 2318 1232 188
173	171 293 203 202	231 203 203	212	135 135 60 153	194 150 1221 148 179
34 1,027 289	591 173 173	579 - 417	114 35 195	517 103 420	169
472 - 103 282	383 412 92 337	579	114 35 195	335 103 279	169
305	208 280 81 177	130	1 1 1	182	1180111
2,360 780 1,752 2,344	2, 359 2, 298 2, 603 2, 603	1,686	2,336 1,272 1,309	1,741 2,355 1,412 1,498	1,411 1,662 1,700 1,588
3,023 1,002 2,124 3,044	3, 618 8, 578 8, 063 8, 063	2,533 2,003 1,511	2,747 1,387 1,621	2,054 1,054 1,883 1,785 1,785	1,783 2,315 1,925 1,920 2,151
1,533 1,002 862 1,510	1,546 1,546 1,770	1,263 977 758 1,040	1,440 691 804	1,063 1,539 888 888	1,107 1,107 990 947 1,054 1,037
1,262	1,478 2,343 1,517 1,848	1,270 1,026 753	1,307 696 817	991 • 1,509 932 897	1,208 1,208 935 973 878 1,114
	12,190 11,940 10,735 10,692				7,899 7,875 7,620 7,562 7,562
Galt, Ont. FSt. Boniisoe, Man. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Ralaciilla Ont	Owen Sound, Ont. Ostana, Ont. Ostana, Ont. Ostana, Ont. Statbridge, Alta North Bay, Out.	Weiland, Ont. Brockville, Ont. Amherst, N.S. Woodstook Ont	*Medicine Hat, Alta. Nanaimo, B.C. (and suburbs). New Glasgow, N.S.	Orillia, Ont. Sudbury, Ont. Sydbary Mines, N.S. Fredericton, N.B.	Dartmouth, N.S. Pembroke, Ont. N. Vancouver, B.C. Lindesay, Ont. Turno, N.Y. *Prince Albert, Sask

I Primary schools including Protestant High Schools, 1927. The High School enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the High Schools and of the Normal Schools and Normal Schools and the Normal Schools and the Normal Schools and Collegate Institutes only; the totals include pupils in fifth classes and Includes Walsterville. 4 Includes Walsterville. 4 Includes Walsterville. 4 Includes Walsterville and not merely a city school. However the objection to including the H. S. pupils of this institution with the general enrolment of the city applies to other cities as well, since the H.S. of practically all cities enrol non-resident pupils from rural districts and other the province, also technical courses in the college of Art.

**Fopul.tion 1996.

¹ Ecoles primaires.—Y compris "High Schools" protestantes, en 1927. Les chiffres concernant les High Schools out été laissés en blanc, parce qu'ils eussent été incomplets, en effet, ils auxient laissé de côté les élèves des collèges classiques, des écoles e lassiques et des écoles normales. Les totaux de chaque saxe ne s'appliquent qu'ua xélèves des "High Schools" et des "Colles colleges prince of Wales quoqu'il soit une institution provinciale. Toutelois, l'objection qu'on pourrait soulever contre l'in alianon des élèves de cette institution provinciale. Toutelois, l'objection qu'on pourrait soulever contre l'in laison des élèves de cette institution dans les degrés de High Schools la masse des écoles de cette effet, s'appliquent querait aussi bien à toutes les autres cités, parce que les High Schools de presque toutes les cités reçoivent comme élèves, des enfants des districts runant aux autres agglomérations urbaines. § Y compris l'Institut de Technologie et d'Arts, qui est une institution provinciale. 7 Comprenant les cours par correspondance (Halifax) qui se répartissent sur doute la province, les cours par correspondance (Halifax) qui se répartissent sur doute la province, les cours par certe gent de Technologie et d'Arts, page.

4.—Attendance of Pupils in six provinces—Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

				1	1		Numb	er Attend	ling—Nor	nbre d'é	lèves fré	quentant		
	Pro	vince		Year Année		20 day		20-49 days	50-99 days	100-14 days	9 150- da;		2001 lays	Total
				Zimo		jour	rs .	jours	jours	jours	jou	rs j	ours	
Nova Scot	tia—No	ouvelle-E	cosse	1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922		6 5 6 7 6 4	,421 ,724 ,892 ,170 ,941 ,397 ,545 ,263 ,903 ,472	12,006 12,012 10,679 11,777 11,577 12,135 13,646 11,817 9,970 9,343	17,569 17,147 15,672 18,121 16,323 19,717 20,745 18,020 15,420 14,642	24,8 23,8 26,2 36,1 25,7 22,8	009 48 555 48 572 48 546 48 572 49 68 27 719 44 570 55	3,418 5,504 8,881 5,897 3,435 2,127 7,675 4,755 2,551 8,212	2,405 2,055 4,989 2,652 3,210 1,449 203 1,522 4,069 4,698	105,269 106,351 107,768 109,189 109,032 109,097 106,982 108,096 109,483 114,229
Manitoba.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928		,	17,861 17,481 24,040 23,739 19,408 20,402 19,673 20,121 19,649 17,668 19,167 16,361		16,387 18,068 24,432 21,727 18,439 16,480 18,886 16,792 16,661 16,455 15,780 13,780	22,5 46,8 27,8 24,5 25,2 27,2 24,7 25,4 26,6	206 49 373 18 362 49 4979 63 454 73 450 75 412 82 401 83 847 84	3,641 3,762 3,516 9,981 3,915 2,007 5,594 2,397 3,468 3,590 4,819 4,830	4,152 2,408 346 643 2,274 2,733 766 1,069 655 1,513 1,750 2,701	106,588 109,925 114,197 123,452 129,015 136,876 142,369 144,491 145,834 148,279 148,763 150,883
Saskatche	askatchewanulberta				A continue on continue a character property and the continue and the conti	9 8 11 6 11 9	310 3,906 3,930 3,124 3,269 3,171 3,497 3,014	17,621 17,552 16,525 20,254 21,158 23,592 20,199 19,873	27,471 28,659 29,591 35,241 27,952 42,478 38,785 38,766	26,3 29,6 31,3 35,2 50,9 42,4	379 26 364 36 367 25 234 31 307 18	9,381 5,508 0,529 5,992 1,694 8,905 6,121 2,424	1,165 2,055 4,040 1,612 6,424 134 2,421 2,452	99,109 111,059 119,279 125,590 138,731 147,232 159,468 169,008
Alberta				1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920		5 5 6 7 9	,018 ,884 ,394 ,679 ,094 ,253 ,008 ,319	12,814 12,489 12,594 13,403 14,860 21,641 16,392 17,475	21,383 22,711 23,325 25,502 26,973 29,427 31,343 34,847	17,5 19,5 21,0 22,0 24,5 42,7 28,5	603 25 600 28 938 35 934 36 681 35 746 8	1,358 3,201 2,635 0,747 3,765 3,000 7,711 2,447	833 1,125 2,300 836 454 42 563 358	79,909 89,910 97,286 99,201 107,727 111,109 121,567 135,750
	Year	20 days	20-39 days	40-59 days	60- da		80-99 days	100-119 days	120-139 days	140-159 days	160-179 days	180-199 days	2001 days	
Province	Année	jours	jours	jours	jou	ırs	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	Total
P.E.I.— I.PE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	817 684 516 638 583 489	1,084 834 789 906 861 827	1,029 841 799 844 862 789	1	,088 985 903 919 889 867	1,263 1,094 978 1,118 1,011 935	1,424 1,331 1,291 1,291 1,221 1,250	1,745 1,717 1,573 1,629 1,701 1,585	2,420 2,264 2,294 2,185 2,357 2,233	3,166 3,230 3,835 2,960 3,266 3,356	4,120 4,172 4,522 3,797	125 260 261 322 336 238	17,710 17,360 2 17,411 17,324 16,884 16,836
N.S.— NE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	4,890 4,711 4,321 4,224 3,890 3,710	6,650 6,210 5,593 5,685 5,534 5,290	6,274 5,665 5,290 5,221 5,063 5,092	5 4 5 4	,128 ,383 ,927 ,006 ,841 ,771	6,867 5,723 5,177 5,420 5,257 5,249	7,974 6,807 6,682 6,759 6,514 6,422	8,996 9,240 9,480 9,308	15,225 13,878 14,289 15,356 16,024 13,977	23,812 23,338 25,719 26,819 27,361 24,721	25,013 29,163 30,114 27,520 28,249 34,015	1,720 1,000 901 515	114,458 111,594 112,352 112,391 112,556 112,898
N.B.— NB.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	2,620 2,362 1,972 2,635 2,372 2,382	4,712 4,140 3,801 4,342 3,916 4,076	4,590 4,007 4,185 4,379 4,248 4,097	4 4 4	,019 ,231 ,256 ,545 ,323 ,189	5,026 4,463 4,059 4,374 3,986 4,064	6,089 5,751 5,426 5,516 5,259 5,553	5,971 5,907 5,767	8,372 8,411 8,273 8,532 7,914 9,094	12,612 14,178 13,748 14,702 13,108 16,437	19,129 22,447 24,493 23,827 25,725 24,725	1,412	75,677 77,373 3 78,834 80,120 80,829 6 82,275
⁴ Saskat- chewan	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	8,822 9,568 9,387 9,424 8,272 8,661 8,883 8,311	11,343 14,015 14,088 14,553 12,997 12,682 13,884 11,728	12,761 14,918 15,599 15,039 15,500 16,000 14,748 15,831	10 10 10 9 10 10	,906 ,382 ,617 ,933 ,697 ,033 ,065 ,693	14,393 10,913 10,847 10,239 9,957 10,162 9,990 9,725	18,046 13,325 13,165 11,933 11,286 10,758 11,651	17,656 14,923 15,196 13,599 13,091 12,933 14,592	19,411 19,118 21,023 19,681 19,989 19,996 22,647 20,494	26,141 26,543 32,708 32,494 34,922 38,026 39,812 37,873	29,694 35,237 43,124 53,898 60,138	4,735 6,047 7,214 12,041 10,315 11,281 10,467	177,908 176,989 192,968 203,834 206,164 212,882 217,119 221,754
Alberta	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	6,484 5,637 6,151 5,668 4,957 4,725 4,341 4,900	14,616 9,803 9,709 9,517 8,407 7,758 8,349	16,699 10,343 10,571 9,083 9,029 9,254 8,404 8,534	14 8 8 7 6 6 6	,953 ,240 ,474 ,974 ,814 ,539 ,123 ,075	23,240 8,932 9,197 8,091 6,936 6,458 6,318 6,361	47,230 10,203 10,129 9,925 8,715 8,399 8,079	1,106 10,719 10,868 11,114 10,521 9,859	14,832 14,914 15,537 15,532 14,932 16,012	24,199 25,536 26,869 28,687 30,048 29,333	37,104 39,811 41,320 45,893 50,774 54,164	2,890 2,685 2,275 2,303 1,780 2,957	5124,328 142,902 148,045 147,373 147,796 150,526

¹ Includes over 200 days. ² Including 16 unclassified by attendance. ³ Including 1,311 unclassified by attendance. ⁴ Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923. ⁵ Six months. ⁶ Including 282 unclassified by attendance. ¹ Comprend plus de 200 jours. ² Comprend 16 non classifies quant à l'assiduité. ³ Comprend 1,311 non classifies quant à l'assiduité. ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires jusqu'à 1923. ⁵ Six mois. ⁶ Comprend 282 non classifies quant à l'assiduité.

- 5.—Historical S ummary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces
- 5.—Relevé rétrospectif des élèves des écoles canadiennes et moyenne de fréquentation, par provinces

1	Total Number Enrolled—Nombre total des inscriptions—1829-1928											
			Total Num	ber Enroll	ed—Nomb	re total des	inscription	ıs—1829–192	18			
Year Année	P.E.I.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	³Que. ³Qué.	4 Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. C.B.	Nine Provinces Neuf provinces		
1811	21,501 22,414 22,330 22,169 22,221 22,250 22,138 20,779 19,956 19,031 19,972 18,986 18,012 18,073 17,595 19,060 18,402 17,395 18,362 18,362 17,395 17,587 17,587 17,587 17,587 17,587 17,581 17,421 17,281 17,421 17,421 17,421 17,421	2 35, 405 50, 574 65, 869 68, 612 75, 995 73, 638 74, 297 78, 828 85, 714 83, 548 85, 077 98, 701 100, 555 101, 032 98, 410 98, 768 96, 886 100, 252 100, 007 101, 680 102, 035 102, 035 102, 910 105, 269 106, 351 107, 768 109, 199 106, 932 114, 242 114, 255 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 114, 252 112, 356 111, 594 111, 594	66,897 66,635 66,422 66,383 67,735 68,154 69,663 70,622 72,013 73,007 71,981 71,782 71,029 72,988 73,712 77,774 78,753 79,265 80,145 80,769		2 151, 891 179,857 403,339 462,630 489,404 502,840 506,729 506,729 506,729 506,729 507,213 506,515 487,635 492,534 487,635 492,544 487,635 507,219 510,700 518,605 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 564,655 664,922 667,922 667,922 667,922 667,922 677,436	2 4 919 15,926 23,871 23,243 32,680 35,371 37,987 51,888 57,409 58,574 64,123 67,144 71,031 73,044 76,247 80,848 83,679 93,954 100,963 106,588 109,925 114,662 129,015 136,876 142,369 144,369 144,369 144,814 148,279	5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 33, 41, 25,1911 31,275 37,622 47,086 55,3192 72,260 101,463 113,985 122,862 129,439 142,617 151,326 164,219 174,925 184,871 183,935 194,313 204,154 206,595 213,404	972 7-6 7-7 96 7-7 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	401 	718,000 803,000 891,000 993,303 1,028,225 1,047,784 1,056,809 1,113,837 1,120,606 1,149,909 1,173,00		

Average daily attendance—Moyenne quotidienne de fréquentation, 1881–1928

1881	- 1	43,461]	36,688]	- 1	222,534	- 1	_	1	1,367	_
1891	12,898	49,347	_			12,443			5,135	_
1892	12,986	50,975	-	205,623	- 1	12,976	_		6,227	_
1895	13,250	54,007	-	221,168	-	19,516			8,610	_
1896	13,412	54,016	-	220,969	- 1	20,247	_		9,254	-
1901	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550			15,335	669,000
1903	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	275,385	36,479	16,321		16,627	704,000
1904	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,918		17,071	705,000
1905	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	18,871	724,171
1906	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	19,809	743,496
1907	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	20,459	754,060
1908	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	23,473	783,584
1909	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	25,662	815,449
1910	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	28,423	849,344
1911	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801
1913	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	330,474	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	969,380
1914	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	346,509	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,041,108
1915	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	365,959	. 68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,111,075
1916	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,364	355,364	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,140,793
1917	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,065
1918	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	329,972	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,467
1919	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513
1920	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,237,146
1921	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,454
1922	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,532
1923	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,499	105,364	77,752	1,458,266
1924	11,783	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,410	103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	1,506,698
1925	12,259	80,318	58,182	437,988	496,355	104,312	144,650	107,880	82,721	1,524,665
1926	11,823	80,446	58,346	443,255	498,662	106,809	152,430	110,928	85,293	1,547,992
1927	11,777	81,426	60,426	448,018	513,071	106,793	157,392	115,125	88,306	1,582,334
1928	12,123	82,591	68,035	- 1	-	114,270	157,207	119,0841	$91,760^{1}$	

¹ Common School System formed, vocational schools. ⁶ Half year only. ⁶ Including Private Schools from 1925, ¹ Ecoles élémentaires organisées. ² Ecoles libres établies. ⁸ Ecoles primaires seulement. ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles. ⁶ Six mois seulement. ⁶ Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADES—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR DEGRÉS

6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1928, ou l'année la plus rapprochée. 6.-Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the year 1928, or the latest year reported.

Un- classi-	Non- classi- fiés	es.	1	*	848	34,849	1	1,319	i	1	37,018
	Total classified Total classifies	1 17,261	112,898	82,170	71,304	685,776 34,	150,883	221,730	4 159,086	108,179	182,605 1,609,287 37,019
Total	second- sary Secon- daires	1,531	12,116	4,127	4,836	92,499	14,163	20,852	18,218	14,263	182,605
	Element- Secondary ary Elémen- Secon- daires daires	15,727	100,782	78,043	66,468	593,277	136,720	200,878	140,868	93,916	124,722 80,334 53,486 39,715 10,070 1,426,682
× %	XII	1	484	16	1	5,915	415	1,807	1,244	189	10,070
Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires	XI	1	1,935	778	1,117	22, 120	2,988	4,568	3,455	2,754	39,715
ondary grés sec	×	169	4,168	1,177	2,246 1,473 1,117	57,843 39,712 24,752 22,120	4,341	6,106	5,087	4,691	53,486
Seco	IX	840	5,529	2,156	2,246	39,712	6,419	8.371	8,432	6,629	80,334
	VIII	1,580	7,165	3,753	3,753	57,843	10,239	18,092	11,774	10,523	124,722
	VII	1,541	8,412	4,525	6,429	62,665	10,368	13,211	12,802	11,134	131,087
Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires	VI	1,835	10,280	5,065	7,516	68,618	14,247	20,336	15,606	11,166	154,669
egrés éléi	>	2,008	12,227	10,743	8,685	75,365	16,556	23,962	17,339	11,453	178,338
rades—D	IV	1,657	12,811	12,057	8,958	60,544	17,654	27,081	18,201	10,876	169,839
entary G	E	1,769	12,665	12,099	8,561	42,650	18,259	27,080	18,687	11,319	153,089 169,839
Elemo	H	1,979	12,854	12,271	8,289	80,870	18,722	25,841	18,505	12,369	191,700
	I	3,358	24,368	17,530	11,983	114,249	30,675	45,275	27,954	15,076	290,468
	Prep.	1	1	ı	2,294	30,469	1	ı	ı	1	32,763
Voor	1	1928	1928	1928	1927	1927-28	1928	1928	1928	1928	1
December		P. E. Island—He du PEdouard	Nova Scotia-Nouvelle-Ecosse	New Brunswick-NouvBrunswick	Que. (Protestant Sch.)—Qué. (protestantes)	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia—Colombie Britan.	Total sampled—Total classifiés

to these there were 3.887 in night high schools. This makes a total in secondary grades for Ontario of 96,386. Adding the 17,198 in Catholic Complementary grades (see below) the total in secondary grades in Camada would be 208,690. If the day technical pupils in other provinces than Ontario and the high sethool pupils in classical colleges, other preparatory schools and Catholic Normal schools in Na. and university preparatory courses throughout are added, this total increases roughly by 37,000 making about 241,000 high school pupils in all. 3 Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario. "Preparatory" in Quebec. 4 Including private schools. 175 in excess of total shown in Table 2, and confirmed the comprened pass 294 and Prince of Wales College. 2 Comprenent 540 elèves spéciaux dans les écoles de jour d'appraches sont seas of total shown in Table 2, and confirme classe avant les yeaneses et été, et sont ensuite entrés à l'école secondaire. Leur inclusion dans es chiffres et pour concorder avec les chiffres d'inscription du tableau I. Dans un sens, ce sont des ¹ Not including 294 in P.W.C. ² These include 540 special pupils in Day Vocational Schools and 34,309 who were in Form IV and Fifth classes before mid-summer but entered Secondary Schools after. The purpose of including the latter is to check up with the enrolment in Table 1. In a sense they are duplicates arising from the fact that the Statistics of Public and Separate Schools and those of Secondary Schools is months, but a certain amount of confusion would arise if they were omitted from the total enrolment shown in Tables 1 and 2. In addition to these there were 3,887 in night high schools. This makes a total in secondary grades for Ontario of 96,386, Adding the 17,198 in Catholic Complementary grades (see below) the total in

omis il en résulterait une certaine confusion dans les totaux des inscriptions du tableaux 1 et 2. Il y avait de plus 3,887 aux hautes écoles du soir. Cela donne pour l'Oritario un total de 96,386 dans les degrés secondaires. En ajoutant les 17,198 dans les degrés complémentaires carboliques (voir au-le scous) le total dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 293,690. Avec les élèves des écoles teniens de jour dans les autres projectiones, des écoles préparatoires, des écoles préparatoires, des écoles préparatoires à l'université, nous grossissons ce total d'environ 37,000, ce qui donne à peu près 241,000 élèves dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le pays. 3 Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec. 4 Comprenant les écoles privées. "175 en plus du total démontré au tableau 2. duplicata dans les statistiques des écoles publiques et séparées d'une part et les écoles secondaires de l'autre, parce qu'il y a chevauchement de six mois dans le terme scolaire, mais s'ils étaient

6.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded 6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

Québec	(catholiques)	10,478 Elémentaires	- Complémentaires	Total
Unclassi- fied	Non classifiées	10,478	ı	10,478
F	Local	304,261	170,834	475,095
tary course émentaire	8th year 8ème année	373	7,163	7,536
Cours supplémentaire	7th year 7ème année	1,052	8,610	9,662
	6th year 6ème année	5,800	12,542	18,342
¹ Superior course Cours supérieur	1st year 2nd year 3rd year 4th year 5th year 6th year 7th year 8th year 1être année 2ème année 4ème année 5ème année 6ème année 8ème année	14,743	18,095	32,838
rte course	4th year 4ème année	34,411	24,259	58,670
Intermediate course Cours moyen	3rd year 3ème année	57,107	27,262	84,369
course férieur	2nd year 2ème année	65,241	26,724	91,965
¹ Inferior course Cours inférieur	1st year 1ère année	60,394	22,557	82,951
Preparatory	toire	65,140	23,622	88,762
- one of the first	Primary Schools	Elementary	Complementary	Total

I The inferior, intermediate and superior courses form the elementary course in Catholic schools in Quebec and correspond roughly to what were known formerly as the elementary and model courses, the complementary occurse consequently corresponding to the old Academy grades. The correspondence in neither case is exact since changes were made in the course of studies at the time the new divisions were made. The complementary grades are really high school grades, although they are not considered as secondary grades in the province, this remains from the board of examiners, instead of from the normal schools receive their non-professional, or what would be considered in other provinces, their high school, training in this complementary course, while those taking their diplomas from the normal schools receive their preparation of the provinces, their high school, training in this complementary course, which the reports for the provinces their high schools themselves. The non-classification of 10,478 pupils was due to such causes at the enrollment of pupils after leswhere explained, is due to various causes, e.g., a different method of grading in some turnal schools, etc.

1 Les classes inférieure, intermédiaire et supérieure du cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques de Québec correspondant à ce qui était autrefois appelé le cours élémentaire sor Dans aucum eas la correspondance n'est exacté à cause des changements intervenus dans les cours lors de la nouvelle division. Les degrés complement des degrés de haute école, bien qu'ils ne soient pas considérés comme degrés escondaires dans la province, ce terme n'étant applique qu'iaux degrés des considérés compléments en régulier). Le sinstituteurs qui prement leurs diplomes considérés commales repoivent leur formation académique, qui dans les collèges (cours préparatoire ou régulier). Le sinstituteurs qui prement leurs diplomes des écoles normales repoivent leur formation académique, qui dans les collèges provinces serait celle de la haute école, dans cas cours complémentaires, tandis que ceux qui prement leurs diplomes des écoles normales elles-mêmes. Le fait que 10,478 élèves ne sont pas classifiés vient de ce qu'ils ont été inscrits après le passage de l'inspecteur quand a été faité la la caute de classifiération dans les autres provinces, quand elle est sans explication, vient de différence causes, comme une différence de méthode dans la dassification et de la colle des écoles urbânes, etc.

GRADE-AGE DISTRIBUTION

7.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1928 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport

				1	To, of Pu	pils enrol	led whos	e age wa	8		
No.	Province or part of Province	Under 5 yrs. — Moins	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs. 10 ans	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.
		de 5 ans	0 000	0 04415	, 6445						
1	Prince Edward Island:— Urban or graded	-	69	421	587	688	608	645	617	648	65
2 3	Rural ungraded Total	-	203 272	677 1,098	912 1,499	1,153 1,841	1,129 1,737	1,199 1,844	1,091 1,708	1,177 1,825	1,098 1,748
4 6 7	Nova Scotia:— Cities and towns Rural and villages Total	40 54 94	1,195 1,356 2,551	3,685 4,169 7,854	4,690 5,815 10,505	5,186 6,348 11,534	4,759 6,153 10,912	4,647 6,091 10,738	4,797 5,961 10,758	4,751 6,003 10,754	4,70 5,71 10,42
8	New Brunswick— Urban or graded	-	-	4,191	4,726	4,509	4,494	4,388	4,355	4,495	4,14
9 10	Rural ungraded	-	_	4,549 8,740	4,387 9,113	4,326 8,835	4,277 8,771	4,277 8,665	4,081 8,436	3,881 8,376	3,39 7,54
11 12 13 14 15	Quebec:— 1Primary Schools:— Roman Catholic. Protestant. Total. 2Classical Colleges. 2Independent Classical Schools.		80,679 10,028 90,707					352,887 50,602 403,489 2,189 172			
16 17 18 19 20	Ontario:— Public Schools:— Cities. Towns. Villages. Rural	1,072 119 7 191	16,024 3,552 743 5,168	21,406 7,585 2,304 19,011	22,926; 8,554; 2,611; 24,946	19,323) 7,334 2,454 24,179	20,160) 7,640 2,540 24,229	20,167 7,680 2,540 23,702	21,374 8,016 2,627 24,086	21,089 7,431 2,351 22,944	16,04 6,06 1,89 19,18
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Separate Schools:— Cities. Towns. Villages. Rural. Continuation Schools. Full time day Vocational.	42 4 - 22 -	1,487 421 48 691	5,264 2,685 176 1,941	5,455 3,109 205 2,553	5,102 2,921 196 2,698	5,242 2,976 194 2,610	5,017 2,926 210 2,514 7	5,284 2,596 198 2,406 86 20	5,142 2,640 204 2,402 546 450	4,560 2,27 200 2,130 1,434 • 2,17
28 29	Other Secondary Schools	1,457	28,134	60,372	70,359	64,207	65,591	64,777	266 66,9 5 9	2,293 67,492	7,20 63,16
30	Manitoba,	-	1,178	10,887	15,187	15,417	15,057	15,120	15,463	15,739	15,62
31 32 33 34 35 36	Saskatchewan:— Cities. Towns. Villages. Rural. Secondary. Total.	95	276 110 521 1,374 - 2,281	2,225 1,345 2,603 8,331 - 14,504	3,197 2,155 3,885 14,447 - 23,684	3,423 2,148 3,940 14,950 - 24,461	2,979 2,114 3,766 14,213 - 23,072	2,962 2,157 3,795 14,045 - 22,959	3,081 2,107 3,735 13,692 6 22,621	3,047 2,104 3,705 13,507 71 22,434	2,87 2,07 3,63 12,62 39 21,60
37	Alberta	_	1,149	9,339	16,547	16,792	16,271	15,997	15,986	15,885	15,16

Figures of 1927—Chiffres de 1927.
 Figures of 1928—Chiffres de 1928.
 See Note 3, page 4—Voir note 3 à la page 4.

7.—Ages of Pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1928 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport

		No	mbre d'é	lèves ins	crits Agés	s de			Un-		
14 yrs. 14 ans	15 yrs. 15 ans	16 yrs. 16 ans	17 yrs. 17 ans	18 yrs. 18 ans	19 yrs. 19 ans	20 yrs. 20 ans	21 yrs. or over 21 ans ou plus	Total classified Total classi-	classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Province ou partie de province	No.
								fiés	-		
590	457	311	127	27	12	4	-	6,46	1	Ile du Prince-Edouard:— Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	1
926 1,516			147 274	32 59	3 15	1 5		10,800 17,261		Rurales à classe unique	3
4,532 5,191 9,723	3,935 3,615 7,550	2,687 2,323 5,010	1,596 1,208 2,804	700 454 1,154	216 146 362	71 39 110	4' 14 6:	60,656		Nouvelle-Ecosse:— Cités et villes Rurales et villages Total	4 6 7
3,434	2,552	1,565	714	196	49	7		43,826	3	Nouveau-Brunswick:— Urbaines ou à classes	8
2,489 5,923		768 2,333	299 1,013	86 282	13 62	8 15	1		-	multiples. Rurales, à classe unique Total	9
8, 47, 3,	099 193 292 249 302	2, 14, 2,			2.	834 400 234 078 81		485,573 72,159 557,732 10,136 758	_	Québec:— Ecoles primaires:— Catholiques	12 13 14
10,524 3,957 1,290 13,216	1,995 658	2,257 796 284 2,422	317 159 57 582	73 19 6 113	25 6 1 33		-	198,176 70,906 22,369 210,933	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4,403 \\ 1,542 \end{array} $	Villes Villages	16 17 18 19 20
3,320 1,580 146 1,547 2,342 4,715	880 80 790	291 26 313 1.741	173 48 5 93 987 1,825	41 13 1 45 426 850	19 3 - 18 125 389	- - - 65 462	- - - - -	48,453 25,369 1,889 22,773 10,079 19,800	663 59 379	Villes. Villages. Rurales. Ecoles de continuation Ecoles des trav. du jour,	24 25 26
11,743 54,380			6,660 10,906	3,399 4,986	1,430 2,049	764 129	-	55,808 686,555		élèves réguliers. Autres écoles secondaires Total	28 29
13,483	8,965	4,999	2,280	910	332	24	45	150,888	-	Manitoba	30
1,934 1,804 3,222 11,112 1,280 19,352	1,471 2,511 6,059 1,676	1,078 1,628 1,706 1,591	46 621 930 573 1,033 3,203	12 308 429 180 506 1,435	3 146 158 59 283 649	2 49 73 35 100 259	3: 4: 3: 13: 25:	38,604 127,038 7,08	15 81 1,212	Villages Rurales Secondaires	32 33 34
13,747	10,104	5,940	3,334	1,698	674	246	21	159,080	-	Alberta	37

8.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 1,384,864 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1928
8.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 1,384,864 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1928

					nentary Gra- rés éléments				
$\Lambda \mathrm{ge}$	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
4 5 6	1,474 18,191	232 7,101 55,913	1 71 2,850	- 3 231	- - 13	- ,-	. =	-	
7	8,873 2,457 612 242 129 92 47	95,330 58,060 21,870 8,764 3,735 2,027 1,101	24,443 57,603 41,548 20,921 9,368 4,429 2,369	3,503 21,289 38,208 30,291 16,840 9,083 4,800	330 5,185 27,178 41,249 31,497 19,291 11,148	7 429 5,929 28,272 41,643 33,607 21,576	27 494 5,957 24,649 36,865 30,350	1 1 60 730 6,059 22,045 31,380	1,3 8,5 24,0
Total 7–13	12,452 60 56 29	190,887 638 261 100	160,681 1,155 512 192	124,014 2,372 925 316	135,878 5,845 2,264 740	131,463 12,510 5,879 2,084	98,342 19,298 9,052 3,343	60,276 25,940 14,905 5,849	33,9 31,2 24,4 12,0
17 Total 14–17	170	1,058	1,923	3,727	9,061	653 21,126	32,753	1,793	71,7
8	2	24 17	19 15	30 11	55 25	153 53	189 34	254 50	7
Total	32,289	255,232	165,560	128,016	145,032	152,795	131,318	109,067	106,6
			Secondary Degrés sec	-				Total	
Age	IX	x	XI	XII	Un- classified Non	Special Degré	Elemen- tary Elemen-	Secon- dary	Total
					classifiés	spécial	taires	Secon- daires	
4 5 6		-		-	classifiés	special -	233 8,649 77,198		8,6 77,1
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. 1.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	-	-	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		classifiés	-	233	daires	132,4 145,0 136,8
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. 1.	- - 15 9 95 1,191	- - - - - 3 78 948 1,029	- - - - -	-	classifiés		233 8,649 77,198 132,487 145,054 135,916 136,522	daires	132,4 145,0 135,9
5. 6	- - 15 9 95 1,191 6,902	- - - - - 3 78 948	- - - - - 63	1	classifiés	-	233 8,649 77,198 132,487 145,054 135,916 136,522 135,235 135,968 126,805	daires	8,6 77,1 132,4 145,6 135,8 136,8 137,2 134,3 957,2
5 6	- - 15 9 95 1,191 6,902 8,212 17,502 20,874 14,014	- - - - - 3 78 948 1,029		- - - - 1 1 16 201 938	classifiés	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	233 8,649 77,198 132,487 145,054 135,916 136,522 135,235 135,968 126,805 947,987 99,039 58,273	daires	8, 77, 132, 145, 135, 136, 135, 137, 134, 957, 957, 61, 34,
5. 6				- - - 1 1 16 201 938 2,005	classifiés	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	233 8,649 77,198 132,487 145,054 136,522 135,235 135,968 126,805 947,987 99,039 58,273 24,667 8,055	daires	8,6 77,1 132,4 145,6 135,6 136,8 137,2 134,6

Seven provinces—Sept provinces.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré 9.—Prince Edward Island Schools, 1928—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1928

				-	ry Gra ementa					-	Grades ndaires		Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Un- classi- fied — Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total.	263 1,001 978 605 273 140 46 27 14 7 3 1 1	7 92 - 383 699 405 206 85 52 31 14 4 3 2 - - - -	2 5 112 364 507 388 185 111 54 27 11 1 - - -	- 24 122 331 425 339 233 114 43 19 5 2 - - -	2 45 176 426 501 405 242 126 70 12 2 1 1	- - 5 36 192 364 486 369 237 107 31 8 - - -	- - - 48 141 318 431 327 178 72 15 2 - 1		- - - - - 6 37 121 199 223 173 67 13 - 1	- - - - 1 9 26 96 172 208 129 34 122 4	1 1 1	272 1,098 1,499 1,841 1,737 1,844 1,701 1,778 1,596 1,220 730 317 78 12 3 - 1	7 466 1477 2955 395 381 1966 477 12 5 1,531	272 1,098 1,499 1,841 1,737 1,844 1,708 1,825 1,743 1,516 698 274 274 59 15

Unclassified by age, grade and sex, 1.

Unclassified by age and grade, 1 G., 4 B.=5.

1 fille et 4 garçons, en tout 5, non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré et un élève non classifié selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 10.—Nova Scotia Schools, 1928—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1928

					_	Grades ntaires					-	y Grad			Total	
Age	I (a)	I (b)	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4	90 2,347 5,431 3,466 1,265 425 171 90 52 2 4 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,769 1,275 639 330 170 949 45 23 5 6 2	27 502 2,743 4,017 2,663 1,379 729 363 230 131 49 16 3 2 -	1 58 633 2,689 3,435 2,540 1,532 870 514 255 13 - - - 12,665	- -7 85 702 2,405 3,240 2,618 1,758 1,758 5,73 257 83 19 8 1	5 81 612 2,090 2,990 2,644 1,865 1,164 563 176 32 2 2 2 1 12,227	8 80 580 1,804 2,659 2,299 1,657 843 258 777 111 3 1	- - 1 1 526 1,581 2,3025 1,243 498 106 20 2 1 2	- - 3 1 8 130 539 1,454 2,109 1,636 936 267 72 - - - 7,165	- - - 109 109 5099 1,364 1,659 1,182 526 144 20 4 2			- - - - - 1 14 63 141 131 71 30 30 30 484	94 2,551 7,884 10,505 11,534 10,911 10,738 10,749 10,636 9,856 7,971 4,706 2,011 1525 118 16 4 3	- - 1 1 118 567 1,752 2,844 2,999 2,279 1,036 346 106 59	94 2,551 7,854 10,505 11,534 10,912 10,738 10,758 10,754 10,423 9,723 7,550 5,010 2,804 1,154 3,100 62

GRADE-AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 11.—New Brunswick Schools, 1928—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1928

				-	ry Gra Ementa					condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	I	II	ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	7,912 4,701 2,367 1,157 650 354 206 112 45 15 5 4 4 2	778 3,733 3,183 1,973 1,183 6422 424 201 108 28 14 3 3 1	50 627 2,781 2,918 2,220 1,503 1,028 614 238 84 24 7 7	52 466 2,249 2,599 2,394 1,955 1,323 702 222 72 11 6 4 2	1,622 1,877 1,874	1 25 338 1,334 1,366 1,060 584 271 71 122 -	14 36 306 1,258 1,307 896 486 190 28 2 1	- - - 8 12 21 254 941 1,105 826 383 158 35 7	- - 13 5 5 5 11 150 656 685 420 164 35 5	7 97 405 403 212 42 10	6 91 309 235 104 27 1 5	3 100 3	8,740 9,113 8,835 8,758 8,660 8,431 8,365 7,884 5,164 2,870 1,191 399 101 200 8	13 5 5 11 157 759	8,740 9,113 8,835 8,771 8,665 8,476 8,376 7,541 5,923 4,054 2,333 1,013 282 62 215

The data of Table 11 exclude most of the ungraded schools as they did not classify their pupils according to the eightfour grade system. The classification of these pupils is shown in Table 23,

Le tableau 11 ne comprend pas la plupart des écoles à classe unique parce qu'elles ne classifient pas leurs éléves selon le système des huit formes. La classification de ces élèves est donnée dans le tableau 23,

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 12.—Ontario Schools, 1927—Ecoles d'Ontario, 1927

				entary egrés é			3				-	y Grac econdai		Spe- cial pupils	,	Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	dary	Total
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and over—et plus	8,370 2,288 569 231 120 86 45 59 56 29 22 2	1,900 966 482 296 122 54 21 8	67 4,711 28211 24703 12890 5,560 2,389 1,290 566 297 122 47 12 5	12220 12746 7,165 3,677 1,812 933 438 191 73 15	11144 17393 13618 7,985 4,555 2,323 1,101 444 150 26 7	2,536 14539 20573 16749 10494 5,788 2,883 1,232 396 79 25	2,622 12367 18507 15738 10393 5,348 2,472 873 145 23	12211 17196 14740 9,268 4,238 1,481 199 30	11989 15856 14133 7,958 2,997 536 94	3,441 9,306 12,047 8,693 3,946 1,237 491	- - 1 27 428 2,560 6,570 7,391 4,815 1,980 980				33,646 16,740	- - 1 32 546 3,889 12,191 20,734 21,495 16,126 9,890	1,456 28,074 60,276 70,326 64,291 65,474 64,791 66,956 67,490 63,145 54,380 38,235 22,186 10,912 8,324
Total	30,469	114249	80870	42650	60544	75365	68618	62665	57847	39,712	24,752	22,120	5,915	540	593,277	93,039	686,316

13.—Manitoba Schools, 1928—Ecoles du Manitoba, 1928

					ntary (-	y Grad			Total	
Age	Prim.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Élémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5	217 856 503 169 43 11 9 6 2 1	723 6,488 7,803 4,152 1,727 816 355 219 112 63 15 9 8 8 3 2	7 224 2,319 4,544 3,018 1,515 765 444 239 114 35 15 1	4,006 3,023 1,710 959 585 286 69 20 4 2	2 6 238 1,816 3,640 2,988 1,903 1,185 697 164 33 7 6 6 2 1	19 252 1,525 3,357 2,751 1,841 983 331 69 13 8	2 35 292 1,529 2,923 2,633 1,491 519 7 7 - -	1,578 728 170 26 4 3	1,342 536 102 18 7 2	- - - 3 91 452 1,147 1,220 703 245 69 25 9 10	779 461 173 49 20 17	554 571 326 151 44 40	1 5 388 677 477 300 8 5 5	4 7	3 97 1,555 2,323 2,074 1,344 615 255 81	947 7,575 10,894 11,259 10,897 10,842 11,075 11,009 10,778 8,934 5,526 3,049 1,527 663 270 879

Unclassified by age and grade, 88 boys and 77 girls=165-88 garçons et 77 filles non classifiés par âge et degré.

Unclassified by age, sex and grade, 137—137 élèves non classifiés par âge, sexe et degré.

¹ Exclusive of 41,850 pupils in Winnipeg City—Sans compter 41,850 élèves dans la ville de Winnipeg.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 14.—Saskatchewan Schools, 1928—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan en 1928

Age -			es cici	nentair	es				-	y Grad - condair		Spe- cial		Total	
I	II	III	IV	v	VI /	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	De- gré spé- cial	Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5. 2,2 6. 13,6 7. 16,6 8. 7,9 9. 2,6 10. 1,0 11. 4 12. 2,2 13. 1 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	$79 \mid 755 \ 00 \mid 5,857 \ 18 \mid 9,581 \ 20 \mid 5,280$	80 1,112 5,698 8,616 5,692 2,961 1,538 409 135 27 14 6 3 2 1	4 84 1,141 1,141 1,141 8,005 5,887 3,495 1,881 1,007 323 60 15 66 3 3 3 2	- - 119 1,223 4,477 6,807 5,362 3,277 1,865 684 112 22 2 2 1 1		- - 12 203 1,060 2,886 4,006 3,259 1,446 255 54 7 1	- - - 6 34 500 2,211 4,782 5,533 3,581 1,084 255 46 9	- - 1 3 41 298 1,403 2,591 2,325 1,218 370 84 200 10 8	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	29 239 773 1,318 1,143 618 297 98 53	- - - - - - - - - 6 94 362 513 385 246 95 106	- - - - 1 4 6 6 1 1 2 5 30	139 2,274 14,518 23,653 24,467 23,051 22,968 22,537 22,108 19,865 15,408 7,470 1,774 425 20 18	1 3 42 325 1,715 5,169 4,483 2,776 621 229 221	139 2,274 14,518 23,653 24,467 23,052 22,971 22,579 22,433 21,580 12,639 6,257 3,201 1,434 249 239

Unclassified by age and grade 623 B. and 657 G. = 1,280

Unclassified by age sex and grade...... 45

623 garçons et 657 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré et 45 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

15.-Alberta Schools, 1928-Ecoles de l'Alberta 1928

				-	Grad					condar _ grés él				Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5	1,138 8,874 11,150 4,269 1,415 526 238 145 277 4 6 - - 1 1 27,954	11 4,697 7,368 3,506 1,374 582 268 156 70 31 6 2	33 660 4,341 6,506 3,682 1,784 900 436 224 98 16 3 3 3	- 40 757 4,075 5,947 3,653 1,965 1,035 500 178 43 3	577 716 3,593 5,538 3,822 2,031 1,098 410 51 112 6 5	3,356 5,047 3,496 1,848 786 187 26 9	2,667 4,127 3,115 1,556 426 83 20 3 2	- - - 1111 948 2,895 4,013 2,562 926 245 52 13 6	126 826 2,239 2,715 1,625 642 178 46 144 21	74 5006 1,408 1,646 902 343 126 42 40	2 58 311 844 1,050 717 279 114 80	1 22 166 355 366 201 68 65	94 22 8 7		1,149 9,339 16,547 16,792 16,271 15,997 15,886 15,885 15,164 13,747 10,104 5,940 674 246 213

3. GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS 3.—REPARTITION DES ÉLÉVES SELON LE TYPE D'ÉCOLES

16.—Graded Schools in Canada: Distribution of 749,851 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1928 16.—Ecoles classes multiples du Canada: Répartition des 749,851 élèves par âge et par degré en 1928

				Eleme Degrés		Grades entaires					condar egrés se	_		Spe-		Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	De- gré spé- cial	ary	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4 5 6	1,306 16,805	86 2,457 27,393	15	90	- 1	=		-	=	-	=	-	-	-	86 3,778 45,682	40	86 3,778 45,682
7 8 9 10 11 12 Total		3,470 1,409 700	31,853 $21,651$ $10,353$	9,864 18,127 14,186 7,637	14,359 21,451 16,299 9,505	14,840 21,463 17,437	13,065 19,157	25 237			- 2 55	- - - - - 57	- - - - 1		68,879 73,212 66,276 67,403 67,513 68,497 64,562	13 6 64 848 5,599	68,879 73,212 66,289 67,409 67,577 69,345 70,161
7-13.	49 56 28	204 75 37	456 178 76	941 357 134	69,642 2,674 1,001 381		9,757		15,087 12,116 6,213	12,691 15,494	3,997	57 620 3,245 7,467	15 175 767	_	476,342 49,246 30,015 13,665	17,323 28,598	482,872 66,569 58,613 42,928
17 Total 14-17.	25 158	333	742	1,486	4,177	488	704			$\frac{4,653}{43,569}$	6,383 $30,291$			130 201	4,756 97,682		26,207 194,317
18 19	2	6 6	10 7	12 4	22 15	102 41	112 23	137 23	383 77	1,347 534					786 196		
Total	27,257	120,371	85,847	58,702	73,857	79,148	68,299	57,843	53,228	51,152	34,668	30,499	8,391	589	624,552	125,299	749,851

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 17.—Rural Schools in Canada: Distribution of 475,927 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1928

17.—Ecoles rurales du Canada: Répartition de 475,927 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1928

				Eleme Degrés							ndary rés sec				Т	otal	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	ľ	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Un- clas- si- fied Non clas- si- fiés	Ele- ment- ary	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4 5 6	168 1,386	146 3,506 19,646	45		- 12		-	-	-	- -	-	 - -		-	147 3,722 22,177	-	147 3,722 22,177
	1,783 1,012 365 165 81 41 19	26,334 11,362 4,768 2,088 1,182	18,382 16,391 9,194 4,543 2,219	7,084 13,575 12,423 7,419 4,339	1,974 8,744 13,851 11,545 7,824	2,605 9,839 14,642 12,348	289 2,411 8,228 12,661	416 2,541	- 3 3 55 649 3,449 8,698	33 272	- - 1 23 161	- - - - 4	-	1	47,061 55,050 53,369 53,122 51,736 51,712 47,981	2 3	53,125 51,770 52,008
Total 7-13	3,466	82,968	59,050	48,595	48,767	48,134	34,806	21,388	12,857	1,558	185	4	-	1	360,031	1,747	361,779
14 15 16 17		359 159 59 36	303 110	470 166	1,085		3,290 1,215	5,265 1,912	4,875	2,665 1,658	1,268 1,387	114 261	5	1 1 -	38,850 22,610 9,343 2,914	4,051 3,311	26,662 12,654
Total 14-17	12	613	1,072	1,900	4,155	8,122	12,528	16,917	28,398	7,560	4,180	697	20	2	73,717	12,457	86,176
18 19	-	18 10				45 7	68 11	97 20	333 73	235 78	386 204				614 144		1,382 544
Total	5,032	106,907	61,208	50,627	52,974	56,308	47,413	38,422	41,661	9,431	4,955	954	32	3	460,552	15,372	475,927

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 18.—Prince Edward Island. All graded schools, 1928—He du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classes multiples, 1928

				m enta _ grés élé	-					condar – egrés se	_			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total.	69 393 425 233 308 45 14 1 1 2 - - - - 1,299	27 132 295 163 84 31 18 4 4 -	- 1 19 121 202 179 84 51 14 7 7 3	- 11 30 89 168 147 91 46 15 6 6 2 1	- 9 35 119 181 187 111 59 27 5 1	- - 10 37 115 165 139 95 43 3 - - - -	8 32 72 172 124 61 29 4 1	- - 1 5 100 43 98 158 106 61 19 1 2		- - - 1 1 11 44 95 106 68 20 10 3	-		69 421 587 688 6088 6088 6045 614 6322 598 470 252 2 113 28 2 2	3 16 522 120 205 198 99 25 10 4	69 421 587 688 608 6045 617 648 650 590 457 311 127 12 4 6,461

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
19.—Prince Edward Island. Ungraded Schools, 1928—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Ecoles à classe unique, 1928

				_	ry Grad					dary C			 Total	
Age	I	п	. III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	Un- classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Elementary Elémentaires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	194 608 553 372 165 95 32 22 10 6 1 1	7 65 251 404 242 122 54 34 277 100 3 2	2 4 93 243 3055 209 101 60 30 13 4	13 92 242 257 192 142 68 28 13 3 1	2 36 141 307 320 218 131 67 43 7	- - 5 26 155 249 321 230 142 64 18 5	- - 1 7 40 109 246 259 203 117 43 11 1	- - 1 14 30 103 243 281 233 130 32 8 8	- - - 4 222 80 123 113 81 36 8	8 155 522 777 1022 61 144 2	1 1 1	203 677 912 1,153 1,129 1,199 1,087 1,146 998 750 478 204 405 10 10	- - - 4 30 95 175 190 183 97 22 2	203 677 912 1,153 1,129 1,199 1,091 1,177 1,093 669 387 147 32 3 1
Total	2,059	1,221	1,064	1,051	1,274	1,215	1,038	1,076	467	332	3	9,998	799	10,800

Unclassified by age and grade: 1 boy, 4 girls =5—1 garçon et 4 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

20.—Nova Scotia Urban Schools, 1928—Ecoles urbaines de la Nouvelle-Ecosse 1928

	1			D OGL OL	éléme	ntaires					condary grés se	y Grad - econdai			Total	
Age	(a) I	(b)	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
6. 2 7. 1. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21	501 1 128 43 21 6 5 1 1 1	468 223 101 44 20 15 12 2 - -	1 189 1,337 2,137 1,328 667 323 143 84 54 12 7 1 1 1	- 2 172 1,215 1,735 1211 722 386 215 103 34 15 5	- - 3 137 978 1,548 1,312 850 532 273 125 39 9 1 1 1	- - 6 121 8,431 1,333 913 598 301 17 - 2 2 - 5,646	1 1115 737 1,200 1,085 788 495 135 388 5 2 2 1			- - - 1 23 157 569 859 635 297 65 4 2	453	- - - - - 1 8 93 301 434 263 87 29 12	- - - - - 1 14 62 138 129 70 30 33	40 1,195 3,685 4,690 5,186 4,759 4,647 4,796 4,538 3,804 2,516 1,069 2,47 7 7 2		40 1,195 3,685 4,690 5,186 4,751 4,751 4,703 4,751 4,703 2,687 1,596 700 216 71 47

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 21.—Nova Scotia Rural and Village Schools, 1928—Ecoles rurales et de village de la Nouvelle-Ecosse 1928

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Age				lement: egrés é	*****						condar egrés se	-			Total	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age	1 (a)	I (b)	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	tary — Elémen-	dary Secon-	Total
Total 7,222 6,459 6,570 6,850 7,003 6,581 5,678 4,529 3,936 2,917 2,197 707 7 54,828 5,828 60,	56789	1,188 2,714 1,913 764 297 128 69 46 34 111 1 4 2 1	141 1,079 1,947 1,579 807 416 229 126 79 30 111 3 6 6 2	313 1,406 1,880 1,335 712 406 220 146 77 37 9 2 1	461 1,474 1,700 1,329 810 484 299 152 56 20 8	82 565 1,427 1,692 1,306 908 523 300 132 44 10 7	75 491 1,264 1,559 1,311 952 566 262 78 15 2	79 465 1,067 1,459 1,214 869 348 123 39 6	77 395 948 1,209 1,037 562 216 54 12 - 2	1 8 112 408 862 1,125 781 445 142 40 77 2	86 352 795 800 547 229 79 16 2	7 44 207 547 645 474 191 63 15 4	1 22 78 188 224 111 57 20 6	1 3 2 2 1 1	1,356 4,169 5,815 6,348 6,152 6,091 5,953 5,910 5,318 4,167 2,190 942 278 71 9	- - 1 - 8 8 93 397 1,024 1,425 1,381 930 383 383 383 383 37 137	54 1,356 4,169 5,815 6,348 6,153 6,091 5,961 6,003 5,715 5,191 3,615 2,323 1,208 454 146 39 9 15

22.-New Brunswick Graded Schools, 1928-Ecoles à classes multiples, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1928

6 3,921 261 9 4,191 - 4 7 2,152 2,302 258 14 4,726 - 4 8 939 1,634 1,658 266 11 1 4,509 - 4 9 402 834 1,374 1,588 261 5 9 8 13 4,481 13 4 10 226 455 834 1,363 1,272 220 7 6 5 4,481 13 4 11 102 213 460 937 1,294 1,137 197 10 5 4,383 5 4 11 10 226 455 834 1,363 1,272 220 7 6 5 4,383 5 4 11 10 22 72 142 312 670 941 1,122 1,056 171 9 4,385 6 9 12 72 142 312 670 941 1,122 1,056 171 9 4,386 9 4 13 34 62 192 375 629 870 1,055 782 138 7 3,999 145 4 14 8 34 60 203 337 483 727 849 631 96 6 - 2,701 733 3 15 4 8 10 56 144 206 379 596 652 404 90 3 1,403 1,199 2 16 - 3 4 14 28 38 132 231 397 400 308 10 450 1,115 1 17 - 1 1 - 3 2 6 14 90 149 212 234 3 116 598																
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		El	ementa	ry G	rades—	-Degré	s élér	nentair	es	Sec.	Grade	s—De	g. sec.		Total	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age	I	11	111	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	tary — Elémen-	dary Secon-	Total
21	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	2,152 939 402 226 102 72 34 8 4	2,302 1,634 834 455 213 1422 62 34 8 3 1	258 1,658 1,374 834 460 312 192 60 10 4	266 1,588 1,363 937 670 375 203 56 14 3 -	261 1,272 1,294 941 629 337 144 28 2 1	1,137 1,122 870 483 206 38 6 1	7 197 1,056 1,055 727 379 132 14 -	6 10 171 782 849 596 231 90 17 4	5 9 138 631 652 397 149 31 3 4	7 96 404 400 212 42 10	- - - - 6 90 308 234 104 277 1 5	3 10 3 -	4,726 4,509 4,481 4,383 4,350 4,486 3,999 2,701 1,403 450 116 19 9	5 5 9 145 733 1,149 1,115 598 177 40 5	1,565 714 196 49 7

Unclassified by age, garde and sex, 1—1 élève non classifié selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par age et par degré 23.—New Brunswick ungraded Schools 1928—Ecoles à classe unique, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1928

			nentary Gr — élémentaire			
Age	I	II	III and IV III et IV	V and VI — V et VI	VII and over VII et au- dessus	Total
6	3,991 2,549 1,428 7,55 424 252 134 78 37 111 5 4 2	517 1,431 1,549 1,139 728 429 282 139 74 20 11 1 -	41 407 1,323 2,205 2,622 2,500 2,001 1,370 240 788 15 10 2	- 26 173 468 780 1,177 1,387 1,250 859 437 180 49 6 4 4 2	5 35 120 287 423 451 372 237 98 24 5	4,549 4,387 4,326 4,277 4,277 4,081 3,881 3,397 768 299 86 13 8 4

Unclassified by age and grade, 5 girls-5 filles non classifiées selon l'âge et le degré.

24.—Ontario Urban Schools, 1927-28-Ecoles urbaines d'Ontario, 1927-28

						Grade entaire					-	y Grad econda		Spe-		Total	
														cial pupils			
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	111	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	De- grés spé- ciaux	Ele- men- tary — Elé- men- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19. and over—et plus.	1,376 232	5,863 29144 18956 5,909 2,045 719	3,260 19169 14788 7,099 2,720 1,092 583 221	1,991 7,108 6,857 3,637 1,617	$\frac{4,680}{2,592}$	12,813 10,318 6,169 3,353 1,616 737	9,904 6,491	5 97 1,735 7,800 10,864 9,427 5,909 2,791 1,029 122 16	2,271 7,545 9,220 8,047 4,424 1,694 280		21 397 2,444 6,333 7,094 4,581 1,864 888	- - - 19 318 2,042 5,058 6,315 4,848 3,520	- - - - 1 7 63 299 926 1,693 2,926	- - - - 12 54 124 132 218	19,988 9,945 3,816 580	23 465 3,514 11,325 19,629 20,570 15,635 9,657	41,834 39,617 30,515 19,451 10,237
Total	26,361	63348	49160	22723	38,637	46,198	43,816	39,795	33,751	36,624	23,622	22,120	5,915	540	363,789	88,821	452,610

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 25.—Ontario Rural Schools, 1927—Ecoles rurales d'Ontario, 1927

						Grade				Sec. O	-		Total	
Age ·	K.P.	I	11	III	IV	_ v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5	912 337 156 73 37 17 10 - 1	17,916 15,759 7,069	34 1,451 9,042 9,915 5,791 2,840 1,297 707 345 182 77 22 6 1	5,889 3,528 2,060 1,044 529 259 117 34 8	3,304 5,859 5,071 3,305 1,963 1,083 573 204 56 12	7,760 6,431 4,325 2,435 1,267 495 114 29	1 81 1,021 4,251 6,674 5,834 3,902 1,845 891 249 24,802	5,313 3,359 1,447 452 77 14	6,636 6,086 3,534 1,303 256 49	75 344 750 868 628 257 117 40	- - - 1 6 31 116 237 297 294 116 92	13,658 6,795 2,244 442 77		213 5,859 20,952 27,499 26,877 26,839 26,216 26,492 25,346 21,311 14,763 7,720 2,735 675 209

26.-Manitoba City Schools, 1928-Ecoles des cités du Manitoba, 1928

Age					entary és élén						condar grés se				Total	
	Prim.	I	II	ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5	1 146 61 9 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 296 336 146 44 20 5 2 3 - - - - - 855	8 185 292 1599 75 222 7 5 3 - - - 756	23 147 295 192 98 46 16 8 8 1	5 82 205 172 70 39 24 5 - - 1			77 61 180 146 74 16 - 1		8 299 1000 1222 644 244 22 3 3		2 15 49 61 588 111 1 1 2 218	77 16 66 1	4 450 605 599 601 594 641 572 617 443 228 64 14 14 15 -	8 39 146 263 219 146 45 23 3 21	4 450 605 599 601 594 641 580 656 589 491 283 160 50 23 3 2

Unclassified by age and grade 5 boys—5 garçons non classifiés selon l'age et le degré.

27.—Manitoba Consolidated Schools, 1928—Ecoles centralisées du Manitoba, en 1928

		= 0												F0.		F0
5	3	56	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	59	-	. 59
6	31	828	23	- 1	-		-	-		***	-	-	-	882	-	882
7	19	971	323	41	-	-		-	-		-	-	,	1,354	-	1,354
8	4	409	644	316	35	2	-	-	-		-	-		1,410	-	1,410
9	2	122	351	612	263	45	2	-	***	-		-	-	1,397	-	1,397
10	-	42	128	362	550		37	1	. 1	-	-	-	-	1,319	-	1,319
11	-	12	47	156	367	559	265	26	19	1	-	-	-	1,451	1	1,452
12	-	. 7	19	62	176	383	528	122	115	19	3	-	_	1,412	22	1,434
13	_	3	12	26	87	189	358	294	253	119	23	1	-	1,222	143	1,365
14		3	7	21	38	67	204	223	360	317	109	15	-	923	441	1,364
15	-	1	1	6	11	28	55	126	226	331	238	88	2	454	659	1,113
16	-			1	3	11	17	31	100	194	225	188	19	163	626	789
17	-	-		1	1	3	1	9	15	71	142	205	28 23	30	446	476
18	_	-	_	-	-		1	-	3	21	56	118	23	4	218	222
19	-	444	-				-	-	4	5	22	56	5	4	88 27	92
20	-	-	-	-	-	_	- 1	-	-		6	. 19	. 2	-	27	27
21	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	13	3	~-	24	24
Total	.59	2,464	1,555	1,604	1,531	1,485	1,458	832	1,096	1,079	831	703	82	12,084	2,695	14,779
							į	1							- 1	

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré 28.—Manitoba Suburban Schools, 1928—Ecoles suburbaines du Manitoba, en 1928

				Elemer Degrés	_						ondary grés se				Total	
Age	Prim.	I	II	Ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
56	122 63 11 1 3 200	9 1,008 871 307 63 27 8 8 3 1 - - 1 - - - -	27 387 746 230 94 29 10 77 2 2 2	- - 15 309 576 322 123 37 18 9 1	13 207 453 307 147 69 19 9	1 26 238 477 313 176 63 21 5		- - 1 49 225 355 216 91 13 - - - 950	7 82 219 295 150 37 5		83 46 18 1 1 -			9 1,157 1,336 1,387 1,102 1,171 1,241 1,203 1,183 741 317 62 9 9		9 1,157 1,336 1,387 1,102 1,171 1,241 1,219 1,249 955 577 216 60 14 4 4 1

4 29.—Manitoba Town, Village and Rural graded Schools, 1928—Ecoles des villes, villages et à classes multiples du Manitoba en 1928

_																
5	82	195	3			-	-	-	-					280	-	280
6	187	1,729	36	1	-	-	-			-		***		1,953	-	1,953
7	89	1,954	544	52	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,639	-	2,639
8	45	1,015	1.160	503	39	2	-	-	-			_	-	2,764		2,764
9	. 8	447	826	1,023	440	40	1	-	-			- 1	_	2,785	- 1	2,785
10	2	187	374	782	1,006	404	62	5	1		-	-	-	2,823	-	2,823
11	1	91	179	415	858	882	376	62	26	2	-	-	_	2,890	2	2,892
12	1	37	122	247	501	748	799	267	185	35	2	-		2,907	37	2,944
13		21	41	133	293	486	704	477	474	203	33	5		2,629	241	2,870
14	_	14	24	61	163	250	405	409	608	444	143	31	-	1,934	618	2,552
15	_	1.7	6	10	30	74	145	165	391	482	387	118	3	821	990	1,811
16	_	- 1	0	10	00	12		46	173	318		255	10	287	990	1,277
		1	2	0	0	12	44	3					12 23	207		
17	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	0	26	107	243	286	23	37	659	696
18	-	-		-	-		3	-	9	34 13	96 23	178	18	12	326	338
19	-	2	-		1	1		2	2	13	23	82	18 19 5	8	137	145
20	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	1	6	12	23		2	46	48
21	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	2	7	10	25	2	3	44	47
Total	415	5,695	3,317	3,233	3,336	2,900	2,543	1,437	1,898	1,651	1,354	1,003	82	24,774	4,090	28,864
1								- 1		1					1	

30.—Manitoba Rural Ungraded Schools, 1928—Ecoles rurales à classe unique du Manitoba, 1928

- 5	131	450	4		-	_				_		_	_	585	_	585
6	370	2,627	130	4	2			-	-	-		_	_	3,133	_	3,133
7	271	3,671	880	132	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,960	-	4,960
8	100	2,275	1,702	860	146	14	2	-	-	-	-		-	5,099	-	5,099
9	28	1,051	1,452	1,500	824	139	18	-	-	-		-	-	5,012	- 1	5,012
10	9	540	844	1,365	1,426	602	138	10	1	-	-	-	-	4,935	-	4,935
11	8	239	488	918	1,284	1,212	537	126		-	-	-	-	4,849	-	4,849
12	4	170	286		1,009	1,140	997	449	196		-	-	-	4,818	14	4,832
13	2	84	174	392	697	889	1,037	706		46	1	1		4,590	48	4,638
14	1	46	78	187	453	562	670	584		130		1	-	3,348	136	
15	-	14	26	51	109	197	236				16	-	-	1,383	151 85	1,534
16	-	7	13	13	27	37	53	64	185	69	16	-	_	399	85	484
17	-	7	1	3	4	9	12	14	43	31	10	1	_	93	. 42	135
18	-	3	-	2	5	6	3	3	5	9	2	1	-	27	12	39
19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	6
20	-	-	-	-	-	1		-	1	3	1	-	-	2	4	6
21	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	- 1	-	2	_	_	-	4	2	6
Total	924	11,186	6,078	5,994	5,994	4,809	3,703	2,229	2,323	442	51	4	-	43,240	497	43,737
														1		

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 31.—Saskatchewan City Schools, 1928—Ecoles des cités de la Saskatchewan, 1928

				-	ry Gra Ementa					condar egrés se	<u>.</u>			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	vIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 22. 1. Total.	24 276 2,160 2,158 739 156 39 23 111 7 6 6 2 2 1 1	61 944 1,689 612 196 55 27 11 9 1 4 1 1	4 91 884 1,365 677 297 114 61 255 15 6	- 4 101 703 1,204 737 315 161 63 18 4 - 1 1	395 163 53 12 3 - 1	981 616 358 133 16 4 3 -	44 7 2 - -	32 264 7777 7771 438 134 27 5	2 2 2 5 4 - -				24 276 2,225 3,197 3,423 2,979 2,962 3,082 3,044 2,870 1,923 43 3,222 43 3,222 2,7,162	2 2 2 11 11 10 6 3 -	24 276 2,225 3,197 3,423 2,979 2,962 3,082 3,046 2,872 1,934 883 228 46 12 2 2 2,7,196

32.—Saskatchewan Town Schools, 1928—Ecoles des villes de la Saskatchewan, 1928

										1				1	
4	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-
5	110	-	-	-	_	-					_		110	-	110
6	1,273	58	14	-		-			7000			-	1,345	- 1	1,345
7	1,374	666	113	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	- 1	2,155
8	472	984	569	113	8	2	-		-	-	-	_	2,148	-	2,148
9	157	400	872	593	70	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,114	-	2,114
10	52	153	461	820	505	153	11	2	-	-	-	_	2,157	- 1	2,157
11	13	54	186	529	697	471	105	42	10		-	-	2,097	10	2,107
12	13 10 3	21	87	257	497	666	283	230	47	6	-		2,051	53	2,104
13	3	11	47	104	264	467	420	475			8	-	1,791	284	2,075
14	8	11	19	49	112	218	299	495	326	212	51		1,211	589	1,800
15	1	5	9	13	38	89	119	339	344	304	191	18	613	857	1,470
16	-	3	1	4	5	16	33	140	200	283	312	81	202	876	1,078
17	-	1	2	2	1	-	6	31	63	131	255	129	43	578	621
18	-	1	1	***		-		4	13	49	136			302	308
19	- 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	66	66	1	145	146
20	-	-	-	-	-		-	2	2	3	17	25	2	47	49
21	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		4	11	15	3	30	33
Total	3,473	2,368	2,382	2,487	2,198	2,104	1,276	1,761	1,238	1,048	1,047	438	18,049	3,771	21,820

Unclassified by age and grade B. 11, G. 9=20-11 g. +9 f.=20 non classifiés par âge et par sexe. 1 For remainder of secondary grades in both city and town schools see Table 78. 1 Pour les autres degrés secondaires des écoles, des cités et des villes, voir tableau 78.
* Calendar year—Année civile.

33.—Saskatchewan Village Schools, 1928—Ecoles des villages de la Saskatchewan en 1928

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 34.—Saskatchewan Rural Schools, 1928—Ecoles rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1928

				ementar grés élé	-					-	y Grad - econdair			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	92 1,357 7,809 10,584 5,585 1,973 860 338 191 138 74 45 15 7 6 6 4 2	3,447 1,725 755 382 168 119 55 9 5 1	44 662 3,217 4,958 3,631 2,062 1,168 586 326 100 16 122 2 2	2,460 1,395 807 258 38 12 6 2 2	2,158 1,353 528 72 14 7 1	2,880 2,110 797 130 25 11 2	2,039 955 142 33 4 1	2,163 581 141 24 6 5 1	- - 1 1 2 13 75 426 774 7749 333 112 2 2 2	153 63 13 5 8	- - - - - - 2 23 36 73 51 27 21 9		93 1,365 8,339 14,422 14,951 14,199 14,059 13,640 13,427 12,104 4,901 1,003 249 64 19	1,010 1,180 737 324 118 42 15 13	93 1,365 8,339 14,422 14,951 14,200 14,061 13,653 13,504 12,602 11,150 6,081 1,740 6,081 1,740 12,62 12,82 12,82 13,83 14,83 14,83 15,83 16,83 1
Total	29,080	15,629	16,792	17,019	14,477	12,015	7,756	10,230	2,517	1,245	243	25	122,998	4,030	127,028

Unclassified by age and grade 574 B. and 600 G.=1,174—574 g. et 600 f.=1,174 non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré. Unclassified by age, grade and sex 45—45 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

35.—Saskatchewan Consolidated Schools, 1928—Ecoles centralisées de la Saskatchewan, 1928

				mentar _ grés élé	_					condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4	1 45 269 259 100 24 4 3 3 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 2 28 144 220 96 41 9 9 4 1 554	- 3 45 129 195 104 46 6 20 7 2 2 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 4 28 122 171 108 53 24 12 2 527	- - - 5 36 117 127 112 52 20 4 4 2	- - 5 32 78 122 95 39 122 7 4 - 1	- - - 11 77 288 399 46 344 1122 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - - 1 9 39 82 82 86 37 13 2 - - 1		- - - - 1 1 144 35 52 50 39 9 3 21 9 3	2 8 111 76 55 1	1 47 300 452 482 481 478 420 448 352 235 22 11 3,886		1 47 300 452 482 481 478 421 466 390 317 196 113 58 29 14 7

4. AGE—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX 4. RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR SEXES

36.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 697,447 Boys by Age and Grade, 1928 36.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 697,447 garçons par âge et par degré, en 1928

					entary G és élémen				
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	· IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
4	679 9,141	98 3,437 28,312	$\frac{1}{29}$ 1,246	- 1 84	- 6	-		-	
7	4,664 1,366 311 140 78 49 20	49,381 31,250 12,560 5,287 2,242 1,252 682	11,317 28,769 22,273 12,029 5,603 2,648 1,494	1,499 9,856 18,799 15,957 9,504 5,320 2,893	127 2,265 12,687 20,497 16,811 10,937 6,547	3 157 2,432 12,865 20,479 17,589 11,832	13 197 2,538 11,072 17,836 15,751	- 1 22 290 2,659 9,971 15,148	2 11 44 535 3,631 10,703
Total 7–13	6,628	102,654	84,133	63,828	69,871	65,357	47,407	28,091	14,926
14. 15. 16.	36 34 18 8	403 169 61 28	739 310 126 43	1,526 605 205 68	3,619 1,438 478 133	7,000 3,376 1,146 316	1,988	13,231 8,159 3,306 1,059	14,258 12,148 5,997 2,011
Total 14-17	. 96	661	1,218	2,404	5,668	11,838	18,681	25,755	34,414
18 19	_1	13 5	13 12	18 6	34 12	85 21	112 14	140 22	345 64
Total	16,545	135,180	86,652	66,341	75,591	77,301	66,214	54,008	49,749
				ndary Gr — és second				Total	
Age		IX	x	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Élemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4		-	: -	-		-	99 4,146 38,789	_	99 4,146 38,789
7 8 9 10 11 12 13		- 8 6 44 533 3,002	- - - 1 23 280	- - - - - 35	- 1		66,991 73,679 69,292 69,647 68,983 69,233 65,070	- 8 6 45 569 3,428	66,991 73,679 69,300 69,653 69,028 69,802 68,498
Total 7–13		3,593	304	35	: 1	_	482,895	4,056	486,951
14		7,561 9,374 6,486 2,901	1,830 4,816 5 ,619 3,717	343 1,604 3,683 4,229	11 107 399 850	- 4 14 31	51,354 31,749 13,325 4,307	10,084 16,230 16,011 11,402	61,438 47,979 29,336 15,709
17		-							
17		26,322	15,982	9,859	1,367	49	100,735	53,727	154,462
17		26,322 791 340	15,982 1,508 710	9,859 3,081 2,476	1,367 1,198 2,137	28 85	761 156	53,727 6,438 5,645	7,199 5,801

 $^{^1}$ Exclusive of 21,045 boys in Winnipeg City—Sans compter 21,045 garçons dans la ville de Winnipeg. 94516—3

37.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 687,417 Girls by Age and Grade, 1928 37.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 687,417 filles par âge et par degré en 1928

					entary G				
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	п	III	IV	V	VI .	VII	VIII
5	795 9,050	134 3,664 27,601	42 1,604	2 147	- 7	-		-	
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 11. 12. 13.	4,209 1,091 301 102 51, 43 27	45,949 26,810 9,310 3,477 1,493 775 419	13,126 28,834 19,275 8,892 3,765 1,781 875	2,004 11,433 19,409 14,334 7,336 3,763 1,907	203 2,920 14,491 20,752 14,686 8,354 4,601	272 3,497 15,407 21,164 16,018 9,744	297 3,419 13,577	38 440 3,400 12,074 16,232	780 4,898
Total 7-13	5,824	88,233	76,548	60,186		66,106	50,935	32,185	19,068
14	24 22 11 17	235 92 39 31	416 202 66 21	846 320 111 46	2,226 826 262 79	5,510 2,503 938 337	3,542	12,709 6,746 2,543 734	12,271 6,017
Total 14-17	74	397	705	1,323	3,393	9,288	14,072	22,732	37,315
18	_1	11 12	6	12 5	21 13	68 32	77 20	114 28	423 108
Total	15,744	120,052	78,908	61,675	69,441	75,494	65,104	55,059	56,914
			ndary Gr — és second				То	tal	
${f Age}$	IX	X	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Un- classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	134 4,503 38,409	-	134 4,053 38,409
7	7 3 51 658 3,900	- - - - 2 42 558	- - - - - 28	-			65,496 71,375 66,624 66,875 66,252 66,735 61,735	7 3 53 700 4,486	65,496 71,375 66,631 66,878 66,305 67,436 66,221
Total 7–13	4,619	602	28	-	-	1	465,092	5,249	470,342
14. 15. 16.	9,941 11,500 7,528 3,059	2,927 7,206 7,844 4,826	381 2,066 4,889 5,743	5 94 539 1,155	9 44 99	1 1 -	47,685 26,524 11,342 3,748	13,254 20,875 20,844 14,882	60,940 47,400 32,186 18,630
Total 14-17	32,028	22,803	13,079	1,793	152	2	89,299	69,855	159,156
18	969 353	1,866 935	3,906 2,444	1,424 1,747	105 170	-	733 221	8,270 5,649	9,003 5,870
19	999	500	-,	2,121	210			0,010	0,0,0

¹ Exclusive of 20,805 girls in Winnipeg City.
¹ Sans compter 20,805 filles dans la ville de Winnipeg.

38.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade 38.—Ecole de l'Île du Prince-Edouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

38.—Boys—Garçons 1928

Secondaires Secondaires						y Grac — mentai					tones.	Grades ndaires		Total	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	classi- fied Non classi-	tary Elémen-	dary Secon-	Total
21	11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	520 538 358 186 91 29 20 10 6 2 1	47 164 365 241 151 163 38 21 111 2	39 173 267 234 122 76 31 17 10 2	44 162 215 182 159 70 26 17 3 2	81 182 282 238 150 85 44 10 2 1	77 158 219 203 136 60 24 5	63 148 218 178 101 40 12 2	9 51 132 221 185 110 23 2 1	2 14 36 58 90 69 20 3	5 33 59 74 40 5 5		572 750 961 954 979 908 949 835 680 421 190 44 5	- - - 2 17 41 91 149 143 60 8 5	125 572 750 961 954 979 910 966 876 771 570 333 104 14 16 1

Unclassified by age and grade 1 boy.—1 garçon non classifié selon l'âge et le degré.

39.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928

				lements							Grades ndaires		Total	
Age	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	Un- classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total	142 481 440 247 87 49 17 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 45 219 334 164 55 22 14 100 3 1 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 -73 191 240 154 63 35 23 10 1 1 1 	769	- 1 29 95 244 219 167 92 41 266 2 - - -	267 166 101 47 7 3 - - -	- 6 30 78 170 213 149 77 32 3 - 1	- - - - - - - 8 31 95 209 218 154 81 28 7 2		- - - 1 6 21 63 113 134 89 29 7 7 3	11 11 1	147 526 749 880 783 865 793 829 761 540 309 127 34 47 2 - 1 - 7,353		147 526 749 880 783 865 798 859 867 745 556 365 170 46 9 4 1

Unclassified by age and grade 4 girls. 4 filles non classifiées selon l'âge et le degré.

Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Répartition par âge et par degré

40.—Boys—Garçons, 1928

Age		E	lement	ary Gr	ades—	Degrés	éléme	entaires		Sec	. Gr.—	Deg. s	sec.	Т	otal	
Age	I(a)	I(b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem	Sec.	Total
4	38	2	-	-	-	. –	~		-	-	-	-	-	40		40
5	$\frac{1,100}{2,775}$	86 903	11 192	17	-4	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	1,197 3,891		1,197 3,891
7	1,804	1,895	1,272	289	35	2	-				-	-	-	5,297	-	5,297
8	702 249	1,535	1,975	1,212	292 1,145	28 246	31	- 6	2	- 1	-	_	-	5,748 5,596	- 1	5,748 5,597
10	107	404	815	1,337	1,569	949	218	36	.1		-		-	5,436		5,436
11	55 36	220 108	466 230	894 522	1,363	1,430 $1,403$	718 1.281	200 646	45 200	2 47	- 5	_	_	5,391 5,463	52 52	5,393 5,515
13	20	77	151	331	633	1,018	1,180	1,033	611	182	16	1	-	5,054	199	5,253
14	1	30 19	87 33	169 57	370 167	696 366	903	1,000	968 785	534 749	138 355	12 67	7	$\frac{4,230}{2,581}$	685	$\frac{4,915}{3,759}$
16	2	3	6	21	59 10	101 13	154 36	263 52	446 122	495 200	420 310	176 235	27 76	1,055	1,118	2,173
17 18	_	1	1	-0	3	10	4	8	39	49	122	142	62	241 57	821 375	$\frac{1,062}{432}$
19 20	-		-	-	-		-	-	2	2	18	64 26	31 20	2	115 53	117 53
21	-	-	-		-	,	-	1		1	2	10	21	1	34	35
Total	6,896	6,059	6,687	6,552	6,687	6,253	5,037	3,888	3,221	2,263	1,392	733	245	51,280	4,633	55,913

41.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928

Age			Eleme	ntary (drades-	-Degr	és élén	entaire	S	Sec	. Gr	Deg.	sec.		Total	
Age	I(a)	I(b)	II	III	IV)	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
4	52	2	_	_		-	-	-	. –	-	-			54	_	54
5	1,247	90	16	1		-	-				- 1		-	1,354	-	1,354
6	2,656	953	310	41	3	-		- 1	10m2		-	- ·	-	3,963	-	3,963
7	1,662	1,677	1,471	344	50	3	-	1	-		-	-		5,208		5,208
8	563	1,234	2,042	1,477	410	53	6	-	1		-	1 444	den	5,786	-	5,786
9	176	501	1,216	1,737	1,260	366	49	9	1	-	-		-	5,315		5,315
0	64	235	564	1,203	1,671	1,141	362	55	7		~		-	5,302		5,302
1	35	110	263	638	1,255	1,560	1,086	326	85	7	1			5,358	7	5,365
2	16	62	133	348	721	1,241	1,378	935	339	62	4	~_		5,173	66	5,239
3	19	22	79	183	422	847	1,119	1,268	843	327	40	1:	-	4,802	368	5,170
£	5	15	44	86	203	468	754	1,025	1,141	830	.219	18		3,741	1,067	4,808
5	1	4	16	33	90	197	333	600	851	910	645	104	7	2,125	1,666	3,791
8	2	2	10	14	24	75	104	235	490	687	845	313	36	956	1,881	2,837
7	. 2	4	2	8	. 9	19	41	54	145	326	644	423	65	284	1,458	1,742
8	1	1	1	-	9	1	7	12	33	95	265	232	69	61	661	722
9			-	-	. 1	2	3	2	0	18	93	80	40	14	231	245
9	-	-	_	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	17	23	10	4	53	57
1	-	- 1	-	-	_	1		1	da	1	4	8	12	2	25	27
otal	6,501	4 010	0 105	0 110	0 104	P 0774	F 040	4 504	0.044	0.000	0 500	4 000	000	49,502	7 400	F0 00

¹New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade ¹Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

42.-Boys-Garçons, 1928

Amo		Eleme	ntary (Grades-	—Degr	és élém	entair	es	Sec	. Gr.–	-Deg. s	sec.		Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
6	4,038 2,512 1,278 657 375 207 128 63 27 8 3 1	339 1,759 1,656 1,095 712 405 270 129 80 12 10 1	21 261 1,343 1,507 1,137 889 629 383 148 57 11 3 2	19 221 1,052 1,215 1,181 1,036 744 429 132 42 7 3 2 2	14 185 712 886 850 867 642 405 150 46 15	635 531 267 141	7 16 125 546 595 418 240 98 11 1	12	6 2 2 2 5 61 284 272 158 53 13		3 34 136 104 41 13	6 3	4,398 4,551 4,513 4,522 4,319 4,292 4,182 3,680 2,473 1,352 479 119 30 8	6 2 2 5 65 315 461 441 237 74 21	4,398 4,551 4,513 4,528 4,321 4,294 4,187 3,745 2,788 1,813 920 356 104 29 7
Total	9,299	6,469	6,391	6,085	4,777	2,362	2,058	1,482	859	433	336	9	38,923	1,637	40,560

¹ Include only pupils classified by single grades. In addition 19,187 boys and 19,157 girls were classified by double grades. See table 23.

¹ Comprend seulement les élèves classifiés dans les degrés simples. De plus 19,187 garçons et 19,157 filles sont classifiés dans les degrés combinés. Voir tableau 23.

New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré—fin

43.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928

Age		Elemer	ntary G	rades-	–Degré	s élém	entaire	B	Sec.	Grade	s—Deg	g. sec.		Total	
Age	Ι.	II	III	IV .	V.	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
6	3,874 2,189 1,089 500 275 147 78 49 18 7 2	439 1,974 1,527 878 471 237 154 722 28 16 4 2	29 366 1,438 1,411 1,083 614 399 231 90 27 13 4 2 1	33 245 1,197 1,384 1,213 919 579 273 90 30 4 3	23 229 910 991 1,024 959 844 533 282 130 33 3	14 192 747 731 529 317 130 33 7	7 20 181 712 712 478 246 92 17 1	- - 6 9 166 573 643 469 256 113 29	7 3 3 6 89 372 413 262 111 22 5	- - - - 3 69 250 262 135 22 2	- - - - - - 3 57 173 131 63 14	34	4,342 4,562 4,322 4,236 4,341 4,139 4,183 3,704 2,691 1,518 712 280 71 12	7 7 3 3 6 92 444 723 701 377 107 21	4,342 4,562 4,322 4,243 4,344 4,142 4,189 3,796 3,135 2,241 1,413 657 178 33
21	8.231	5.802	5,708	5.972	5.966	2.703	2.467	2,271	1,297	744	442		39,120	2,490	41,610

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré

44.—Boys—Garçons, 1927-28

					ntary Gra — élément:				
Age	K. and K.P. E. M. P.	· I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII -	VIII
5. 6. 7. 8. 9 and over—et plus.	574 8,705 4,415 1,276 301 132 75 45 19 35 34 18	88 5,306 24,010 18,586 7,500 2,946 1,173 607 311 201 90 37 11 2	- 21 2,025 13,744 13,071 7,336 3,327 1,417 833 352 181 84 34	- - 34 1,485 5,840 6,583 3,946 2,186 1,094 625 301 128 55 12	764 764 5,199 8,823 7,411 4,550 2,742 1,489 716 305 100 19	29 1,015 6,574 10,132 8,804 5,853 3,333 1,746 760 233 57 12	- - 55 1,109 5,607 8,956 8,224 5,662 3,355 1,482 544 91	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 17 1,68 5,40 7,00 7,13 4,09 1,55 26
Total	15,636	60,869	42,438	22,291	32,135	38,548	35,095	31,504	27,3

			ndary G				Total	
Age	IX	X	XI	XII	Special pupils — Degré spécial	Elem- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and over—et plus	- - 1 17 262 1,548 4,094 5,609 4,360 2,100 607 267		12 163 956 2,288 2,887 2,277 1,880	- - - - - 1 7 44 170 456 823 1,667	- - - - - - - 3 10 25 27 48	662 14,032 30,498 35,884 32,985 33,609 33,196 33,815 32,813 26,250 18,661 9,361 3,441 570 83	9,495 10,089 7,633	
Total	18,865	10,968	10,433	3,168	113	305,860	43,547	349,407

GRADE-AGE BY SEX

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded Ecoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré—fin

	45	GIRLS-1	FILLES, 19	27-28					
				Eleme	entary Gr	ades			
				Degré	s élémen	taires			
Age	K. and K.P. E. M. P.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII
5	683	111	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
6	8,630	5,366		_	_	_	_	_	_
7	3,955	23,050			25	-	_	-	_
8	1,012	16,129	14,467	1,796	995	42	1	-	_
9	268	5,478	11,632	6,380	5,945	1,521	74	8	-
10	99	1,828	5,554	6,163	8,570	7,965	1,513	163	9
11	45	727	2,233	3,219	6,207	10,441	6,760	1,678	253
12	41	359	972	1,491	3,435	7,945	9,551	6,642	2,159
13	26	171	457	718	1,813	4,641	7,514	8,867	6,581
14	24	95	214	308	834	2,455	4,731	7,187	8,856
15	22	32	116	137	385	1,137	1,993	4,162	7,001
16	11	17	38	63	139	472	990	1,782	3,867
17	16	10	13	18	50	163	329	580	1,440
18	1	6	3	3	7	22	54	81	275
19 and over—et plus		1	1	1	4	13	13	11	62
Total	14,833	53,380	38,432	20,359	28,409	36,817	33,523	31,161	30,503
			Se	econdary	Grades				
				egrés sec	-			Total	
Age				1		Special	Elemen-		1
		IX	х	XI	XII	pupils Degré spécial	tary Elémen- taires	dary Secon- daires	Total
5		-	_	_	_	-	794	_	794
6		-	_	_	-	-	14,042	_	14,042
7		-	-	-	-	-	29,778	-	29,778
8		-	-	-	-	-	34,442	-	34,442
9		-	٠-	-	-	-	31,306	-	31,306
10		-	-	-	-	-	31,864	-	31,864
11		14	-	-	-	-	31,563	14	31,577
12		257	14	-	-	-	32,595	271	32,866
13		1,893	245	7	-	-	30,788	2,145	32,933
14		5,212	1,424	15 5	-	-	24,704	6,791	31,495
15		6,438	3,687	1,086	19	9	14,985	11,239	26,224
18	į	4,333	4,130	2,770	129	44	7,379	11,406	18,785
17		1,846	2,620	3,458	470	99	2,619	8,493	11,112
18		630	1,082	2,571	870	105	452	5,258	5,710
19 and over —et plus		224	582	1,640		170	106	3,875	3,981
Total		20,847	13,784	11,687	2,747	427	287,417	49,492	336,909

Manitoba Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles du Manitoba: Répartition par âge et par degré

46.—Boys—Garçons, 1928

					ntary (ondary grés sec				Total	
Age	Primary Primaire	I	п	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5	105 436 249 90 10 8 8 3 4 1 1	353 3,248 4,097 2,229 935 483 202 128 62 35 5 4 2 - 1	4 89 1,031 2,342 1,671 866 431 251 143 77 27 10 1	1 110 955 1,929 1,576 996 576 347 182 50 16 2	1 3 104 819 1,756 1,577 1,031 673 440 121 18 3 4 2	5 1222 667 1,642 1,385 949 584 191 41 7			- - - 1 30 248 706 1,029 670 250 54 5 3 1	- - - 1 34 197 464 487 257 104 24 11 16 3	2 26 133 319 279 156 63 14 4 9		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	522 98 20 5	- - - 1 36 228	568
Total	909	11,794	6,943	6,741	6,552	5,596	4,725	2,887	2,999	1,588	1,011	750	72	49,146	3,421	1 52,56

47.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928

					ntary (s éléme						_	Grade			Total	
Age	Primary Primaire	I	П	III	IV	v	·VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		dary	Total
5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	112 420 254 799 333 66 22 1	370 3,420 3,706 1,923 792 333 153 91 50 28 5 4 4 1	3 135 1,288 2,202 1,347 649 334 193 96 6 37 8 5	4 153 1,180 2,077 1,447 714 383 238 104 19 4 2 1		14 130 858 1,715 1,366 892 399 140 28 6 5	2 20 155 855 1,549 1,337 667 208 42 111 2	- - - 5 172 604 1,078 321 69 9 4 3	2 59 335 926 1,137 672 286 48 13 4	- - - 2 57 255 683 733 446 141 45	- - - - 4 48 201 497 500 305 110 35 111 7	- - - - - 6 36 166 344 386 211 99 29	- - - - 1 1 29 42 33 16 4		- - 2 61 309 921	485 3,800 5,404 5,534 5,396 5,336 5,421 5,456 5,439 4,330 2,813 1,772 959 427 174 49
Total	911	10,704	6,297	6,326	6,136	5,556	4,848	3,046	3,483	2,386	1,718	1,302	129	47,307	5,535	1 52,482

Exclusive of 21,045 boys and 20,805 girls in Winnipeg City.
 Sans compter 21,045 garçons et 20,805 filles dans la ville de Winnipeg.

GRADE-AGE BY SEX

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré

48.—Boys—Garçons, 1928

					tary G élémen						econda egrés s	_				Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	П	III	IV	'v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Spe- cial De- gré spé- cial	ary	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		58 1,112 7,004 8,718 4,367 1,469 592 222 222 138 97 55 29 9 8 6 6	1 6 357 2,770 4,959 2,909 1,375 570 290 127 984 41 13 4 4 1 2 1 5	28 474 2,590 4,241 3,106 1,701 851 463 251 1 1 1 2 1	- 1 32 518 2,400 3,957 3,219 2,008 1,087 586 196 30 6 4 1			- - - 4 81 477 1,336 1,981 1,716 833 129 27 3 1	- - 1 14 216 938 2,140 2,697 1,769 501 108 4 4 5	- - - 1 3 20 121 624 1,148 1,007 466 142 33 39 4	13 123 462 787 597 271 103 22 7		3 42 119 165 154 117 49 58	- - - - - - 1 4 6 1 1 2 5 30	59 1,118 7,390 11,994 12,486 11,552 11,671 11,498 11,320 10,196 8,172 4,034 8,87 195 39 144 8 13	3 20 134 763 1,715 2,123 1,697 1,009 518	59 1,118 7,390 11,994 12,486 11,558 11,674 11,518 11,454 10,959 9,887 6,157 2,584 1,204 557 290 115
Total.	-	23,886	13,529	13,814	14,047	12,160	10,213	6,588	8,409	3,583	2,398	1,760	707	49	102,646	8,497	111,14

Unclassified by age and grade, 623—623 non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

49.—Girls—Filles, 1928

				Elemen Degrés								y Grad			Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4		80 1,143 6,675 7,882 3,551 1,151 456 200 104 60 40 25 9 4 2 25 2	-13 398 3,087 4,622 2,371 999 435 5199 95 54 44 28 4 4 2	52 638 3,108 4,375 2,586 1,260 687 322 158 48 10 13 5 5		73 745 2,439 3,468 2,469 1,443 809 293 46 100 5	3,011 2,288 1,375 490 79 16 8 1	8 122 583 1,550 2,025 1,543 613 126 27 4	5 20 284 1,281 2,642 2,836 1,812 583 147 32 55 4	21 177 779 1,443 1,318 752 228 51 11 6	- - - 1 14 160 684 1,189 984 473 144 34 11	- - - - 13 137 487 807 718 391 171 56	3 52 243 348 231 129 46 48	80 1,156 7,128 11,559 11,981 11,499 11,297 11,297 11,297 236 3,436 887 230 60 144 12 5	22 191 . 952 2,267 3,046 2,786 1,767 817 345 122 90	80 1,156 7,128 11,659 11,981 11,499 11,297 11,061 10,979 10,621 9,503 6,482 3,673 1,997 877 359 134
Total	-	21,389	12,312	13,265	13,027	11,801	10,128	6,601	9,653	4,789	3,708	2,808	1,100	98,176	12,405	110,581

Alberta Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition par âge et par degré

50.—Boys—Garçons, 1928

Age Kinde garter Ecole mater nelle	n e I	п	III		Ì		1								-
			111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elémen-	dary	Total
6	577 4,518 5,807 2,195 790 134 87 422 42 10 11 12 1	5 -201 2,296 3,728 1,839 774 341 152 90 34 14 3 2 1	- 12 292 2,998 3,317 1,984 956 480 244 134 43 10 2 2 - -	16 322 1,910 2,962 1,878 1,116 598 279 89 21 5	- - 19 305 1,743 2,768 2,016 1,161 604 233 18 3 4 4 1	- - 211 343 1,574 2,505 1,850 1,037 445 87 14 6	32 342 1,206 2,058 1,568 829 219 39 8	- - - 52 425 1,338 1,881 1,250 472 102 18 8 5 2		- - - - - 33 239 583 657 342 129 51 22 21	- - - - - 1 26 145 362 423 279 121 42 40	- - - - - 10 68 125 145 88 38 28	831 169 40 6 2	50 388 1,244 1,898 1,768 1,172 615	582 4,731 8,411 8,362 8,182 8,128 8,045 8,037 7,769 6,823 4,811 2,599 1,341 655 278 110

51.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928

				Elemen Degrés	_						ondary rés sec				Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	ш	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5		561 4,356 5,343 2,074 625 237 104 588 44 4 33 17 3 4	6 231 2,401 3,640 1,667 600 241 116 666 36 37 3	21 368 2,243 3,189 1,698 828 420 192 90 55 6	24 435 2,165 2,985 1,775 846 437 221 89 22 -	- - - 38 411 1,850 2,770 1,806 870 494 177 33 9 2 4	32 455 1,782 2,542 1,646 811 341 100 12 3	- - 45 382 1,461 2,069 1,547 727 207 44 12 3	59 523 1,557 2,132 1,312 454 143 34 4 1			- - - 1 32 166 482 627 438 158 72	- - - - - 1 12 98 230 221 113 30 37		76 514 1,560 2,558 2,513 1,777 989 380 130	567 4,608 8,136 8,438 8,089 7,870 7,941 7,848 7,305 6,924 5,293 3,341 1,993 1,043
Total	-	13,459	9,025	9,112	9,004	8,464	7,724	6,501	6,227	4,836	3,010	2,016	742	69,516	10,604	80,12

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education, as distinguished from primary education is in all provinces of Canada, except in the Catholic school system of Quebec, a somewhat misleading term. In Quebec Catholic schools secondary education has a definite meaning, and refers to a system of education extending from an early age to the completion of a full course in Arts. Thus in the classical colleges, the secondary institutions for young ladies and certain other independent secondary schools the courses often extend over 8 years and correspond more or less roughly to the entrance work, 3 years of high schools work and four years of University Arts work in the other provinces. The academic training of teachers for primary schools on the other hand, is given at the primary schools and normal schools. The class of academic work done in these includes "secondary work as understood in the other provinces, but is not so called. In the new course of studies this work is known as "primary complementary." The usage here is not radically different from that in the other provinces where we find "Teachers' (academic) Courses", and "Matriculation Courses" in the high schools. Indeed in Manitoba secondary schools, until very recently, there were found a "University Course" designed purely for prospective university students, and a "Teachers' Course" designed purely for prospective teachers. A link connecting these two was introduced at a later date and was known as the "Combined Course". In Quebec this "University Course" would be known as secondary work, while "Teachers' Course" would now be "primary complementary"; in other words primary school continuation. In all provinces this is what secondary education really is, for there is no set of secondary schools from which pupils trained elsewhere are excluded, provided that they have attained to the standard required. standard may be acquired even in rural one-room schools provided the teachers are qualified to teach the work. The departmental examinations held near the beginning of July in all provinces, as well as the course of study prescribed by the Department, standardize the work for each province, For example a pupil, trained in a one-room rural school in Nova Scotia might write the departmental examinations for Grade XI (including university matriculation) on the same subjects and side by side with a pupil trained in one of the largest academies; and if the former pupil passed the grade as well as the latter he would be equally admitted to Grade XII in the Academy or to the first year in Arts in a University. The same applies to all other provinces although in many provinces high school work in rural schools may not be carried further than Grade IX or X.

The different kinds of institutions in which high school work is done in the different provinces may be seen in the following table. The comparative number of pupils in each kind will indicate the proportion of the high school work of the province it carries.

5.—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

En employant l'expression "enseignement secondaire", dans toutes les provinces du Canada, sauf Québec, on se sert d'un terme inexact et susceptible d'être mal interprété. Dans les écoles catholiques de Québec, l'enseignement secondaire est parfaitement défini; on désigne ainsi une succession d'études commençant à l'âge le plus tendre et se terminant à l'achèvement du cours de philosophie (arts). Ainsi, dans les collèges classiques, les pensionnats de jeunes filles et certaines autres institutions de cet ordre, indépendantes, souvent le programme s'étend au delà de huit ans et correspond à peu près à trois années du programme des "high schools" et quatre années des études universitaires à la faculté des Lettres dans les autres provinces. D'autre part, les instituteurs destinés à enseigner dans les écoles primaires, reçoivent leur formation d'abord aux écoles primaires, puis aux écoles normales. Les études de nature académique qu'ils y font embrassent ce que l'on appelle dans les autres provinces, le programme "secondaire", quoiqu'il n'en porte pas le nom. Dans les nouveaux programmes, ces études sont connues sous le nom de "primaires complémentaires." L'usage ici suivi ne diffère pas radicalement de celui des autres provinces, où nous trouvons dans les "high schools" des cours académiques pour instituteurs et des cours d'immatriculation. En fait, dans les institutions d'enseignement secondaire du Manitoba, il existait encore tout récemment un "cours universitaire" à l'usage exclusif des jeunes gens se destinant à l'université et un cours "d'instituteurs," à l'usage exclusif des candidats à l'enseignement. Plus tard, on introduisit un troisième cours, destiné à combiner les deux précédents, lequel porta le nom de cours "intermédiaire". Dans Québec, ce cours universitaire entrerait dans le cadre de l'enseignement secondaire, tandis que les cours à l'usage des instituteurs seraient des cours "primaires supplémentaires", ou, en d'autres termes, le prolongement de l'école primaire. Dans toutes les provinces, c'est ce qu'est réellement l'enseignement secondaire, car il n'y existe pas d'écoles secondaires d'où soient exclus les élèves instruits ailleurs, s'ils possèdent les connaissances requises. Ces connaissances peuvent être acquises dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, pourvu que les instituteurs soient en mesure de les enseigner. Les examens obligatoires qui ont lieu au commencement de juillet dans toutes les provinces, ainsi que le programme d'études dressé par le ministère, établissent le niveau de ces connaissances dans toutes les provinces. Par exemple, un écolier sortant d'une école rurale à classe unique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse peut subir les examens officiels pour le degré XI (y compris l'immatriculation universitaire), sur les mêmes sujets et côte à côte avec un élève inscrit dans l'une de nos meilleures académies; et si ces deux candidats passaient l'examen avec succès, ils seraient l'un et l'autre admis au degré XII de cette académie ou en première année de la faculté des Lettres dans une université. Et ce que nous venons de dire s'applique à toutes les autre provinces, quoique dans plusieurs provinces, les écoles rurales ne peuvent pas préparer aux "high schools" plus loin que les degrés IX ou X.

On verra dans le tableau suivant l'énumération des différentes institutions de chaque province, préparant à l'entrée dans les "high schools". Le nombre comparatif des élèves de ces diverses catégories d'écoles indiquera la proportion des matières de haute école qu'on y enseigne.

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

52.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport 52.-Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1928 or latest year reported

		Institutions	294 Collège Prince of Wales, I.PE. 350 (Classes secondaires, I.PE. 2051 Autres classes multiples, I.PE. 3 802 Ecoles à classe unique, I.PE. 3	12,745 Academies de comté, NE. (3,543 "High Schools", NE. Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., NE. 4 5,828 [Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., NE. 4	Ecoles de grammaire, NB.'s Ecoles supérieures, NB.'s Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., NB. 'High Schools', salles de classe.	Collèges classiques, Qué. Ecoles indép. non subventionnées exécutant. trav. exe. (exchloiques), Qué. Ecoles élémentaires cabholiques, Qué. Académies catholiques, Qué. "High Schools" protestantes, Qué. Ecoles interm. prof., Qué.	33.110 Instituts collegiaux, Ont. 10.079 Ecoles de continuation. Ont. 19.250 Ecoles du trav. du jour élèves réguliers, Ont. 19.251 Cinquienes classes, Ont. 19.251 Cinquienes classes, Ont. 19.252 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Ont.	827 Instituts collegiaux, Man. (643 Départements collégiaux, Man. 112 "High Schools", Man. 660 "Junior High Schools", Man. 577 Ecoles intermédiaires, Man. (441 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Man.	6.935 Instituts collégiaux et H. S., Sask. sec., 3,770 Autres écoles des villes exécutant les trav.	6,083 Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav. sec., Sask. 4,030 Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
	School Grades degrés secondaires	Total	1		2,162 1,162 277 526	15,425 15,773 4,501	2	5 2121		
	Pupils in High School Grades	ТХ		477	15	1 11111	2,780 1,930 1,107	415	1,077	267
-		X	145	1,228	463 218 27 70	- - 1,107 107	10,021 6,374 3,181 2,544	2,988	1,626	1,652
	in Hi	×	273 89 832	1,971	644 383 73	7,163 1,380	8,576 10,021 5,840 6,374 2,825 3,181 5,035 2,544 2,476	4 ,341	1,913	1,881
	Pupils in High Elèv. dans les	halt X	257 116 467	3,612	1,040 560 177 379	1,052 8,610 2,014 229	11,733 8,551 3,975 10,574 4,879	6,419	2,319	2,283
	Av. At- tend.	Fréq. moy.	490 630	2,272	1,906 1,557 736	9,123 744 144,283 13,080 3,592	28,881 18,916 8,296 15,414 1,802	5,064 525 1,767 1,443 11,598	1 1	1 1
		Total	294 601 888 802	2,745 3,543 5,828	2,184 1,969 995	9,794 753 170,834 16,039 4,696	33,110 22,695 10,079 20,149 (2,231 (5,124	5,827 643 2,112 1,600 15,237	5,999	1 1
	Pupils Elèves	कु।स	189 377 440 556	1,432 2,171 3,880	1,225 1,188 1,188 570	88,729 8,022 2,416	16,523 12,494 5,867 10,558 4,389	11111	3,464	1 1
		۳ ا ش	105 224 4 2 246	1,313 $1,372$ $1,948$	959 781 425	9,794 – 753 – 82,105 88,729 1 8,022 2,280 2,416	$\begin{cases} 16,587 & 16,523 \\ 10,201 & 12,494 \\ 4,212 & 5,867 \\ 9,591 & 10,558 \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ 2,966 & 4,389 \end{cases}$	11111	2,535	1 1
	ors	Total	14 25 35 282	1 1 1 1	660	914 80 6,762 619 176	1,875 454 660 254	192 27 27 90 57 438	233	12 335
	Instructors Instituteurs	F D	15 16 16 220	1 1 1 1	33 16 18	4,386 4440 155	1,008 301 253 148	11111	1 1	1
		HI K	100	1 1 4 1	2443	914 80 2,376 179 21	} 867 153 407 106	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1
	Ins-	Ses	14 25 35 282	1111	2900	1 1111	254	11111	193 152	12305
	Ins-	tions	22 35 282	18 200 1,023	15 51 29 -	22 111 562 56 58	57 140 217 42 42 254	19 9 45 10 123	1 1	1 1
	To define at	TIISGCOCCIONS	Prince of Wales College, P.E.I. Secondary Classrooms, P.E.I. Other Graded Schools, P.E.I. *Ungraded Schools, P.E.I.	County Academies, N.S Other High Schools, N.S Village Schools doing H.S. work, N.S 4Rural Schools during H.S. work, N.S	Gram. Schools, N.B. Superior Schools, N.B. Other Schools, N.B. H.S. Classrooms	'Classical Colleges, Que 7R.C. Indep. Schools giving classical ceducat on. Que. Catholic Elementary Schools, Que. Catholic Complementary Schools, Que. Protestant H.S., Que. Protestant H.S., Que.	Collegiate Institutes, Ont. High Schools, Out. Continuation Schools, Out. Day Voc. Schools, full time, Out. FPITCH Classes, Out.	Collegiate Institutes, Man Collegiate Departments, Man. High Schools, Man. Junior High Schools, Man. Intermediate Schools, Man. Other Sch. doing H.S. work, Man.	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, Sask. Other Town Sec. Schools, Sask	Village Schools doing H.S. work, Sask Rural Sch. doing H.S. work, Sask

33.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1928 ou du dernier rapport—fin 52.—Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1927 or latest year reported—Concluded

Trefffritions	CHO O BALLOUR	0.137 "High Schools", Alta. 6.022 Autres classes multiples secondaires, Alta. 2.039 Ecoles a classe unitiple secondaires trav. sec. Alta. 8.036 "High Schools", CB.—Villes." 8.973 Municipalités rurales. 223 Junior. 235 Supérieures. 129 Ecoles élémentaires exécutant les trav. sec., C.B.
Pupils in High School Grades Elèv. dans les degrés secondaires	Total	10 6 8 9 8
ool Gra rés sec	XII	1,006 237 1 165 24
gh Sch	IX	2,106 1,308 1,308 1,742 1,742 102 102
Pupils in High School Grades	×	,076 2,949 ,769 228 1,143 2,996 228 1,285 230 1,285 230 1,285 210 83 162 128 93 36
Pupils Elèv. c	XI	404 44
Av. At- tend.	Fréq. moy.	7,640 3,402 1,968 1,968
	Total	4,138 5,999 10,137 -
Pupils Elèves	2 E	5,999
	ا بن ا بن	4,138
ors	Total	317 139 25 68 68 31
Instructors Instituteurs	E E	121 149 149 355 6
	M I H	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Ins-	ses	282 132 255 257 311
Ins-	tions	09 121 188 183 193 193
T	TIBUTOTION	High Schools, Alta. Other Graded S. doing H.S. work, Alta. Ungraded S. doing H. S. work, Alta. "High Schools, B. C.—Gities. Rur. Municipal. Other Rural. Junior Rural. Superior Superior Elementary Schools doing H.S. work, B.C.

work. The teachers, enrolment, etc., refer only to these classrooms.—'Including only pupils of Superior School Grade.—'The 9,794 and 753 include students in the four years in Arts as well as pupils in the H.S. grades. Both are classed as secondary pupils, the term having different significance in Catholic Education in the province of Quebec from its accepted significance in other provinces.—'The 15,773 refers to pupils in the 7th and 8th years of the comas devote at least half time to work of Secondary grade.—3The Institutions mentioned above include only such classes of graded schools or one-roomed schools as take up work of Secondary grades. From Table 2 it will be seen that the total number of graded Schools was 56 with 201 classes. There were 414 one room schools, so that 342 out of the 615 classrooms in P.E.I. were doing work of secondary grades, over and above the work done in Prince of Wales College.—

* Rural Schools here refer to one room schools.—*The number of classrooms in the case of both grammar, superior and other schools, includes only such classrooms as are doing High School plementary schools, which are equivalent at least to grades IX and X and perhaps might be extended to grade XI. In addition to these figures should be included the pupils of the Catholic Normal Schools to the number of 1,684 in 1927. These earry on academic as well as professional work; their academic work seems to run parallell with the work in the Academics. Presumably the candidates for teachers certificates granted by the Board of Examiners have received nof the remainder 540 were special pupils and 349 were unclassified.—"The total enrolment in grade VIII in Superior and 979 in grade VII and 983 in VIII in junior H. S.—These in-le hieh schools in cities, in rural municipalities and in rural districts, 12 Continuation clude high schools in cities, in rural municipalities and in rural districts. ¹² Continuation rooms only, ¹³ Exclusive of 2,472 in Form V not classified by Grade or sex. It is assumed that these left Public and Separate Schools for Secondary Schools siter mid-summer and are figure includes 79 students in the 3rd year who might be considered 2nd year university students.—2As will be seen from the figures, the secondary classes include only such their higher academic training in the compemientary Schools, while the candidates for Normal School diplomas have received their higher academic training in the Normal Schools. included in the enrolment of the Secondary Schools.

ou les écoles à classe unique qui enseignent des matières secondaires: le tableau 2 montre quie le nombre total d'écoles à classes multiples était de 66 avec 201 classes. Il y avait 414 écoles à classe unique, de sorte que 84, des f15 classes de l'Ille du Prince-Edouard enseignatent des secondaires. L'inscription des instituteurs ne touche que ces classes.—6 Comprenant less élèves des écoles supérieures seulement.—7 Les 9,794 et 753 comprennent les étudiants de la faculté cette expression ayant une signification différente dans les institutions catholiques de la province de Québec. — Le chiffre 15,773 comprend les élèves de la septième et de la huitième années complémentaires et dont le cours est l'équivalent des dégrés IX et X et peut être XI. A ces comprend 263 dans le degré VIII des écoles supérieures, 979 dans le degré VII et 983 dans le degré VII des decoles supérieures, 979 dans le degré VIII des luinor N. S. Inclus 'high schools' dans les cités, dans les municipalités rur rales, dans les municipalités rur rales, dans les districts rurant...¹² Classe de continuation seulement. ¹³ Sans compter 2,472 Ces chiffres incluent 79 étudiants de 3ème année P.W.C. assimilés à la 2ème année des niversités.—2 Comme on le verra par ces chiffres, ces classes secondaires ne comprennent que celles qui consacrent au moins la moitié de leur travail à des matières secondaires.—3 Les institutions mentionnées ci-dessus comprennent seulement les classes des écoles à classes multiples matières secondaires, outre le Prince of Wales College.—4 Les écoles rurales mentionnées ici sont les écoles à classe unique.—5 Le nombre de classes dans le cas des écoles de grammaire, des écoles supérieures et autres écoles, comprend seulement les classes enseignant des matières des arts aussi bien que ceux des hautes écoles tous inscrits comme élèves des cours secondaires, chiffres il faut ajouter les élèves des écoles normales au nombre de 1,684 en 1927. Ces cours sont à la fois académiques et professionnels, leur travail académique étant parallèle au travail des académies. Il est probable que les candidats au diplôme d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Examinateurs ont reçu leur formation académique dans les écoles complémentaires, tandis que les candidats aux diplômes d'école normale ont fait la plus grande partie et peut être la totalité de leurs études pédagogiques dans les écoles normales.—"Ce reste se composait controlles. de 540 dans des degrés spéciaux et 349 qui n'étaient pas classifiés,—"I L'inscription totale lans la forme V pas classifiés par degré ou sexe. Il est présumé que ces élèves ont quitté secondaires après les vacances d'été, 'école primaire pour entrer aux écoles lans les inscriptions à ces dernières. 53.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1928

53.—Ecoles sous le contrôle administratif: Elèves étudiant certaines matières de l'enseignement secondaire dans six provinces, en 1928

Subjects	Nova Scotia 	New Bruns- wick Nouveau- Bruns- wick	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia Colombie Britan- nique	Total	Matières
English History Geography Arith, and Mens. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry French Spanish German Latin Greek Italian. Zoology Botany Chemistry Physics. Book-keeping Stenography Typewriting Business Law, etc. Art. Art. Art. Household Science. Elementary Science. Military Drill Physiology Pract, Mathematics	2,138 9,231 5,504 5,504 5,504 5,665 1957 	3,723 2,700 3,601 3,607 53 3,525 - 2,759 24 - 3,449	80,548 1 23,897 32,413 35,689 48,526 32,893 3,772 61,486 400 2,096 49,715 588 10,420 15,086 14,852 19,546 9,515 14,078 14,283 3,288 20,455 8,543 7,039 4,513 	2,819 2,237 699 734 738 659	1,893 2,991 632 691 691	11,284 -9 7,178 322 -1 461 5,706 3,514 1,767 1,392 2,396 444 4,616 7,317 515 -2,783	58, 166 43,757 62,845 88,685 66,381 7,680 95,648 400 2,501 71,381 67310,859 21,421 32,486 30,425 14,193 16,895 18,108 3,775 17,815 11,587 8,289 8,632 6,048 3,550 2,889	Grec. Italien. Zoologie. Botanique. Chimie. Physique. Tenue des livres. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Droit commercial, etc.
Total sampled	12,116	3,724	3 86,033	7,081	10,137	16,359	135,450	Total des élèves ainsi classifiés.

¹ Can. History. For other forms of History, see Tables 54 and 56.

General Note.—The number taking the above listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals given at the foot of the table show the total enrolment in the schools represented. The number of secondary pupils not represented may be found by subtracting the above totals from the totals in H.S. Grades given in Table 6.

² Approximate only. See Table 58.

³ Including Continuation, High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational full time pupils.

¹ Histoire du Canada: pour les autres formes de l'histoire, voir tableau 54 et 56.

² Approximativement seulement. Voir tableau 58.

³ Y compris les élèves réguliers des écoles de continuation, des "high schools," des instituts collégiaux et des écoles professionnelles.

Nora.—Les élèves étudiant les matières ci-dessus énumérées embrassent tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire en Nouvelle-Ecosse, tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire inscrits durant le second semestre au Nouveau-Brunswick et les élèves des écoles secondaires seulement (à l'exclusion de ceux qui reçoivent l'enseignement secondaire dans des écoles autres que des écoles secondaires), dans Ontario, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie Britannique. Les totaux du bas du tableau, indiquent la totalité des élèves inscrits aux écoles qui nous occupent. Le nombre des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire non représentés ici peut être obtenu en soustrayant les totaux ci-dessus des totaux des élèves de 'high schools'' donnés dans le tableau 6.

Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1938-Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1921-1938

54.—Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecossa

Matières	Anglais. Algebre. Arithmétique. Physique. Cheographie. Histoire. Doesin. Botanique. Français. Chométrie. Chafin. Chimie. Allemand. Exercices militaires. Musique. Musique. Soence ménagère. Tranc des livres. Meniscrie. Soence ménagère. Tranc des livres. Meniscrie. Stenographie. Chrec.	Total classifia
1928	720 1146 957 7111 7111 7111 7111 7111 7111 7111	12, 116
1927	111 279 1	11.970
1926	111 659 8 68 8 86 8 86 8 86 8 86 8 86 8 86	11.948
1925		11.853
1924	म्मिक्रिक्षिक्षिक्षिम्मि म	11.632
1923	12,090 11,100 11	12,088
1922	100 141 151 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 16	11.039
1921		9.705
1920		9.491
1919	98.03.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	9,138
1918	23.00	9,202
1917	0.000 0.000	9,088
1916	0.001444444446811 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9,726
1915		9,477
1914		8,903
1913		8,636
1912	288 273 288 288 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289	8,008
1911	2888 2886 2876 2876 2876 2876 2888 3888 3888 3888 3888 1306 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	8,070
Subject	English Algebra Arithmetic Physics Physics Physics Bogography History Drawing Botany French Celemistry Latin. Calemistry Music. Chemistry Music. Chemistry Music. Chemistry Music. Chemistry Safets Woodwork Trigonometry Stenography Stenography Stenography Agriculture Agriculture	Total sampled

55.-Naw Brunswick-Nouveau-Brunswick

	Anglais. Algebre. O Artin métique. Dhysique. Geographie. Geographie. Bloosin. Bloosin. Geométrie. Geométrie. Geométrie. Chimie. Tranonie.	
	3,724 3,601 1,720 1,723 3,723 3,723 3,545 3,607 1,550 1,560 1,466 1,466 1,466 1,466 1,466 1,466	
	3,511 3,394 11,309 11,309 11,309 11,327 11,327 11,380 11,380 11,380 11,380 11,380 11,380 11,380	
	3 443 3 324 3 326 3 525 3 br>3 525 3 52	
	2,445 2,446 1,360 1,360 1,360 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,134 1,341 1,341	-
	2, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 2	-
	2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	
	2, 693 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	-
	2, 272 2, 272 11, 824 11, 183 11, 183 2, 267 2, 267 1, 085 1, 085 1, 085 1, 085 1, 085 2, 270 2, 270 2, 270 3, 270	,
	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	
	2, 025 1, 580 1, 580 1, 580 1, 936 1, 977 1, 977 1, 901 1,	
	2, 043 1,621 1,621 2,017 2,017 2,017 1,905 1,458 795 795 71 93 655 71 93 655	
	2, 104 1,727 1,727 1,727 1,727 1,059 2,059 2,059 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,643	
	2, 161 11,767 11,083 11,083 2,136 2,136 1,525 1,525 1,525 982 68 68 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	-
	2, 030 1, 582 1, 582 1, 582 1, 949 1, 945 1, 717 1, 717 1, 942 1, 454 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 873 873	-
	1,890 1,557 1,557 1,906 1,906 1,906 1,367 1,367 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,369 1,360	
	1, 972 1, 649 1, 649 1, 944 1, 944 1, 944 1, 948 1, 839 1, 489 1, 712 955 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	
-	1,850 1,490 1,490 1,868 1,868 1,868 1,721 1,710 1,732 1,734 1,134 1,063 1,063 1,868 1,063 1,868 1,063 1,868	
-	1, 87, 1, 86, 1, 1, 86, 1, 1, 86, 1, 1, 86, 1, 1, 88, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	
	English. Algebra. Arithmetic Physics. Geography. Prawing Botany. Premch. Geometry Geometry Geometry Geometry Gremistry. Clemistry. Greek. Prignonmetry Greek. Prignometry Greek. Prignometry Greek. Prignometry Greek.	

56.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Ecoles professionnelles: nombre d'élères dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1928 56.-Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1938

						0							-		0			
Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916-17	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Matières
Eng. Composition	31,049	31,057	38,378	34,759	37,314	28,398	29,890	31,699	34,291	35, 781	43,634	50,142	55,302	60,050	63,646	67,352	70,741	70,741 Comp. anglaise.
English Literature	31,031	31,179	32,455	34,784	37,443	29,053	30,027	31,631	34,348	35,917	43,871	50,264	55,634	60,658	63,497	67,310	70,873 I	70,873 Littérature anglaise.
Algebra	28,777	28,947	30,300	32,687	34,459	27,750	27,960	30,013	32,250	33,689	35,188	32,311	25,023	37,247	37,857	39,141	42,486 Algèbre.	llgèbre.
Physical Culture	27,574	29,107	31,154	34,353	37,412	28,728	30,201	31,896	34,523	35,266	43,150	49,061	55,136	60,705	65,431	68,348	1	Culture physique.
Geometry	25,111	25,252	23,847	23,203	24,149	17,308	17,674	17,841	19,962	20,353	21,618	21,556	24,383	26,395	28,100	27,129	28, 429	28, 429 Géométrie.
Physics	24,904	24,984	26,656	28,524	29,208	23,330	23,115	25,960	27,403	27,208	12,539	13,267	13,680	16,111	16,962	18,483	17,791 I	17,791 Physique.
Arithmetic	24,723	23,858	24,076	25,344	26,689	21,192	21,982	22,874	24,954	25,273	18,544	18,619	21,143	24,213	27,296	30,692	32,745	32,745 Arithmétique.
Canadian History	24,683	24,463	25,747	29,461	31,588	23,966	23,511	25,160	26, 124	26,294	16,308	17,341	17,590	17,751	17,775	18,112	19,809 I	19,809 Histoire du Canada.
British History	23,736	23,673	24,007	26,031	28,196	20,579	20,159	21,093	22,374	21,872	11,508	8,641	10,219	10,182	10,539	9,927	9,922 I	9,922 Histoire d'Angle-
English Grammar	23,515	22,945	23,300	24,252	26,117	20,015	21,268	22,253	23,231	24,897	17,111	15,559	14,748	16,994	17,346	19,073	23,286	23,286 Gramm. anglaise.
Latin	23,443	23,508	24,320	25,989	28,597	21,118	21,420	22,883	24,872	26,163	30,164	33,845	36,698	39,099	39,781	41,600	42,678 Latin.	atin.
Geography	21,546	21,733	22,804	24,377	26,604	20,317	21,665	22,762	24,383	24,966	18,531	20,629	22,529	24,031	26,573	28,638	28,512	28,512 Géographie.
French	20,684	21,009	22,806	23,797	26,462	20,996	21,969	24,613	27,125	28,908	23,730	36,923	42,549	45,950	49,162	51,538	53,798 I	53,798 Français.
Chemistry	16,961	16,418	16,581	17,726	18,876	15,091	14,796	16,051	16,323	15,648	9,466	9,922	11,435	12,700	14,105	12,586	13,075 Chimie.	?himie.1
2Art	16,906	17,387	17,733	19,000	29,101	15,572	14,801	14,893	15,510	16,550	13,285	13,452	13,868	14,225	14,785	11,273	16,524 Arts.2	rts.2
Botany	16,254	17,070	17,286	19,008	20,927	15,613	14,218	15,524	16,115	15,530	14,821	11,141	11,708	11,949	11,023	10,921	11,386 I	11,386 Botanique.
Zoology	16,240	16,666	17,116	19,008	20,851	15,422	13,817	15,497	15,984	15,159	6,934	7,470	8,402	8,730	8,442	8,082	7,974	7,974 Zoologie.
Book-keeping	14,681	16,533	15,023	8,851	10,391	7,218	6,358	6,855	6,962	6,237	6,524	7,294	7,786	8,670	10,117	12,059	9,493	9,493 Tenue des livres.
Ancient History	9,513	9,308	9,605	906'6	10,479	6,496	6,640	6,753	7,593	7,747	6,308	6,046	7,231	7,846	7,899	7,405	7,415 I	7,415 Histoire ancienne.
German	5,024	4,911	5,045	5,396	4,606	2,484	2,355	1,737	1,748	1,803	1,710	1,835	1,702	1,797	1,968	1,960	2,096	2,096 Allemand.
Stenography	3,739	3,682	3,741	3,717	4,175	3,216	3,461	4,185	4,487	4,318	4,282	5,615	6,348	7,597	9,650	10,977	13,979	13,979 Sténographie.
Typewriting	3,025	3,115	3,355	3,484	3,573	2,645	2,931	3,370	3,692	3,462	4,099	4,395	5,167	6,212	9,917	11,241	14,184 I	14,184 Dactylographie.

56. Ontario - Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Ecoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1928-fin 56. Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1911-1928-Coreluded

Household Science. 2,564 2,525 3,197 3,316 3,279 3,075 3,513 3,924 1,513 1,513 1,514 1,518 1,519	Subject	11611	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916-17	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Matières
1,924 2,126 2,285 2,065 1,185 1,261 1,542 1,542 2,653 2,094 2,453 6,059 7,089 3,788 4,614 2,413 3,114 3,186 1,645 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 7,188 3,317 4,025 7,789 7,789 1,483 1,543 1,574 1,574 1,578 1,578 1,571 1,782 2,536 2,986 2,498 2,758 2,789 2,7	Household Science.						3,075	3,263	3,513	3,924	3,923	4,243	4,111	4,228	4,616	5,452	4,346	4,499	4,499 Science ménagère.3
1,880 2,101 2,444 2,647 2,689 2,533 4,213 3,506 3,885 4,655 4,655 6,059 7,188 8,330 7,565 7,096 1,483 1,543 1,570 1,095 807 773 660 688 750 -	Trigonometry				2,285		1,185	1,261	1,399	1,542	1,553	2,094	2,429	2,657	3,317	4,025	3,888	3,735	Trigonométrie.
1,483 1,574 1,704 1,695 807 773 669 668 750 —<	3Manual Training					2,699	2,389	2,533	4,213	3,506	3,885	4,655	4,623	6,059	7,168	8,320	7,565	7,039	7,039 Travaux manuels.3
1,255 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,155 1,150 1,150 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 2,250 <th< td=""><td>Mediaeval History</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>807</td><td>773</td><td>650</td><td>899</td><td>750</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>ı</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>Histoire du moyen-</td></th<>	Mediaeval History						807	773	650	899	750	1	1	ı	1		1	-	Histoire du moyen-
709 662 693 890 897 541 460 515 420 950 950 951 950 951 950 951 950 951 950 951 950 951 950 951 950 951 951 951 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 952 954 955 954 <td>Modern History</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,301</td> <td>651</td> <td>681</td> <td>532</td> <td>521</td> <td>463</td> <td>1,163</td> <td>1,571</td> <td>1,782</td> <td></td> <td>2,846</td> <td>2,696</td> <td>2,428</td> <td>428 Histoire moderne.</td>	Modern History					1,301	651	681	532	521	463	1,163	1,571	1,782		2,846	2,696	2,428	428 Histoire moderne.
666 611 602 553 691 495 387 412 347 276 259 240 320 350 350 350 350 361 360 361 360 361 <td>Mineralogy</td> <td>602</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>897</td> <td>541</td> <td>466</td> <td>515</td> <td>420</td> <td>420</td> <td>93</td> <td>86</td> <td>75</td> <td>65</td> <td>247</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>Minéralogie.</td>	Mineralogy	602				897	541	466	515	420	420	93	86	75	65	247	1	1	Minéralogie.
353 520 635 1,020 982 745 673 617 503 419 189 103 112 —	Greek	999				169	495	387	412	347	276	259	240	320	352	329	335	544	Grec.
114 120 420 615 878 888 775 1,145 1,456 1,506 1,432 1,866 2,215 3,067 3,576 4,398 6,775 1,145 1,456 1,432 1,168 1,1734 1,273 1,489 1,273 1,489 1,273 1,248 1,273 1,248 1,273 1,248 1,273 1,248 1,273 1,248 1,2	Art (Middle School)						745	673	617	503	419	189	103	112	1	l	1	1	Arts (cours moyen).
- -	Agriculture						828	275	1,145	1,405	1,506	1,432	1,866	2,215	3,067	3,576	4,398	67,684	Agriculture.
- -	Spanish	1	ı	4	4	1	ı	1	306	124	148	201	414	214	238	217	254	400	Espagnol.
- -	Physiography		ı	I	ı	1	1	1	1	T	1	10,434	11,083	11,734	12,573	12,498	13,260	15,021	Physiographie.
2.585 2.213 2.888 3.026 3.407 2.852 3.181 3.779 3.965 4.727 2.617 2.060 2.287 2.731 3.057 3.397 73. 32.227 32.273 32.273 33.746 38.466 38.220 32.771 35.771 35.471 37.826 38.779 38.476	History and Civics	. 1	ł	ı	1	1	1,041	1,761	3,308	2,209	2,390	5,209	6,492	8,000	10,261	12,795	15,739	17,887	Histoire et droit
2.585 2.213 2.888 3.026 3.407 2.852 3.181 35.471 35.471 37.826 36.728 44.749 51.618 57.447 63.711 68.713 70.729 75.952	*Commercial Law		1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	.1	1	817	1,219	1,688	1,965	3,124	2,702	3,288	288 Droit commercial.4
32,227 32,273 33,746 36,466 38,426 32,220 32,771 35,471 37,826 36,728 44,749 51,618 57,447 63,711 68,713 70,729 75,954	5Commercial			2,			2,852	3,181	3,779	3,965	4,227	2,617	2,060	2,287	2,731	3,057	3,397	7 3,540	Commercial.5
	Total sampled					38,426	32,220	32,771	35,471	37,826	36,728	44,749	51,618	57,447	63,711	68,713	70,729	75,954	Total classifié.

Includes only General Chemistry. 2 Only Elementary Drawing of Vocational Art Subjects is included. The Regular Art Courses of the day vocational schools in 1928 included 19 Art Subjects, viz. Colony Sales, 16159, Lactering and Show Carde (1,120); Industrian Chesing (779); Industrating (429); Antering (588); tall Life Drawing (589); Life drawing (589); Colon Chemia (589); Cartering (589); Carter School.

1 Eléments de la chimie seulement. 2 Sont compris seulement les sujets de dessin élémentaire des écoles d'apprentissage. Les cours réguliers sur l'art donnés en 1928 dans les écoles pro-fessionables comportaient la sujets d'art, notamment; études des couleurs (1,539); enseignes et pancartes (1,120); dessin industriel (779); carementation (429); dessin d'après l'antique (368); nature mortes, (551); dessin d'après entire, (244); modelage, (249); poetrie, (66); sculpture sur bois, (89); travail artistique du métal, (40); travail de verre penie, (41); instoire de l'art, (238); dessin des costumes, (437); musée, (83); dessin commercial, (178); anatomic, (61); cesco, (15); travail du ouir, (3); batié, (4); stencii, (11); enseignement des métales, (16); déconstion mitérieur, (6); et histoire du costume, (21). «Comprend seulement! (500 nome de le travail du bois dans les écoles d'apprentissage de jour. 4 Ecoles d'apprentissage, seulement. Estimatif dans le cas des écoles soit ornners, a l'artique commerciale dans les écoles secondaires inférieures, se high "schools", s' Cours des "High School"

57.—Ontario—Ecoles de continuation; nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1928 57.—Ontario—Continuation Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study 1911-1928

	Matières	PARONE HISTORIAN PROPERTY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	Total classiné.
	1928	9 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10,079
	1927	1, 7477 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9,004
T-1040	1926		9,944
TOTT OF TOT	1925	10, 33 10, 33	10,545
CONT. THE TRANSPORT AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	1924	2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100'8
TO TO TO TO	1923	8,6528 8,6528 8,6528 8,6528 8,6528 1,64102 1,5528 1,553	0,111
od ac ma	1922	7,7358 7,4427 7,4427 7,115 7,115 8,1	(,000
TO CHO	1921	7.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 7.000	0,020
20000	1920	7.10.00	0,120
NOTIFICAL OF THE PARTY OF THE P	1919	4,4,4,4,0,4,0,4,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	000,0
	1918	70000000000000000000000000000000000000	, 10x
	1916-17	ででできる。 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200.00
2000	1915	6 6,658 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,558 6,58	0,000
	1914	70.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	2000,0
	1913	7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	120'0
	1912	7.7.7.7.4.7.7.7.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	10010
	1911	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	201,100
	Subject	Eng. Composition. English Literature. Algebra Physical Culture. Geometry Physics. Thyrical Culture. Canadian History British History British History English Grammar. Latin. Geography Chemistry Art. Brotensy Zoology Bootensy Zoology Brotensy Zoology Brotensy Zoology Brotensy Zoology Art. Brotensy Zoology Art. Brotensy Manual Training Mediaeval History Modern History Modern History Andriaeval History Modern History Andriaeval History Modern History Andriaeval History Modern History Modern History Physical Ecology Art (Middie School) Physical Brotensy Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Physical Brotensy Agriculture Physical Brotensy Phy	Toras parribros

Norg.—In the tables on Secondary Subjects in Ontario the coincidence of the falling away in Geography and History and the introduction of "Physiography" and "History and Civics" should not be overlooked.

Norg.—Dans les tables and seemed and are coincidence on the la diminution de la géographie et de l'histoire, d'un côté, et de l'autre, l'introduction de la physiographie, de l'histoire et du civianne.

58.—Alberta and Saskatchewan Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1922-1928
58.—Alberta et Saskatchewan: Ecoles secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1922-1928

Subjects				Alber	ta					Sasl	katche	wan			Matières
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
English	5,748	5,341	7,124	7,689	7,534	7,760	9,237	4,518	4,660	6,532	6,383	6,522	6,352	6,579	Anglais.
Algebra	5,446	5,223	6,876	7,088	6,015	6,104	6,864	4,260	4,535	6,139	6,077	6,215	5,761	5,629	Algèbre.
Arithmetic	3,894	3,469	1,780	2,254	1,664	2,083	1,983	4,352	4,076	5,320	4,830	4,410	4,301	4,325	Arithmétique.
Physics	5,228	1,296	2,140	2,066	2,271	2,600	2,991	1,404	1,711	2,140	2,394	1,899	2,098	2,237	Physique.
Geography	1,566	1,817	2,145	112	1,094	1,304	1,532	1,947	1,703	2,199	1,869	2,349	3,229	3,088	Géographie.
History	-	-	5,981	6,172	_	-	-	3,952	4,448	6,394	16,045	-	-	-	Histoire.
Ancient	-	_	-	-	2,928	3,060	3,629		-	-	-	2,026	1,766	1,685	Ancienne.
British	-		-	-	2,219	2,356	1,995	-	-		-	4,998	3,992	3,770	De la GBretag
Canadian	-	-	_	-	1,650	1,547	1,767	-	-	-	-	3,531	2,701	3,007	Du Canada.
Med. and Mod	~		_	-	751	789	763		-	-	-	1,419	1,224	1,017	Du MAge et m
Drawing	3,873	3,077	2,041	1,764	1,888	1,782	2,090	1,413	1,172	1,632	1,067	1,565	1,307	1,190	Dessin.
Biology	3,996	-		-	19	194	40	802	795	520	769	597	463	439	Biologie.
French	3,123	1,572	2,973	2,857	4,428	4,663	5,367	3,696	3,716	4,506	4,889	5,272	5,023	4,755	Français.
Geometry	5,436	5,266	6,818	6,717	5,527	5,447	5,881	3,973	4,559	6,106	5,896	5,467	5,521	5,362	Géométrie.
Latin	2,606	1,999	2,317	1,628	1,770	2,134	2,542	3,039	3,318	3,481	3,562	4,009	3,701	3,653	Latin.
Chemistry	1,293	1,220	1,828	2,171	1,676	1,615	1,893	1,294	1,520	2,334	2,407	2,125	2,526	2,819	Chimie.
German	74	64	59	63	22	23	56	. 97	28	111	101	69	376	86	Allemand.
Cadets	1,652	1,060	1,684	1,713	1,437	1,170	1,288	1,348	1,011	1,389	1,284	1,288	1,630	1,601	Exercices militair
Music	369	733	261	183	152	96	244	853	1,740	1,421	818	1,311	1,045	1,363	Musique.
Dom. Sc	1,166	627	67	41	48	26	35	896	789	1,030	908	1,271	1,244	1,301	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping	390	251	412	548	479	611	632	434	379	462	534	566	585	699	Tenue des livres.
Man. Training	801	378	-	108	93	41	41	-	_		-	1,174	1,134	1,209	Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry	422	370	561	546	639	681	786	395	439	686	759	802	786	722	Trigonométrie.
Stenography	512	317	541	838	661	742	691	348	213	485	531	568	617	734	Sténographie.
Greek	_	_	-	-	-	_		4	-	10	10	10	177	4	Grec.
Agriculture	944	898	1,337	1,931	1,341	1,046	894	525	552	1,662	1,249	1,510	1,522	1,635	Agriculture.
Zoology	3,892		_	_	-	-	_	128	124	217	367	_	_	-	Zoologie.
Phys. and Hyg	_	_	_	-		-	_	4,117	3,655	4,856	3,951	3,954	3,837	3,664	Physiologie et hys
Phys. Training	3,526	3,282	2,825	2,066	2,002	3,009	5,202	3,874	3,162	4,922	4,694	4,423	4,309	5,296	Culture physique.
Typewriting	518	320	544	839	678	777	691	371	295	445	541	570	644	738	Dactylographie.
Indust. Work	-	_	-	-		-	_	649	553	674	949	-	-	_	Et. prat. des mét.
General Science	1,092	3,877	4,638	4,329	3,018	3,098	3,435	2,683	3,147	3,499	2,888	3,104	3,007	2,613	Sciences générales
Business Law	151	67	174	138	229	_	19	-	-		-	327	598		Droit commercial
Mech, Drawing	695	_	22	90	65	39	53	_	_	_	_		-	_	Dessin industriel.
Tot. sampled	6 917	5 700	7 070	0 200	0.710	0.000	10 127	4 700	F 500						Total ainsi class

¹ British History only—Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement.

ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

59.—British Columbia High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1917-28 59.—Colombie Britannique: Hautes Ecoles: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1917-28

Subject	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1927	1928	Matières
English Lit	4,824	5,150	5,806	6,565	7,224	8,556	9,154	0 833	10,439	13,459	15 700	Littérature anglaise.
English Comp		5,150		6,582		8,556			10,439	13,481	15 919	Composition anglaise.
Algebra	4,820			5,668		7,463		8,934		11.515	19,010	Algèbre.
Geometry	4,220	4,345				7,346 4,959		5,377		10,956		Géométrie.
Latin				4,118			5,496		5,524	6,000		Latin.
French	4,192	4,080		5,090		6,523	7,351	7,498	8,034	9,842		Français.
Arithmetic		3,569			5,407	5,255	6,559	7,881	8,217	10,904		Arithmétique.
Drawing	1,995	1,809				3,736		3,797	3,890	5,199		Dessin.
Chemistry	1,982	757	3,078			4,491	4,710	3,757	3,918	5,024		Chimie.
Botany		1,392	1,400		2,234			342	330	549	461	Botanique.
Domestic Science		1,183	1,290		1,448			1,767	1,986	3,325	2,783	Science ménagère.
Woodwork	1,074	1,037	1,115	1,343		1,844			1,982	2,789		Menuiserie.
Typewriting	547	802	870	944	995	996		847	1,239	2,111		Dactylographie.
Stenography	547	802	866	943	995	998		846	1,222	2,044		Sténographie.
Book-keeping	542	802	866	938	976	979		974	1,238	1,936	1,767	Tenue de livres.
Physics	351	1,760	2,521	1,965	2,735	3,143	3,162	2,275	2,506	3,308	3,514	Physique.
Commercial Law	257	378	491	517	809	598	629	439	225	702	444	Droit Com, et for, lég.
Geography	154	900	1,250	1.108	1.850	3.198	4.038	635	633	1,269		Géographie.
Trigonometry	85	77	96	178	61	130	148	176	105	289		Trigonométrie.
Agriculture	65	193	219	91	165	371	334	397	442	562	515	Agriculture, 2
Mechanics	55	169	233	-	-	440	406	391	475	585		Mécanique.
German	20	6	8	_	_	16	25	25	_	33		Allemand.
Physiology	2	34	_	_	104	97	121	_	_	501		Physiologie.
¹General History		710	1,053	988	1,788	3,123	4,032	9,309	9,907	12,014		Histoire générale.
Canadian Civies		-	3,068	3,283	3,440			932	473	1,106	3 460	Droit civique.
Greek		6	22	0,200	0,110	75	17	11		14		Grec.
Economics				_	55	71	78	92		244		Economie publique.
Stat. Law	_	_ [_	_	55	71	197	146	482	277	020	Droit constitutionel.
Metal Work	_	_	233	209	429	641	536	623	722	1,282	2 265	Métallurgie,
Machine Shop	_		200	200	304	403	435	445	471	683		Mécanique.
Biology	_	-		_	- 304	400	400	440	471	6		Biologie.
		-	-			5	_	-	_			
Music	_	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	183		Musique.
Magnetism and Electr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547		Magnétisme et électr.
Physical Culture	-	-		-	-	-	- 1	-	-	4,710	7,317	Culture physique.
Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329		Imprimerie.
General Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	2,528	3,778	Science générale.
Commerce, Business		***	-	-		-	~	~	-	462	569	Correspondance com-
Corresp. and Filing.										4 000	4 010	merciale.
Dietetics and Cookery	-		-		-	-	-	-		1,080	1,242	Art culin. et diététiq.
Needlew'k and Dress-	-			-	-		-	-	-	2,245	1,541	Ouvrage à l'aiguille et
making.												couture.
Drafting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067	2,641	Cartographie.
										-10.080	-10.080	m . 1 1 10/
Total sampled	4,841	5,150	5,806	6,636	7,259	8,634	9,220	9,889	10,597	213,853	² 16,359	Total classifiés.
					-	,						

 ¹ Includes General History only up to 1923.
 ² In 1928, includes Junior High Schools and Superior Schools.
 ¹ Histoire générale, 1917-1923.
 ² "High Schools" "Junior High Schools" et écoles supérieures.

60.-Nova Scotia Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1928 60.—Ecoles secondaires de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Elèves par degrés et matières enseignées, 1928

	Grad	e IX	Grad	le X	Grad	e XI	Grad	e XII		
California	Degr	éΙΧ	Degre	X	Degr	é XI	Degr	é XII	Total	Matières
Subjects	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Matteres
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles		
English	2,169 1,087	3,159 1,580		2,728 1,073	703 346	1,180 540		204 146		Anglais. Latin.
French	1,685	2,523	1,001	2,071	567	980		196	9,231	Français.
Geography Drawing	1.808	83 2,705	1,120	2,309	_		-	_		Géographie. Dessin.
Botany	1,009	1,316	-	-	-	-	30 198	70 131	2,425	Botanique. Physique.
Physics	-	-		_	_	_	199	191	-	Agriculture.
Arithmetic	2,083 2,083	2,944 3,050		2,663	686	1,151	- 173	- 146		Arithmétique. Algèbre.
Cadets	-	· -	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	Exercices militaires.
Greek	_	_	30	3 116	3	12 43	$\frac{2}{24}$	40		Grec. Allemand.
History, Canadian History, British	1.842	2,793	587 799	$\frac{1,124}{1,707}$	-	Ξ,	_	-		Histoire du Canada. Histoire de la Gr
			199	1,707		4 000	400			Bretagne.
History, Mediaeval and Modern.	-		-	_	655	1,096	180	185	, ,	Histoire du moyen- àge et moderne.
Geometry Pract. Mathematics	_	_	1,274	2,468	675	1,091	172	176	5,856	Géométrie. Math. prat.
Chemistry	-	_	1,225	2,415	647	1,063	160	155		Chimie.
Trigonometry			-		649	1,122	193	174	2,138	Trigonométrie.
Total enrolment	2,263	3,266	1,392	2,776	733	1,202	245	239	12,116	Total des inscriptions.
	1									1

61.—New Brunswick Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1928 61.—Ecoles secondaires du Nouveau-Brunswick: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1928

Subjects		Gra	ıde—Deg	rés		Matières
Subjects	IX	x	XI	XII	Total	natieres
English	1,877	1,090	745	12	3,724	Anglais.
Latin	1,342	835	570	12	2,759	Latin.
Greek	10	, 9	5	-	24	Grec.
French	1,771	1,065	677	12	3,525	Français.
Arithmetic	1,741	959	-	-	2,700	Arithmétique.
Geometry	1,788	1,076	743	-	3,607	Géométrie.
Algebra	1,790	1,074	737	~	3,601	Algèbre.
Book-keeping	945	635	-	-	1,580	Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry	-		41	12	53	Trigonometrie.
History and Geography	1,874	1,090	747	12	3,723	Histoire et géographie.
Drawing	911	-	-	-	911	Dessin.
Physics	1,180	-	-	-	1,180	Physique.
Physiology and Hygiene	-	921	545	-	1,466	Physiologie et hygiène.
Chemistry	-	829	722	des	1,551	Chimie.
Botany	1,696	1,042	711		3,449	Botanique.
Total enrolment	1,877	1,090	745	12	3,724	Total des inscriptions.

62.-Ontario-Hautes écoles et Instituts Collégiaux: nombre dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1928 62.-Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes: Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1928

		Grand Matières Total	60, 592 Composition anglaise. 9, 586 Algebre. 2, 9, 17 Géométrie. 11, 482 Physioque. 11, 482 Physioque. 11, 482 Physioque. 11, 956 Histoire du Canada. 11, 956 Latin. 10, 96 Rotanjaise. 11, 98 Chimie. 12, 108 Geographie. 13, 12 Tenne des livres. 14, 12 Sténographie. 14, 142 Sténographie. 2, 179 Allmandi. 4, 142 Sténographie. 2, 333 Sciane mânaghe. 2, 333 Sciane mânaghe. 2, 234 Stenométrie. 2, 344 Chravaux manuels. 2, 58 Gree. 2, 52 Histoire du moyen âge. 2, 53 Histoire du moyen âge. 2, 54 Histoire du moyen âge. 2, 54 Histoire du moyen âge. 2, 54 Histoire de droit civique. 2, 59 Thistoire de droit civique. 2, 59 Thistoire de droit civique. 2, 54 Minétalogie. 3, 642 Commercial. 1, 441 Musique. 1, 441 Musique. 1, 70 Fabrasifié.	
0	Total		9, 800 9, 801 1,7556 1,7556 1,7556 1,7578 1,748 1,7	20,04
	Continuation Schools coles de continuation	Upper School Cours supérieur	1788 1788 174 177 177 177 177 178 178 178 178 178 178	2
The same of the sa	Continuation Schools Ecoles de continuation	Middle School Cours moyen	2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6,101
duta sabanna		Lower School Cours	2, 944 4,087 6,664 6,664 6,664 2,944 1,191 1	one to
Suno como	stitutes	Total	24, 411 27, 488 27, 488 27, 488 28, 546 29, 727 40, 728 40, 728 40, 728 40, 728 40, 728 40, 738 40,	000,000
ores en Trisco	Collegiate Instituts Collég	Upper School Cours supérieur	2, 477 1, 400 1, 400 1, 400 1, 400 1, 486 1, 488 1, 488	T, (T)
Dai-Olitatiu - Mautes cours of theoretics configura, moneto came canadas	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes Hautes écoles et Instituts Collégiaux	Middle School Cours moyen	12, 474 10, 648 8, 093 8, 093 8, 093 8, 12, 749 12, 749 13, 17, 829 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	10,080
U.S. OHLAIN	High S Hautes	Lower School Cours inférieur	33, 588 33, 4588 33, 4588 10, 252 11, 706 12, 706 12, 702 12, 849 14, 702 14, 702 16, 702 17, 702 18, 702 18, 702 18, 702 19, 702 10, 702 1	04,700
		Subject	English Composition English Literature Algebra Algebra Algebra Physical Culture Geometry Prighmetic Carlon History English Grammat Geograph Chemistry Art Art Art Art Art Art Household Science Trigonometry Manual Training M	Total sampled

63.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1928 63.—High Schools et Instituts Collégiaux de la Saskatchewan: Elèves étudiant certaines matières en 1928

						1		
G 11 .	Grade IX	Grade X	Grade XI	Grade XII	Grade			
Subject	Degré IX	Degré X	Degré XI	Degré XII	Total	Matières		
Reading	216	225	75	32	623	Lecture.		
Spelling	2.018	792	36	_		Ortographe.		
Composition	2,113	1,854	1,324	815		Composition.		
Grammar	2,016	1,776	158			Grammaire.		
English (Special Grade XII)	-,010		_	18		Anglais, Spécial, grade XII.		
Literature	2,255	1,854	1,490	883		Littérature.		
Arithmetic and Mensuration	2,129	1,868	227	4		Arithmétique et mensuration.		
Algebra	2,012	1,377	1,402			Algèbre.		
Geometry	1,270		1,436			Géométrie.		
Trigonometry	1,210	-		722		Trigonométrie.		
Civics	1,955	582	57	-		Devoirs civiques.		
History, Canadian	2,073	677	160	_		Histoire du Canada.		
History, British	719	1,718	1,173			Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.		
History, Ancient	121	126	1,328	110		Histoire ancienne.		
History, Mediaeval and Modern	-	146	91	780	<u> </u>	Histoire du moyen-âge et moderne.		
History, Special, Grade XII	_	140	91	37		Histoire, Spéciale, grade XII.		
Elementary Science	1,501	1.040	43	29		Science élémentaire.		
Biology	- 1,001	- 1,010	20	439	1	Biologie.		
Chemistry	165	940	1,078	636		Chimie.		
Physics	258	534	909	536		Physique.		
French.	1,586	1,359	1,108	676		Français.		
German	45	1,559	22	9		Allemand.		
Latin	1,339	997	824	478		Latin.		
Greek	1,000	991	3	1		Grec.		
Geography	1 990	1,658	44	1				
Art	1,289	377	- 44			Géographie.		
Writing.	716 774	317	88	-	1,190			
Music	726	418	179	40		Ecriture.		
	1,859			40		Musique.		
Hygiene and Physiology Physical Training		1,649	59	= -		Hygiène et physiologie.		
Cadet Instruction	2,011	1,553 482	1,142	520		Culture physique.		
Vocational Work—	070	402	386	45	1,001	Exercices militaires. ETUDES PROFESSIONNELLES—		
Agriculture	507	AEE	E07	9.0	1 005			
Book-keeping	507 368	455 253	587 78	26	1,635	Agriculture. Tenue des livres.		
Stenography								
Typewriting	365 375	255 249	114 114	-	734 738			
Home Economics	665	483	114	31	1,301	Dactylographie. Science ménagère.		
Industrial Work	- 000	480		01		Science menagere. Travaux industriels.		
Manual Training	671	523	15	-	1 200			
Business Correspondence			15	-	1,209			
	292	253	1 626	1 077	659			
Total enrolment	2,319	1,913	1,626	1,077	7,081	Total des inscriptions.		

64.—Alberta Secondary Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of study, 1928 64.—Ecoles secondaires de l'Alberta: Elèves, par degrés et par matières enseignées, en 1928

		Mati de	Maderes	4. Algebre. 1. 983 Arithmétique et mensuration. 1. 983 Arithmétique et mensuration. 1. 983 Chimé. 2. 273 Composition anglaise. 2. 664 Littératura anglaise. 2. 877 Fangais, oral. 3. 485 Science générale. 2. 887 (Français, oral. 3. 485 Cience générale. 2. 588 (Géométrie. 2. 588 (Géométrie. 3. 299 Histoire anglaise. 47 Histoire de la littérature. 3. 299 Histoire angleine. 2. 54 Llatin. 2. 991 Fistoire de Canada Bretagne. 3. 29 Histoire moderne. 2. 54 Latin. 2. 991 Physique. 3. 29 Tenue dea li vrese. 3. 29 Tenue dea li vrese. 48 Frigonométrie. 691 Broti commetrial. 691 Broti commetrial. 691 Broti-ographie. 691 Barticolture.	5. 202 Culture physique. 5. 202 Culture physique. 7. 248 Exercices militaires. 5. 3D Cossin mécanique. 4.1 Travaux manuels.	Total classifié.
		Grond	Total	6.864 Algeli 1.983 Ariteli 40 Biblool 1.893 Chim 9.237 Gram 8.664 Lidfe 1.595 Scien 1.532 George 5.881 Géorge 5.881 Géorge 1.595 Histor 1.995 Histor	2, 202 1, 288 1, 288 244 53 41	10,137
()	by Sex	ar sexe	Girls Filles	1,138 1,108	3, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	5,999
	Totals by Sex	Totaux par sexe	Boys Garçons	3, 010 83, 35 1, 02, 64 1, 02,	2,143 1,022 488 41	4,138
	пх	XII	Girls Filles	32 480 480 550 505 505 605 14 105 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11	287	623
	Grade XII	Degré XII	Boys Garçons	255 30 30 314 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	171	383
			Girls Filles	288 9986 1,037 1,037 1,037 1,037 1,037 1,038 1,0	648	1,230
	Grade XI	Degré XI	Boys Garçons	268 651 651 723 723 723 735 744 764 764 764 764 764 764 764 764 764	423 267	876
	×	×	Girls Filles	1,243 1,343 1,344 1,361 1,361 1,547	1,033	1,785
	Grade X	Degré	Boys Garçons	908 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	534 143 - 21 19	1,164
	XI	IX	Girls Filles	1,990 1,188 1,520 1,520 1,520 1,655 1,951 1,951 1,951 1,951 1,055	1,091 266 95	2,361
	Grade IX	Degré IX	Boys Garçons	1,588 1,088 1,087 1,587 1,507 1,416 1,416 1,160	1,015 605 22 22 22	1,715
		Rubieet.		Algebra. Arithmetic and Mesuration. Chemistry	Domestic Science Physical Culture Military Drill. Medianical Drawing Manual Training.	Total sampled

65.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1920-1928

65.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces, 1920-1928

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND									ILE DU PRINCE EDOUARD
Entrance to P. of W. College— No. of candidates. No. successful.	-	549 -	580	528 223		445 150			Elèves admis à l'examen.
Public School Certificate— No. in Grade VIII No. obtaining certificate	-	-	500	500	1,506 601				
NOVA SCOTIA									Nouvelle-Ecosse
No. of pupils in Grade IX No. of candidates from IX. No. obtained Grade IX. Pupils in Grade X.	3,095	3,625	3,685 2,240 3,806	3,553 2,322 3,769	3,625 2,253 3,820	3,830 2,464 3,686	³ Nil ³ Nil 3,936	-	Degrés IX, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré X, entrées.
Pupils in Grade X. Candidates from X. Obtained Grade X. Pupils in Grade XI. Candidates from Grade XI. Dupils in Grade XI. Pupils in Grade XI. Pupils in Grade XII. Pupils in Grade XII.	2,406 1,075 1,407 1,237	2,746 1,462 1,680 1,437	1,837	1,614 1,958 1,692	1,300 2,199 1,930	1,219 2,126 1,864	1,274 1,953 1,686		Candidats. Promus. Degré XI, entrées. Candidats.
Obtained Grade XII	114	114	941 479 359 213	1,001 561 348 244	1,009 564 423 287	914 599 460 203	526 379 155	_	Promus. Degré XII. Candidats. Promus.
Pupils IX to XII Candidates from IX to XII Obtained Grade	9,705 7,054	8,241 4,381	8,809	8,787	9,215	9,252 $4,799$	5,046	-	Degrés IX à XII, entrées. Candidats. Promus.
Male pupils	3,597	4,381 $4,202$ $2,856$	4,667 4,715 3,094	5,181	-,	4.605	4.498	4,633	Garçons inscrits. Garcons candidats.
Male pupils. Male candidates. Female pupils. Female candidates.	2,185 6,280 4,869	6,837	7,373 5,715	2,939 7,217 5,848	6,198	7,343	1,782 7,472 3,446	7,483	Filles inscrites. Filles candidates.
New Brunswick									Nouveau-Brunswick
High School Entrance— No. in Grade VIII. No. of candidates. Passed Division 1. Passed Division 2.	1,958 1,593 441 521	2,239 1,913 451 614	2,705 2,098 310 731	2,849 2,117 424 605	3,174 2,329 403 796	3,692 2,528 574 821	3,357 2,507 566 774	3,753 2,550 405 726	Entrées de Haute Ecole— Degré VIII, entrées. Candidats. Promus, div. 1. Promus, division 2.
Passed Division 3	510 121	708 140	821 236	856 232	902 328	791 342	978 189	1,183 236	Promus, division 3. Echoués. Haute Ecole—
No. of candidates	42	61	67	82	85	95 1	96 3	103	Candidats. Promus, division 1.
Passed Division 2 Passed Division 3 Conditioned, Division 3	19 14 8	26 17 13	29 7 26	34 13 30	43 18 14	41 13 31	36 23 28	55 19 24	Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3. Promus, division 3, condition-
Failed	1	3	5	3	9	9	6	4	nellement. Echoués. Immatriculation—
Candidates—	208 13	275 26	308 20	352 32	369 28	356 28	419 27	426 30	Candidats— Promus, division 1.
Passed Division 2	82 45	136 49	122 46	161 47	202 61	154 78	200 79	227 73	Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3.
Conditioned, Division 3 Failed Normal School Entrance—	51 17	53 11	89 31	80 32	59 19	80 16	89 24	79 17	Admis conditionnellement. Echoués.
Candidates Class 1	194	246	263	261	247	266	226	234	Ecole normale, entrées— Candidats, classe 1.
Obtained Class 1	66 63	63 90	67 101	64 95	101 84	42 121	100 80	128 67	Candidats, classe 1. Candidats, classe 2.
Obtained Class 3	50 15	64 29	66 29	60 42	20	69 34	40	35	Candidats, classe 3. Echoués.
Failed. Candidates Class 2. Obtained Class 2. Obtained Class 3.	388 186 109	678 189 214	683 255 231	637 209 222	642 190 227	562 232 178	483 176 171	535 194 179	Candidats, classe 2. Candidats, classe 2. Promus, classe 3.
Failed	93 89	275 106	197 111	206 81	225 89	152 52	136 39	162 31	Echoués. Candidats, classe 3.
Obtained Class 3	37 52	41 65	40 71	37 44	22 67	8 44	34	25	Promus, classe 3. Echoués.
Failed. Total candidates, 1-3. Obtained Class. Obtained Lower Class.	671 289	1,030	1,057 362	979 310	978 313	880 282	748 281	800 328	Total, candidats, 1-3. Promus.
Obtained Lower Class Failed ² No. in Grades IX to XII	222 160 2,270	368 369 2,670	398 297 3,041	377 292 3,204	358 312 3,445	368 230 3,443	291 176 3,511	281 191 3,724	Promus conditionnellement. Echoués. ² Degrés IX et XII.
	- 1			- 1		l		1	

¹ Divisions here refer to rank of successful candidates; in Matriculation and High School leaving examination: Division 1 requires a pass with 75 p.c. of the marks obtainable, with no subject below 50 p.c.

² As on June 30.

³ Departmental examinations in this Grade discontinued this year.

¹ Ces divisions sont selon le rang du candidat heureux aux examens d'immatriculation de haute école: la division 1 exige une moyenne de 75 p.c. et aucune matière au-dessous de 50 p.c.

² Le 30 juin.

⁸ Les examens dans ce degré ont été interrompus cette année.

65.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1921–1928—Conc.

65.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces, 1921-1928—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
ONTARIO (See Table 67).									Ontario (Voir tableau 67).
Manitoba (See Table 69).									Manitoba (Voir tableau 69).
Saskatchewan-									SASKATCHEWAN-
Grade VIII-Enrolment	10.937	11.460	12.773	14 019	15 651	16 747	17 388	_	Degré VIII, entrées.
Promoted by School. Wrote examinations. Total promoted. Failed.	1,284	1.346	1,629	1.276	1.354	1.372	1.580	_	Promus par l'école.
Wrote examinations	5,577	7,937	8,961	9,416	10,980	11,317	12,255		Candidats.
Total promoted	3,694	5,971	6,553	6,587	7,933	8,225	8,395	-	Promus.
Failed	1,883	1,966	2,408	2,829	3,047	3,092	3,860	-	Echoués.
1st Commercial—									1re commerciale—
Candidates	37	41	46	100	74	214	247	-	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	27	35			53		2	-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing1		6	**		21	138	243	_	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed2nd Commercial—	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	Echoués. 2e commerciale—
Candidates	43	66	61	55	101	56	107		Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	31	36	42	15	36	90	107	_	Diplômés.
Obtained diplomas Obtained partial standing ¹	12	30			65			_	Diplômes partiels. ¹
Failed	- 12	_	_	- 10	-	-	-		Echoués.
3rd Commercial—					_		_		3e commerciale—
Candidates	_		3	16	11	23	13	_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	_		_	2	4	6	6	_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing	-	- 1	3	14	7	16	7	-	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-1	-	Echoués.
Grade XI—									Degré XI—
Enrolment	2,352	2,299	2,819	3,850	4,270	4,630	4,484	-	Entrées.
Candidates. Obtained diplomas	1,763	3,774	5,395	7,134	8,254	8,650	9,034		Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	675	517	763	1,520	2,332	2,164	2,387	-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing1	991			5,113				-	Diplômes partiels. ¹
Failed	97	295	578	501	471	624	340		Echoués.
Grade XII— Enrolment	631	512	710	918	1 200	1 507	1,548		Degré XII— Entrées.
Candidates			938	1,317	1,299 1,878	1,507 $2,007$	2,329		Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	213	115	156	405	508	685	684	_	Diplômés.
Obtained apromas.	224	479	678	817	1 128	1 222	1 506		Diplômés partiels. ¹
Obtained partial standing ¹ Failed Total H.S. candidates	20	37	104	95	152	100	139	_	Echoués.
Total H.S. candidates	2,300	4.512	6,443	8,622	10,318	10.950	11,730	_	Total se présentant aux examens
Optained diplomas	9401	103	9901	1.991	3,023	2,924	0.0881	_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing	1,236	3,477	4.7651	6.035	6.672	7,294	8.161	_	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	118	332	682	596	623	732	481	-	Echoués.

67.—Ontario Schools: High School Entrance Examinations, 1877-1928 67.-Ecoles d'Ontario: Examens d'admission au lycée. 1877-1928

	Total Enrolment	H.S.Entranc	e Candidates - s au lycée	Number successful Candidats heureux						
Year Année ,	Senior Fourth Grade — Inscription totale du degré quatre senior	Total	Total Number who wrote Nombre à l'examen écrit		On Departmental written test Sur épreuve écrite	Total	Percentage Pourcentage			
1877 1882 1887 1892 1897 1902 1907 1912 1917 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	38,897 40,409 42,642	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 7,904 8,497 10,245 10,917 12,246 13,070 13,828	20,702 22,778 24,381	4,371	45.49 57.63 51.35 64.09 73.53 69.67 61.63 71.67 76.31 78.55 83.14			

Senior Fourth Grade not reported separately. Degré quatre senior ne figure pas séparément.
 All candidates wrote. Tous candidats à l'examen écrit.
 No recommendations. Pas de recommandations.

¹ By Departmental regulations the great majority take only partial examinations.

¹ Conformément aux instructions du Ministère, la grande majorité des candidats ne se présentèrent que pour une partie des matières.

68.—Ontario Schools: Subjects of Study in Secondary Schools, and results of examinations, 1927-28 68.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Matières d'études dans les écoles secondaires et résultats des examens, 1937-1938

Modifica	Maneres	9,435 Grammaire anglaise. 11,297 Composition anglaise. 11,282 Literature anglaise. 18,801 Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne. 2,849 Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne. 2,106 Histoire ancieme. 2,106 Histoire anoieme. 17,569 Geographie. 12,211 Physiographie. 12,211 Physiographie. 12,246 Arithmétique. 10,751 Algèbre. 11,256 Geométrie. 2,198 Trigonométrie. 2,198 Trigonométrie. 2,198 Trigonométrie. 3,127 Auteurs français. 127 Composition française. 128 Composition sepagnole. 583 Auteurs allenande. 584 Composition allenande. 188 Auteurs grees. 14 Composition italiens. 1 Auteurs italiens. 1 Composition italiens. 1 Auteurs italiens. 2 Agriculture et horiculture II. 3 Agriculture et horiculture II. 3 Adriculture et Moriculture II. 3 Auteurs auteurs
	Total	11,737 11,737 11,737 11,737 11,738 11,106 11,756 11
ho passed ¹ s admis ¹	Up. School	2, 4, 665 1, 658 1,
Number who passed¹ Candidats admis¹	L. School Mid. School Up. School Cours infér. Cours moy. Cours supér	7, 135 7, 135 7, 135 7, 924 7, 924 8, 938 8, 938 8, 938 8, 938 1, 100 1,
	L. School Cours infér.	16,801 16,801 17,569 17,569 18,211 12,408 19,6 19,6 11,983 11,102
	Total	9,9,949 17,516 17,516 19,007 19,007 19,007 19,108 13,117 11,1196 11,196
minations 1	Up. School	2, 669 2, 669 2, 669 3, 740 3, 1, 295 1, 1, 295 1, 317 1, 295 1, 317 1, 295 1, 317 1, 317
Number at Examinations ¹ Elèves présentés aux examens ¹	School Mid. School Up. School resinfér. Cours moy. Cours supér	11,539 11,454 11,454 11,454 12,198 9,484 8,258 8,258 8,258 110 110 110 102 102 103 104 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105
Nu Elèv	L. School Coursinfér.	19,007 19,007 18,179 13,148 13,148 13,268 2,689 2,689 12,810 14,696 11,696
5,11.0	natone	English Grammar English Composition. English Literature Canadian History British History British History Modem History Modem History History unspecified Gengraphy Arithmetic and Mensuration Algebra. Trigonometry French Composition Spanish Authors Spanish Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Composition Cerman Composition Latin Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Composition Cereck Authors Cerman Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Authors Cerman Authors Spanish Composition Tealin Authors Cerman Huthors Cerman Composition Talian Composition Talian Composition Talian Composition Resident Percent Literature Special French Literature Special French Composition Total Candidates

These include pupils promoted by schools as well as those who wrote the departmental examinations. 1 Cest-à-dire aussi bien ceux ayant subi l'examen que ceux promus sans examen.

69.—Examens du département de l'Instruction publique: Manitoba, 1928

	Can-			-Résult	ats des	examens	3	
Subjects		Honours	Passed	Failed	Honours	Passed	Failed	Matières
	Candi- dats	Hon- neur	Pro- mus	Echoués	Hon- neur	Pro- mus	Echoués	
Grade IX— History. Drawing. General Science I. General Science II. Grade X— History. Grammar Arithmetic. General Science II. General Science II. General Science II. General Science II. General Science II. Spelling. Music. Grade XI— Literature Composition. History. Algebra. Geometry Physics. Chemistry. Latin Grammar. Latin Authors.	2,927 1,996 2,972 1,874 1,913 1,944 1,913 662 2,506 2,518 2,599 2,567 2,592 1,571 2,047 1,198	369 48 285 135 311 423 446 143 213 603 146 334 95 350 569 561 127 262 316	2,311 779 2,248 1,554 1,660 1,429 1,407 1,607 1,374	466 1,373 336 276 445 506 603 337 542 190 544 453 603 769 726	11-9 45-8 10-4 4-6 15-6 20-4 23-8 7-5-1 10-9 31-4 22-1 13-3 37-7 13-5 22-1 12-3 26-3 26-3 23-1	75·1 74·5 82·8 53·1 83·2 86·7 76·3 73·5 82·0 71·7 71·3 78·2 82·0 70·0 71·9 69·9 69·4 77·7 68·5	25.5 17.2 46.9 16.8 13.3 23.7 26.5 17.3 28.3 28.7 21.8 18.0 23.2 30.0 28.1 30.1 30.6 22.3	Dessin Science générale I. Science générale II. Degré X.— Histoire. Grammaire. Arithmétique. Science générale II. Science générale II. Science générale II. Orthographe. Musique. Degré XI.— Littérature. Composition. Histoire. Algèbre. Géométrie. Physique. Chimie. Grammaire latine. Auteurs latins.
French Grammar. French Authors. Home Economics. Industrial Arts.		160 240 46 29		345		78·8 98·1 96·9	21·2 1·9	Auteurs français.

70.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1904-1928

70.—Ecoles du Canada placées sous le contrôle administratif: Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1904-1928

Year—Année	N.S	-NE.	Ontario1		Mani	toba	Saskate	chewan	Alberta		В.С.—СВ.	
i ear—Aimee	B.—G. G.—F.		В.—G.	G.—F.	В.—G.	G.—F.	В.—С.	G.—F.	В.—G.	GF.	В.—G.	G.—F.
1904		4,499	12,718	14,991	_	_	_	-	una	-	381	600
1905		4,554	13,035			-	-	-		-	433	657
1906	2,775	4,864				-	-	-		_	412	763
1907	2,792	4,854				-	-	-	-	-	432	823
1908	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181		-	335	399		-	613	
1909			15,776			-	504	643	-	-	812	997
1910		5,476	15,196			an	623	804	-	-	919	1,122
1911		5,463	17,073			_	766		_	-	940	1,048
1912		5,536	17,345	21,022	-	_	885	1,129	-	-	973	1,178
1913	3,175	5,461	17,718			-	1,028	1,326	-		1,232	1,448
1914		5,687	19,475	23,060	-	-	1,304		_	-	1,414	1,593
1915	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718			1,545		-	-	1,844	
1916	3,466	6,260	-	_	-		1,566		-	-	2,260	2,510
1917		6,037	14,318			-	1,445	2,441		-	2,074	2,767
1918	3,082		13,342	19,859			1,523	2,561	. –	-	2,151	2,999
1919	3,024		15,095	20,643		_	1,910		_	-	2,392	3,414
1920	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480			2,492		-	-	3,826	3,810
1921	3,425	6,280	17,525			5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088			4,166
1922	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502		-	2,423	3,204	4,707			4,846
1923		7,373	24,708	28,700	5,367	7,242		8,028	5,286			5,174
1924		7,217	26,417	31,183			6,604		5,877			5,509
1925	4,696		28,804			-	7,255		6,321			5,886
1926			29,281	34,175		7,991			6,658			6,473
1927	4,498	7,472	29,187	33,867		-	8,315		6,846	9,642	6,308	7,545
1928	4,633	7,483	31,000	34,884	2 5,665	2 8,498	8,497	12,405	7,614	10,604	7,494	8,865

P.E.I. (including P	.W.C.) GF.	N.B. (approx.) BG. GF.
1924 719		1,363 2,074
1925 659	1,087	1,498 2,171
1926 733	1,098	1,535 2,264
1927 648	1,104	1,561 2,474 1,637 2,490
1928 517	1,014	1,637 2,490

¹ Includes the pupils of Continuation Schools, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. only. In 1927–28 in all secondary grades there were approximately 43,547 boys and 49,492 girls. These included full day vocational, public, and separate schools. The figures in the tables are confined to continuation, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. for comparative purposes. ² Approximately. ¹ Comprend seulement les élèves des écoles de continuation, des hautes écoles et des instituts collégiaux. En 1927–28 leur nombre était approximativement 43,547 garçons et 49,492 filles. Cela comprend les écoles publiques séparées et d'apprentissage. Les chiffres de ce tableau se bornent aux hautes écoles et aux instituts collégiaux pour fins de comparaison. ² Approximativement.

71.—Ontario Schools: Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools including full time Day Vocational Schools, 1900-1927-28
71.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, y compris les écoles professionnelles 1909-1927-28

			Professions	The Trades	Laboring occupations	Other callings	Without occupation	
Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Carrières libérales	Métiers mécaniques	Ouvriers sans métier	Autres occupations	Sans occupation	Total
1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916-17 1917-18 1918-19 1918-19 1918-19 1918-19 1919-20. 1920-21.	6,941 7,645 7,491 7,853 7,974 8,242 8,623 8,454 8,400 7,923 8,564 9,268 6,899 7,158 8,314 8,710 9,397 11,412 13,034	7,482 8,004 8,516 8,586 8,602 8,767 9,206 9,166 11,714 12,034 13,281 14,400 11,167 11,142 12,131 14,103 16,051	1,953 2,144 2,311 2,504 2,604 2,680 2,831 2,842 2,989 3,036 3,161 2,901 2,848 2,913 3,095 2,218 2,297 2,509 2,4100 2,614 2,787 2,429	5,054 5,862 6,052 6,491 7,099 6,303 5,813 6,187 6,613 6,902 6,961 6,981 6,745 7,000 8,067 8,105 6,219 6,333 7,605 8,170	2,151 2,492 2,630 2,798 3,147 2,850 2,696 2,944 2,973 3,176 3,551 2,648 2,258 2,597 3,133 3,159 4,629		1,788 1,786 2,150 1,782 1,486 1,506 1,709 1,992 2,022 1,322 1,577 1,692 2,019 2,456	20, 464 21, 749 23, 525 23, 997 27, 709 29, 261 29, 392 30, 381 31, 922 33, 101 32, 612 37, 980 42, 535 44, 125 36, 250 37, 987 41, 471 42, 744 42, 744 52, 255 56, 395
1923–24. 1924–25. 1925–26. 1926–27. 1927–28.	15,200 16,473 16,105	18,605 17,667 17,621	3,681 3,448 3,605	16,713 18,810 20,105	8,956 9,783	9,211 9,806 9,330	3,307 3,497 3,834	

72.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1920-1928 72.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1820-1928

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
Pupils admitted to Public and Separate School for the first time—	-	_	-	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	73,413	_	Elèves admis pour la pre- mière fois aux écoles pu- bliques et aux écoles sé- parées—
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII)										Nombre d'élèves dans la classe du 4e livre (De- grés VII et VIII)—
Public Schools Separate Schools Total	10,362	11,848	109,643 13,571 123,214	14,347	15,152	16,367	17,642	18,439	_	Ecoles publiques, Ecoles séparées, Total.
Candidates H. S. Entrance Examinations.	27,916	31,521	36,114	38,048	38,897	40,409	42,642	44,121		Candidats aux examens d'entrée à la haute école
No. granted Certificates No. left 4th Class to at- tend Secondary Schools—	22,051	25,260	27,560	29,889				37,451	38,567	Certificats obtenus. Laissant la 4e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Public Schools Separate Schools	_	_	20,917	2,037	2,753	1,362	2,598	3,165	_	Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées.
Total	_	_	-	21,655	27,732	26,391	30,247	33,571	-	Total. Dans la 5e classe (Degrés grés IX et X)—
Public Schools Separate Schools Total.	4,080 2,088 6,168	2,825	6,074 2,986 9,060	6,711 3,027 9,738			5,740 3,529 9,269	3,885		Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées. Total.
No, left 5th Class to attend Secondary School—										Laissant la 5e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Public Schools Separate Schools Total No. admitted for first			659	727 278 1,005	626 357 983	1,041 295 1,336	791 252 1,043	927 286 1,213	=	Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Admis pour la première
time to Secondary Schools— Continuation	2,031	2,482	3,226	3,539	3,579	3,964	3,309	3.477	4 027	fois à l'école secon daire—
High and Collegiate				15,390					4,037 18,736	
Full day Vocational	-	1,422	2,722	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	9,734	
Total No. in Sec. Schools—	-	16,570	Ĺ.,	23,238	1		1			Total. Ecoles secondaires—
Lower School 1 Lower School 2		11,863	13,639	14,836	15,459		21,613	20,347	22,276	Elémentaires 1. Elémentaires 2.
Middle School Upper School Candidates						21,236 4,606			22,120 5,915	Supérieures.
Lower School Exam Middle " "	5,411 10,601	13,413	18,719	21,439	20,776	23,706	25,439	25,752	25,375	Intermédiaire.
Upper " "	669		3,950			8,816	11,120	11,632	10,671	Supérieure.

¹Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925.

73.—Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1928
 73.—Ecoles, de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1928

	1	X .	3	X	X	I	X	m		Total	
Age	в.—G.	G.—F.	в.—G.	G.—F.	в.—G.	G.—F.	В.—G.	G.—F.	В.—G.	GF.	Total
11	1 4 16 24 45 41 9 1 -	1 11 25 52 65 51 22 4 - 1 -	2 17 40 40 22 5 4 -	1 1 9 27 55 66 46 15 6 3 -			-	-	1 4 18 41 85 81 31 6 4 -	2 ·· 12 ·· 34 ·· 79 ·· 120 ·· 117 ·· 68 ·· 19 ·· 6 ·· 4 ·· - ·· 461	205 198 99 25 10 4

74.—Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms of Urban Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1928

74.-Ecoles de la N.-E.: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires urbaines par sexe, degré et âge, en 1928

	I	X .	2	X	х	I	X	II		Total	
Age	В.—С.	G.—F.	В.—G.	G.—F.	вG.	G.—F.	ВG.	G.—F.	в.—G.	G.—F.	Total
11	1 9 62 244 417 272 127 211		178 237	7 80 275 383 292 113 38	40 108 176		74 61 31	7 36 64 68 39	1 11 68 319 642 643 565 280 80 45	975 784	1 25 170 728 1,419 1,618 1,349 653 209 69
21 Total	1,154	1,458	780	1,191	8	4	21	236	31	16	47

75.—New Brunswick Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1928 75.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick; Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1928

	1.	X		X	X	I	X	II		Total	
f Age	в.—G.	G.—F.	В.—G.	GF.	В.—G.	GF.	В.—G.	G.—F.	В,G.	G.—F.	Total
9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	6 2 2 5 5 59 274 261 154 51 13	243 98 18 3 1	- - - 4 28 155 140 77 20 . 8	260 135 22 2 - 1	136 103 41 13 1 4	131 63 14 - 1	6 3	3 4	6 2 2 5 63 305 450 436 234 74 21 4	77 3 3 4 82 428 699 679 364 103 19	13 5 5 9 9 145 733 1,149 1,115 598 177 40 5
Total	830	1,208	432	740	335	440	9	7	1,606	2,395	4,001

76.—Ontario Continuation Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1928 76.—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1928

A	Lower		-Cours in		Middle	-	Upper Cours s	School upérieur		Total	
Age	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total
10	5 42 192 428 539 373 147 40 4 1 2	2 41 282 601 646 397 169 45 10 3 2	- 1 27 140 321 343 194 76 12 6 2	2 45 214 487 496 294 121 30 9 3	138	32 209 435 541 416 209 51 12	- - 1 2 7 11 9 6 1	1 1 4 14 23 10 5 2	5 43 219 587 999 988 723 382 167 57 20	2 43 327 847 1,343 1,332 1,018 605 259 68 19	7 86 546 1,434 2,342 2,320 1,741 987 426 125 39 26
Total	1,774	2,201	1,123	1,702	1,268	1,913	37	61	4,202	5,877	10,079

77.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1928 77.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1928

	Lower		-Cours in		Middle		Upper	-		Total	
Age	FOF	ш т	FOL	11 11	Cours	moyen	Cours	uperieur			
o o	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Poys	Girls	Boys	Girls	m-4-1
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Total
10	9	5	_	_		_	_		9	5	14
11	113	. 137	8	8	-	-	-	-	121	145	266
12 13	938 2,482	1,081 2,923	116 713	145 877	101	109	1	_	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,060 \\ 3,297 \end{bmatrix}$	1,233 3,909	2,293 7,206
14	3,096	3,280	1,730		679	760	7	7	5,512	6,231	11,743
15 16	2,063 829	1,990 803	1,974 1,303	2,304 1,466		$\frac{1,951}{2,521}$	67 337	85 381	5,834 4,695	6,330 5,171	12,164 9,866
17	203	215	473	607	1,817	1,877	697	771	3,190	3,470	6,660
18 19	47	39	146 37	204 52	927 364	815 251	624 454	597 257	1,744 861	$1,655 \\ 569$	3,399 1,430
20	1	6	12	21	106	56	172	101	291	184	475
21	3	6	12	24	63	29	96	56	174	115	289
Total	9,790	10,494	6,524	7,892	8,019	8,376	2,455	2,255	26,788	29,017	55,805

For Manitoba, see Tables 46 seg.—Pour Manitoba, voir tableau 46 seg.

78.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils, by Age, Sex and Grade, 1928 78.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" de la Saskatchewan: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1928

Age	1	X	2	X	X	I	X	11	De	cial gré cial	Т	otal S	ec.	V	II		Total
	В. G.	G. F.	В. - - -	G. F.	В. - - -	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	B. G.	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	т.	В. G.	G. F.	В. G.	G. T.
10	4 31 144 372 280 148 50 9 4	2 32 181 434 342 198 57 19 3 3	- 1 28 138 292 201 94 33 9 2 4	- - 31 213 415 284 126 31 5	1 43 118 230 162 73 52 11	1 41 162 286 239 115 57 15	- - 1 27 73 93 86 73 31 40	- - 2 30 146 203 135 76 25 36	- - - 1 4 6 1 2 5 30	-	- 4 32 173 554 718 656 405 202 140 49 89	949 914	1,244 1,667 1,570 1,030	5 2 12 11 7	2 12 27 12 27 12 5 2	- 4 37 175 566 729 663 405 202 140 49 89	919 1,582 627 1,032 300 502
Total	1,045	1,274	802	1,111	702	924	424	653	49	-	3,022	3,962	6,984	37	60	3,059	4,022 7,081

79.—Alberta Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1928 79.—Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1928

Age	T	X		ζ	X	I	X	II		Total	
Ago	BG.	G. - F.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	Total
11	-	-	-		-	-		-	_	-	
12 13	$\frac{50}{354}$	$\frac{76}{472}$	33	41	1	1	=	_	50 388	76 514	126 902
14 15	979 1,160	$\frac{1,260}{1,555}$	239 583	267 825	26 145	32 166	10	1 12	1,244 1,898	$\frac{1,560}{2,558}$	2,804 4,456
16	681 282	944 360	657 342	989 560	362 423	482 627	68 125	98 230	1,768 1,172	2,513 1,777	4,281 2,949
18 19.	62 12	116 34	129 51	214 75	279 121	438 158	145 88	221 113	615	989	1,604 652
20 21	6	8 11	22 21	20 19	42	72 40	38 28	30	108	130	238
								37	99	107	206
Total	3,596	4,836	2,077	3,010	1,439	2,016	502	742	7,614	10,604	18,218

6.—RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION 6.—ORGANISATION DES ECOLES RURALES

80.—Comparative Table of Rural and Urban Schools in eight provinces of Canada, 1928 80.-Relevé comparatif des écoles urbaines et des écoles rurales, dans huit provinces canadiennes, 1928

		l Commun			n Commu		
Provinces	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	Provinces
Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Nova Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	414 1,486 1,288 6,116 54,257 2,949 4 986	10,796 38,374 35,430 244,067 128,247 76,081 56,261	165,853 84,449 51,470	5 2,480	94,802	362,632 72,758 67,614	Ile du Prince-Edouard. Nouvelle-Ecosse. ¹ Nouveau-Brunswick. ² Ontario. ³ Saskatchewan. Alberta. Colombie Britannique.

information

Including High Schools in Rural Municipalities and other Rural Districts.

Class Rooms

Class Rooms.

1 Sections scolaires.

2 2ème semestre seulement.

3 Dans les écoles urbaines de l'Ontario, les écoles de continuation ont 10,079 inscriptions avec une fréquentation moyenne de 8,296. De ces élèves, 5,082 étaient fils ou filles de cultivateurs, tandis que 11,334 élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles et 1,034 élèves du jour dans les écoles de travaux manuels étaient aussi fils de cultivateurs. Les écoles de hautes écoles et 1,034 élèves du jour dans les écoles de travaux manuels étaient aussi fils ou filles de cultivateurs. Les écoles de continuation sont dans les villages et ont pour objet essentiel de mettre l'enseignement secondaire à la portée des cummunautés rurales. Un grand nombre des élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles viennent probablement des districts ruraux voisins et ne sont pas nécessairement des pensionnaires dans les villes ou les villages où se trouvent les écoles. Il en est de même des écoles publiques ou séparées des villages était de 25,859, et dans les écoles de villes, 101,341. C'est là une autre information importante sur les proportions relatives d'élèves ruraux et urbains commençant eurs classes secondaires. En 1927-28 les débutants des écoles publiques et séparées se composaient de 28,792 ruraux et 44,621 urbains. En 1928, les commençants dans les cours secondaires se répartissaient entre 10,381 ruraux et 23,531 urbains. En additionnant ees chiffres aux inscriptions de la forme V, dont le plus grand nombre sont présumés n'être dans cette classe que depuis un an, nous avons comme débutants dans les classes secondaires 13,126 ruraux et 25,322 urbains. En comparant les admissions aux écoles secondaires avec celles aux écoles élémentaires; pour les urbains cette proportion est de 56 8 par 100. Ces chiffres de 45 6 et 56 8 ne donnent pas exactement des proportions comparatives de la population entrant dans les cours secondaires sur une base relative d'âge, et il faut tenir compte de l'accroissement relatif de la population, mais ces chiffres une

Salles de classes.

S1.—Saskatchewan Schools: Comparative figures for Consolidated and Rural Ungraded Schools, 1928
 S1.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Chiffres comparatifs entre les écoles centralisées et les écoles à classe unique, 1928

	Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded		Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded
	Ecoles centra- lisées	Ecoles à classe unique	1	Ecoles centra- lisées	Ecoles à classe unique
P.c. of enrolment above the age of 14 years—P.c. d'élèves inscrits au-dessus			Median Grade of boys at the age of 13 years—Degré moyen des garçons à		
de 14 ans	27.8	13.0	l'âge de 13 ans	6.9	5.9
of 14 years—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans	25.0	13.2	tarded 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans ¹ retardés d'un an	23 • 1	25.7
P.c. of enrolment beyond Grade VI— P.c. inscrits au-dessus du degré VI P.c. of enrolment of boys beyond Grade	31.3	11.3	P.c. of enrolment retarded 2 years—P.c. inscrits retardés de 2 ans	8-0	14.0
VI—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus du degré VI	26.9	10-4	more—P.c. inscrits retardés de 3 ans ou plus	3.2	10.7
Degré moyen à l'âge de 7 ans Median Grade at the age of 8 years—	1.7	1.7	dés ¹	34.3	50 • 4
Degré moyen à l'âge de 8 ans Median Grade at the age of 9 years—	2.5		ated 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans ² avancés d'un an	17.9	13.8
Degré moyen à l'âge de 9 ans Median Grade at the age of 10 years—	3.4		P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years accelerated 2 years—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13	4.3	2.7
Degré moyen à l'âge de 10 ans Median Grade at the age of 11 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 11 ans	4·2 5·3		ans avancés de 2 ans	4.0	2.1
Median Grade at the age of 12 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 12 ans	6-1		de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 3 ans ou plus	.7	.3
Median Grade at the age of 13 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 13 ans	7.0		Total p.c. accelerated—Total p.c. avancés Median age of Grade VIII—Age moyen	22-9	16.8
Median Grade at the age of 14 years— Degré moyen à l'âge de 14 ans	8.3	6 • 7	du degré VIII	14.4	14.4
Median Grade 5 to 21 years—Degré moyen entre 5 et 21 ans	5.1	3.6	Median age of Grade IX—Age moyen du degré IX	15.3	15.2

¹ ''Retarded''=Below Grade II at 8 years, etc.—''Retardés''=Au-dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc. ² Accelerated''=Above Grade II at 8 years, etc.—''Avancés''=Au-dessus du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.

82.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1907) 82. Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1907

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Divisions		Enrolment nscriptions		Daily A Atten Fréq. m quotio	dance		ded School — à classes m	
Année	Ecoles	Classes	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	Actual Number Nombre absolu	P.c. of enrol- ment P.c.	Number of Schools Ecoles	Number of Divisions Classes	Number of Pupils Elèves
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1928.	127 131 149 1555 153 1555 1622 181 190 191 194 198 183 182 183 180 197 201 202 202	478 478 502 522 557 609	2,958 3,652 4,090 4,879 5,747 7,812 8,034 7,870 7,755 7,755 8,201 9,036 10,028 11,521 12,641 13,287 13,665 14,082 14,788 14,788 14,788	2,717 2,914 3,372 3,771 4,493 5,427 7,342 7,734 7,750 8,081 8,833 9,636 10,801 11,730 11,730 12,446 13,890 14,771 15,344	25,733 26,230 27,178	3,369 3,795 4,531 5,196 6,252 7,949 10,119 11,994 13,031 12,215 12,259 13,013 14,084 15,220 20,906 21,977 22,129 23,637 25,274 25,406 26,602	79.9 78.6 77.3 76.0 85.8 85.5 84.3 86.9 88.1	21 22 32 37 44 49 49 90 90 91 114 113 123 127 129 133 135	52 56 92 113 154 206 280 343 369 377 373 394 422 471 507 597 655 690 723 763 792 832	2,264 2,425 3,692 4,402 6,181 8,173 10,603 12,126 13,190 12,399 12,753 13,880 15,431 17,776 20,062 22,252 23,605 24,324 25,249 26,967 28,678 29,896

In addition to the above are Rural Municipality Schools to the number of 21 with 132 Divisions and 3,973 pupils in 1928.

Outre les chiffres ci-dessus, on compte 21 lycées dans les municipalités rurales avec 132 classes et 3,973 élèves en 1928.

83.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1907)-Con-83.—Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1907-fin

			Grade of	Pupils	,		1	Special Sub	jects Taken	
			Elèves de	s degrés			Ma	tières spéci	ales enseigné	es
Year			1				Manual '	Training	Domestic	Science
Année	_						Travaux	manuels	Science m	énagère
Zimco	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils
							Classes	Elèves	Classes	Elèves
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1927.	1,205 1,296 1,425 1,681 2,090 2,646 2,991 3,145 2,907 2,614 2,743 2,873 3,525 3,833 3,949 4,076 4,187 4,069 4,218 4,839 4,963	1,142 1,373 1,513 1,513 1,734 2,144 2,536 3,411 2,750 2,810 3,008 3,315 4,122 4,126 4,054	876 870 876 1,036 1,196 1,537 2,085 2,446 2,594 2,537 2,787 2,786 2,982 3,617 4,209 4,260 7,152 7,454 7,429 7,476	1,025 1,067 1,287 1,502 1,749 2,089 2,583 3,317 3,684 4,597 4,889 6,074 6,622 7,245 6,692 7,245 6,692 7,245 6,763 6,763	1,427 1,465 1,823 1,908 2,193 2,293 2,462 2,622 2,892 2,983 3,062 3,142 3,348 3,920 4,545 5,313 5,986 6,030 6,437 6,718 7,211		1 23 34 56 58 82 172 178 165 191 210 228 228 238 228 241	22 1,013 1,407 1,744 1,863 2,199 2,482 2,668 2,668 2,658 3,130 3,580 3,580 3,580 3,738 3,738 3,738 3,738	12 33 51 68 154 156 155 186 189 192 192 209	168 211 766 766 774 8 555 144 930 1,337 1,670 2,286 2,460 2,286 2,460 3,237 3,245 3,237 3,247 3,47 3,47 3,47 3,47 3,47 3,47 3,47 3,

7.—VOCATIONAL AND MANUAL EDUCATION 7.—ENSEIGNEMENT INDUSTRIEL ET TRAVAUX MANUELS

84.—Quebec Schools: Number of Instructors and pupils or students in Special Vocational Schools, 1928 84.—Ecoles de Québec: nombre d'instructeurs et d'élèves dans les écoles industrielles, 1928

Institutions	Instruc- tors	Other em- ployees	Enrol- ment	Average Attend- ance	Cer- tificates granted	Institutions
Institutions	Instruc- teurs	Autres employés	Inscrip- tion	Présence moyenne	Diplômes accordés	Institutions
Technical Schools:			-			Ecoles techniques:
Day Classes	-	-	947	825	67	
Night Classes	-	-	2,123	1,636		
Special Day Classes	-	· 7.	383	349		
Total	108	31	3,453	2,810	553	Total.
School of Higher Commercial						Ecole des Hautes études Com-
Studies:				408		merciales:
Day Classes	-	-	128	105		Cours du jour.
Night Classes: reg	-	-	-		-	Cours du soir: rég.
others	-	-	818	753		Total.
Total	31	24	946	858	-	
Agricultural Schools: Regular Course		_	188	167		Ecoles d'agriculture: Cours réguliers.
Practical Course		_	103	89		Cours regulers. Cours pratiques.
Partial Course	_	_	103	5		Cours practiques.
Winter Course	_	_	74	72		Cours partiel. Cours d'hiver.
Intermediate Agricultural School	_	_	12	14	_	Ecole moyenne d'agriculture.
Diploma Course	_	_	_	_	_	Cours des diplômes.
Short or Special			357	353		Cours abrégés.
Total	76	101	727	686		Total.
Dairy School:	***	101	121	000		Ecole de laiterie:
English Course (Dec.)	_	_	12	12	_	Cours anglais (Déc.).
French Course (Jan., Feb. and			204	192		Cours français (Janv., fév. et
March).			201	102		mars).
Inspectors' Course	_	_	3	1	_	Cours des inspecteurs.
Course of the "Institut Agricole	-	-	9	9	_	Cours de l'Institut Agricole
d'Oka'' (Special Course).						d'Oka (cours spécial).
Total excl. dup	9	12	228	214	283	
Domestic Science Schools	-	-	19,500	-	-	Ecoles ménagères.
School Gardens	-	-	121,575	-	-	Jardins scolaires.
Night SchoolsSchools of Arts and Trades	202	-	6,446		-	Ecoles du soir.
Schools of Arts and Trades	-	-	4,100			Ecoles des arts et métiers.
Dress cutting and making Schools.	7.	-	2,298	1,802		Ecoles de coupe et de couture.
Schools of Fine Arts	23	15	793			Ecole des beaux-arts.
Rangers' School	6	-	17	16		Ecole des gardes.
Historic Guides	12	-	60	48		Guides historiques.
Polytechnic School	34	13	150	143	1 . 16	Ecole polytechnique.

85.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils or Students in Vocational Schools or taking special subjects in ordinary Schools, 1927-28

85.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves des écoles industrielles ou suivant un enseignement spécial dans les écoles ordinaires, 1927-28

A. PUPILS INCLUDED WITH THE ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS A, ÉLÈVES INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Agriculture	Manual Training — Travaux manuels	Household Science Science ménagère	Commercial Subjects Matières commer- ciales	_
Public Schools Rural Schools City Schools Town Schools Village Schools	68,132 13,471 7,684 4,852	1,641	59,198 2,109 587	=	Ecoles publiques Ecoles rurales. Ecoles des cités. Ecoles des villes. Ecoles des villages.
Total R.C. Separate Schools Rural Schools City Schools Town Schools. Village Schools.	94,139 2,713 4,193 1,938 153	11,935	940	70 381 196	
Total Schools Rural Schools City Schools Town Schools Village Schools Continuation Schools High Schools Collegiate Institutes	8,997 70,845 17,664 9,622 5,005 859 4,583 -2,360	198	17,004 63,374 2,225 639 14	101 381 196 - 102 1,508	Ecoles des villes. Ecoles des villages. Ecoles de continuation. "High Schools"
Total	110,938	133,743	85,585		

B. PUPILS OR STUDENTS NOT INCLUDED WITH ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS B. ÉLÈVES NON INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Males — Garçons	Females Filles	Total	. —
Vocational Schools Day pupils, full time. Day pupils, part time. Day pupils, special	9,591 1,337 413	10,558 1,572 1,042	2,909	Elèves du jour, en partie.
Total	11,341	13,172	24,513	Total.
Evening pupils	17,975	21,121	39,096	Elèves du soir.
Night Elementary Schools	-	-	3,171 3,887	Ecoles élémentaires du soir. Ecoles secondaires du soir.

86.-Ecoles industrielles du Canada subventionnées en vertu de la loi sur l'enseignement technique: Nombre d'écoles, d'instructeurs et d'élèves, 1928 86.-Vocational Schools in Canada Receiving aid under the Dominion Technical Education Act: Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils, 1928

	Provinge		Ile du Prince-Edouard. 31 Nouvelle-Ecosse. 70 Nouveau-Brunswick. 231 Offastio. 14 Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta. 52 Colombie Britannique.	Total.
	Teacher Training Formation d'instructeurs	Pupils Candidats	64	395
	Teacher Format	Teachers Instruc.	1 12 11	34
		Total	1, 367 4, 142 2, 975 16, 330 63, 622 4, 191 2, 028 9, 263	109,008
	Pupils Enrolled Elèves inscrits	Corresp.	1,051	1,680
	Pupils E	Evening Du soir	2, 620 1,874 11,874 11,491 39,096 1,658 1,144 2,610 5,444	66,367
		Day Du jour	937 4711 1,101 24,839 2,4526 2,422 2,120 3,591	40,961
		Total	445 157 164 2,107 2,107 268 86 191 191	4,030
	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instructeurs	Corresp.	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 4 00	23
	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instructeur	Evening Du soir	24 136 100 427 1,276 42 101 255	2,409
		Day Du jour	21 64 149 831 215 215 44 86	1,598
	Municipalities municipalités	Total	16 28 30 31 91 14 64 64	270
		Evening Du soir	256 266 267 112 112 449	184
	Number of Nombre de	Day Du jour	16881 448807	98
51	Province		Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. Now Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Sasknichewan. Alberta. British Colombia.	Total

87.--Résumé des dépenses encourues par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, durant l'année scolaire terminée le 30 juin 1928 87.-Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred during School Year Ending June 39, 1928

Grants to Local Boards Federal Grants Grants	Teacher's Grants Grants Aproved Subarios Grants Traite- Autres Subventions teurs Other Sherial Subventions Total Grants gouverneting subventions teurs Teacher's Subventions teurs Subventions teurs Total ment fiederal fiederal	9, 166 2, 894 1, 780 23, 964 30, 768 4,108 4,718 2,927 140,214 500,853 - 527,120 95,098 44,322 - 527,337 - 539,000 95,098 86,428 - 548,096 95,098 96,428 - 118,711	905,527 7,612 574,427 2,151,686
Subve	Capital Sals Account Tre Compte ment capital	4,415 42,567 246,389 7,626 2,423 15,502	319,860 9
nia.l	Other Prov. Instit. Autres institutions provinciales	113,001	201,550
Expenditures made by Provincial Governments Dépenses des gouv. provinciaux	Instruction by Corresp. Enseignement par corresp.	9,821 608 608 9,750 3,745	23,924
enditures made by l Governments enses des gouv. pr	Teacher Training Formation des instructeurs	568 7,297 2,000 18,806 -	33,775
Exp	Adminis- tration	5,141 9,547 16,023 20,000 2,504 2,504 15,709 7,933	85,011
	Province	Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brusswick—Nouveau-Brunswick Ontario Manitoba Baskatchewan. Alberta. Alberta. British Columbia—Colombie Britannique.	Total

8. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION 8. HYGIENE SCOLAIRE ET ENSEIGNEMENT DIVERS

88.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada: Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1928 88.—Ecoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds: Nombre d'élèves par provinces en 1928

Place of Residence of Pupils	For the deaf—De sourds						For the blind—D'aveugles					Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires		
	N.S. NE.	¹Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man. Man.	¹ B.C. CB.	Total	N.S. NE.	¹ Que. Qué.	Ont.	¹ B.C. CB.	Total			
Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia. Total.	20 9 74 30 - - - - 133	539	343	94 48 38	67	20 9 74 30 539 343 94 48 38 67	23 5 94 32 - - - - 154	201	100 19 28 13	16	5 94 32 201 100 19 28 13	Terre-Neuve. He du Prince-Edouard. Nouvelle-Ecosse. Nouveau-Brunswick. Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Colombie Britannique. Total.		

¹While the pupils in the schools of Quebec and B.C. are all entered under these provinces, some of them no doubt come

from other provinces.

Bien que les élèves dans les écoles de Québec et de la C.-B. soient inscrits dans ces provinces, il est certain que quelques-uns d'entre eux doivent être originaires d'autres provinces.

89.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Quebec, 1916-1928—Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds, Québec, 1916-1928

		For		For the blind Pour les aveugles							
Year Année	Noml	per of pupi enrolled bre d'élève inscrits		Pupils le spe Elèves a à pa	pprenant	Elèves	taught	Number of pupils enrolled Nombre d'élèves inscrits			
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	By auric. method Par la méthode auricul.	By lips move- ment Par le mouv. des lèvres	Oral method Méthode orale	Writing and man. alpha. Ecriture et alph. manuel	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Totai	
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924 1925 1925 1927	194 201 193 180 195 201 219 224 219 236 235 244 278	235 232 245 251 230 253 232 237 233 253 227 250 261	429 433 438 431 425 454 451 461 452 489 462 494 539	18 15 10 18 33 24 36 30 34 38	165 143 327 342 338 323 325	379 327 324 306 45	124 96 97 119 51 54 102 140 108	55 75 51 58 60 63 87 101 119 117	66 78 85 67 59 65 65 73 84 90 91 92 81	118 133 160 118 117 125 128 160 185 209 208 209	

90.—Distribution of 18,876 Boy¹ Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1928 90.—Distribution de 18,876 délinquants (garcons¹) dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1928

Age	Second- ary grades	Total								
1150	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	Degrés secon- daires	
7 8. 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15	168 205 127 81 32 32 19 18	102 286 327 248 134 111 60 34 38	18 143 453 585 465 341 179 118 80	5 30 236 560 652 649 460 312 164	- 8 71 306 650 887 664 441 302	- 1 20 89 294 695 841 679 459	- 1 3 24 96 306 600 682 518	1 9 21 97 319 668 640	303	293 674 1,238 1,903 2,348 3,128 3,242 3,255 2,795
Total	701	1,340	2,382	3,068	3,329	3,078	2,230	1,755	993	18,876

¹ Major cases only—Délits graves seulement.

91.—Median Grade of 18,876 Boy Delinquents, boys in Ordinary schools and 2,283 boys in a Private School in Canada

Degré médian des 18,876 jeunes délinquants

		edian Gra egré média			irst Quartil — mier quart		Third Quartile Troisième quartile			
Age	Boy delinquents Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school — Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delin- quents ————————————————————————————————————	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school — Garçons dans une école privée	Boy delin- quents ————————————————————————————————————	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a private school Garçons dans une école privée	
7 years—années	1.87 2.46 3.36 4.07 4.83 5.49 6.28 7.04 7.65	1.58 2.15 2.98 4.07 5.01 5.83 6.69 7.52 8.37	5.50 5.82 6.87 8.08 9.65 10.20	3·25 3·90 4·46 5·12	1·25 1·93 2·20 3·00 3·98 4·75 5·47 6·20 7·07	5·25 5·41 6·29 7·38 9·01	7·35 8·24	2.79 3.90 4.92 5.86 6.81 7.80 8.62	5.75 6.40 7.44 9.20 10.39 10.95	

92.—Distribution of 2,283 Boys in one Private School in Canada—Aggregate 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 92.—Répartition des 2,283 garçons dans une école privée en Canada—1922, 1923, 1925, 1926, 1927 et 1928

	Elem.	Grades-	–Degrés	élém.	Sec.	Grades-	-Degrés	Total			
Age	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	х	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 15 15 16 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	- 6 78 114 17 - -	- 9 78 147 46 1	- 6 54 93 60 6	111	7 61 158 150 66			- - - - 5 41	- 6 87 202 262 250 144 62	- - 8 84 278 423 467	
Total	215	281	219	308	442	446	326	46	1,023	1,260	2,282

93.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1928—Croix Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1928

	No. of Branches	Member- ship	Handi- capped Children treated	Dental Cases treated	Other Types of Service
Province	Nombre de sections (1928)	Membres (1928)	Enfants anormaux ou deshérités traités	Affections dentaires traitées	Autres actes de bienfaisance
B,C.—C.B.	122	2,280	17	-	Juniors provide handkerchief, was cloths, books, toys, fresh eggs a valentines for the Solarium, Org anages, Children's Aid Society a local hospitals. Ont-fourni des mouchoirs, des essu mains, des livres, des jouets, ceufs frais et des valentins Solarium, aux orphelinats, à société de l'aide aux enfants et a
Alberta	1,346	31,352	208	-	hôpitaux. Gifts and supplies sent to children hospital. Ont envoyé des friandises et auti cadeaux aux enfants dans les hô
Saskatchewan	905	37,219	151	-	taux. Gifts and supplies sent to children hospital. Ont envoyé des friandises et auto cadeaux aux enfants dans les hô
Manitoba	580	12,096	154	-	Quilts and clothing provided in needy children. Ont fourni des couvre-pieds et de
Ontario	1,168	34,760	28	-	vêtements aux enfants indigents Milk bought for needy children; gi sent to the sick; Christmas baske provided, contributions to t Welsh Miners' Fund, hospitals a local philanthropies. Ont acheté du lait pour les enfar indigents; ont envoyé des dons a malades; de même que des pani de Noël, des contributions au fon des mineurs gallois, aux hôpitaux
uebec—Québec	624	17,610	111	-	aux œuvres philantropiques local Equipment of a 4-bed ward in Children's Convalescent Hospit equipment of an 8-bed Children Marquee for cases of incipit Tuberculosis at St. Agathe; 3,6 Christmas boxes. Une salle de 4 lits a été meublée
					l'Hôpital des enfants convalescen une marquise de 8 lits a été donr aux malades souffrant de tuber lose incipiente à Ste-Agathe; 3,6 bottes de Noël ont été distribué
.	420	11,254	33		Local work in providing water co ers, individual cups, washing equiment, hot lunch equipment, adjuable desks, flags, etc., for schoo Christmas tree and Easter gifts Port Nursery for immigrant chill ren arriving at the port of Saint Jol Ont fourni aux écoles locales dalearazas, des coupes individuelle des lave-mains, des réchauds pole repas du midi, des pupitres aj tables, des drapeaux, etc.; à la ponnière du port de Saint John, arbre de Noel et des cadeaux
N.S.—NE	522	19,207	48	-	Pâques pour les petits immigrés. Improvement of schools, gifts f hospitals and Seaport Nursery. Ont fourni des améliorations a écoles et des cadeaux aux hôpita
.E.I.—I.PE	77	985	73	-	et à la pouponnière du port. Supplied water cooler, individu drinking cups, soap, wash-basir brooms, dust-pans and equipme for hot lunches for their school Ont fourni à leurs écoles des alcarazz des coupes individuelles, du savo des bassins, des balais, des port ordures et des réchauds pour
Total	5,764	166,763	823		repas du midi.

94.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1928—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1928

	Active	Active Companies and Packs				Active Guides, Guiders (including Brown Owls) and Commr's								
Province	$ \begin{array}{c c} \text{Packs} & \text{Guides} & \text{Rangers} \\ \text{Rangers} & \text{Rangers} \end{array} $		Guides	Brow- nies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'ys	Sea Rangers	Cadet Cos.	Cadets			
P.E.I.—I.PE.		4			91			6		1				
N.SNE	19	43	3	1	946	387	52	119	9	14	16			
N.BNB	33 88	37	-	-	672	59	-	62	5	11	_	-	-	
QueQué	33	87	6	1	2,336			230	16	16	10	1	16	
Ont	88	309		14	7,032			580	61	63	1	1	42	
Man	41 29 20	73	2	-	1,804		37	196	14	13		-		
Sask	29	83	2	٠	652			197	5	51	-	-		
Alta	20	41	2	-	1,003			104	2	19 37		-	_	
B.C.—C.B	64	82	6	2	1,834	1,130	86	240	31	37	. 37	-	-	
Total	285	606	36	5	15,650	6,226	535	1,518	132	223	70	2	44	

Note.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, and Rangers are only approximate. The figures for Guiders give only those who hold a warrant from Canadian Headquarters.

Nota.—Ces chiffres des Guides, Brownies et Rangers ne sont qu'approximatifs. Les chiffres des Guides représentent seulement celles qui ont été officiellement nommées par les quartiers généraux canadiens.

95.-Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces-Boy Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-28 Nombre de Luveteaux, 1917-28											
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
P.E. Island—Ile du PEdouard Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—NBrunswick Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Br. Columbia—Colombie Brit. Total	515 535 84 123 1,257	48 - 427 936 206 - 189 1,806	163 37 225 543 1,000 394 104 272 2,738	166 84 300 924 1,200 766 338 508	217 317 1,565 1,478 1,279 481 687	1,650 2,250 878 1,435	1,762 3,162 1,151 1,422	841 410 1,086 5,011 2,036 1,067 1,350 1,576			355 547 555 1,414 6,636 2,419 1,681 1,600 1,433 16,320	622 612 1,531 6,775 2,298 1,794 1,588
Province						-	outs, pr	- /		917–28		
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
P. E. Island—He du PEdouard Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—NBrunswick Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta. Br. Columbia—Colombie Brit. Total.	120 1,101 664 1,658 7,101 2,036 1,764 1,739 839	819 713 1,670 6,782 2,015 2,404 2,128 692	1,750 4,654 2,050 738	6,258 1,970 6,091 2,645 803	810 2,634 8,251 2,003 8,276 1,707 1,323	950 2,540 10,202 2,153 10,576 2,616 2,205	1,434 11,690 3,166	780 2,414 10,368 1,602 2,408 4,031 2,050	11,180 1,603 1,419 4,541 2,080	1,900 2,877 4,947 2,063	127 2,198 952 2,897 10,673 2,336 3,192 4,600 1,815	1,003 2,827 10,795 2,304 3,490 4,647 2,024

96,-Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1928-Ordre Victoria des Infirmières du Canada, 1928

Provinces	Centres in Operation Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursing is done Centres ou les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Centres in which Well Baby Clinics are held Centres pourvus de crèches ou poupon- nières	School Inspection Visits — Visite d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits Visites scolaires locales	Other Instructive Visits Autres visites de démons- tration
Nova Scotia—NouvEcosse New Brunswick—NouvBruns-	12	29	6	9	329	676	77,026
wickQuebec—QuébecOntario	5 6 37	10 61 143	3 7	4 4 22	202 155 1,055	534 27 1,085	29,288 140,640 286,588
Mantioba Saskatchewan Alberta	1 3 2	14 5 9	_1	1 1 2	24	16	23,015 7,989 26,336
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique Total	71	20	21	47	1,772	2,364	635,646

9. TEACHERS' CLASSIFICATION, SALARIES AND EXPERIENCE

9. PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, CLASSIFICATION, TRAITEMENT EN ANCIENNETÉ

97.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Years of Teaching Experience, 1928

97.—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe, moyenne de traitement et ancienneté, en 1928

				Exper	-	
Class and sex	Number Nombre	Diplôme et sexe	Years taught Années d'ensei- gnement	Rural and Village Rurales et village	Urban Urbaines	Total
Academic— MaleFemale	26 22	Académique— Hommes Femmes	- 1 1- 2	867 319	155 96	1,022 415
Class A— Male Female	79 334	Classe A— Hommes Femmes	2— 5 5—10	530 280	250 245	780 525
Class B— Male Female	56 850		10—15 15—20	72 40	167 99	239 139
Class C— Male. Female.	42 882		20—25 25—20	14 12	72 62	86 74
Class D— Male Female	37 674		30—	. 12	66	78
Class D, Temporary— Male Female	14 85		No exper.	2,146 473	1,212 77	3,358 550
Permissive— Male Female	40 217	Surnuméraires—	Débu- tants New to School	1,110	196	1,306
Total— Male Female.	294 3,064		Nouveau à l'école			
Grand total	3,358 715 2,008	Grand total Moyenne de traitement Normaliennes				

¹ Commencement of school year—¹ Au début de l'année scolaire.

98.—PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA;

PROCE EDWARD IMAGE	First Class	Only years Palmon of Walter Callins	I					
	First Class Serond Class Titled Class	. 1st year Prince of Wales College 1st year P.W. College with the last them here in	Two yours sensitiancouply set b Academic West One your sinustraneously with Academic West. 8 months	Graduata is Arts of Chaetored Collego	Previsional	2 years		
		canne but doing not afactory work.			Permanent			
Nava Scena	Arndress Class	Parameter Combination of Day on Engineering						
		University Graduites at I Postess University Graduites Trailing Emmissation.			Personest		Character; sgr, 27 yrs :	Trexposary licenses of first class or her-
	Superior First "A"	Grade XII Fass	S months or corresponding Duplama of pecognised Toucher Tenning Course.	No alternatives to 3			2 years' esperiment, physical training "B".	are moved under special conditions. At bumperary bostoom copure 1333
	First "B"	Grade XI Pass.	2 synoths or corresponding Diplants of recognised Tereber Training Course.	Scholarship Gende XII and Esson, in Novo Scotia School Law and Adam.	Promonent			
	Second "C"	Grade X Pass	Terother Training Course.				Cheeneter; age, 10 year physical training 'B'	
				Schollenkin Grade XI and Evan in Nova Scotta School Law and Adms.	Permosest		Chereter; ago, H yea: Physical training.	
	Temporary	Grade X Pass	One routes at Sussess School	Schillenhia Grado X and Emen. in Nevn Scotia School Law and Asky.			Chometer, age, 17 yes	
New Bottonway	Grammar School	Inh Orde	I school year.					
	Superior Class	13th Grade		Oreduste in Arts of Choetered College	Permaneet		Chameter; age, 18 yes.	
		11th Grade	I school year	Graduate is Arts of Chartered College	Permesset		Chameter, age, 18 yes. Sixing linested, Gende B. Chameter, age, 18 yes. physical transers. Gende B.	
	First Class	11th Grade, plus scadenie work at Narma acheel	I school year.	Getelanto in Arts of Chartered College	Permanest		Grade B Characteri ago, 18 ver-	
	Serend Class	litth Grade, plus anadomic week at Normal	I achoel year	Graduate is Arts of Chartered Cellege	Permanent.		Character; ago, 18 yes. physical training, Grade B	
	Third Class	5th Grade	4 reauthe				Character; oge, 15 yzs physical transleg, Grade B	
					3 years;		Character, ego, 18 yrs. physical traceleg. Grade 25	
							Gradu II	
Steman Cathelie Com- mittee.	Superior	Elemetary digloma	3 years straitsarously with seedemic work	Essentiation by Board of Emprisons of the	Permanest			73-0
politics. Protection Committee.	Elementary Int Close High School or Academy	Primary Echoel Certificate, 8th year,	2 years sizzalisonerady with sendersic work	Esternization by Board of Engelsees of the course followed in Normal Schools for Corre- sponding Diplomase.				The Course of Study in the Normal Schools is the name as that of the Roman Cutvalic Coveral Board of Emmanages
Trousing Committee.			2 years simultaneously with scaderaic work Two-year course in Education at McGill or Bighter's with practice teaching under super-		Permanent		Gude B Contribute is	
	2nd Class High School	Informediate Dialogue and 6 anits of work. Faculty of Arts, McGell School leaving or Matriculation Certificate (3) Gmds X (4) See Remarks.	9 months		Permanet		Physical Education	
	Intermediate or (Model) Elementary	School leaving or Matriculation Certificate (a) Grade X	9 meeths		Personnet		Grade B Certafonte le Physical Education,	
	Kindergarton Assistant's	(b) See Remarks. School leaving or Matriculature.	4 months		Permanet			(1) Studente who hold a Grade IX Certi-
	Kindergarten Diccetar's Certificate	Intermediate Dialecta or Kinderpurtes Assist- ant's Certificate.	9 months.	Two yours of lectures and practice teaching in Schools of Mastreal.				finate and procest a certified statement that they have (1) attended a Superior
		aut's Certificate.	-		Permanel			less September till Christman, or (2)
								(a) Stationte who hold a Grade IX Certi- foste and percent a certified attenued that they have (it) attended a Separate that they have (it) attended a Separate test Separate tall Christiana. or (2) have fought ashood by persuance of the Den of Education derror is the period are affailthed to the Sciencestary Class begin- ang in Polyteery.
Owner								alog in Pobrescy.
Q596000	Interior High School Assistant	Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce, Agreed ture, or Applied Science Iron British Univer- sity, on appeared courses.	9 mosths	Consideration given equivalent standing ob-	Valid during good behave	2 yesses	Satisfactory Inspector's	
	finterim High School Specialist	Starrightst	Q regation	886 Whites essentiavious.			Reports.	
				Contribution gives equivalent standing ob- tained outside of Ontario. Practical tests and written completence.	Welf daying good behav-	5 heats************************************	Satisfactory Inspectors Reports.	
	Hilaterica First Class Public School	Lower, Middle and Upper High School Course for Normal Entrace (5 yrs. assaily).	9 ayaqıla.					
				Cassiderotics given equivalent standing ob- tained extends of Ontario. Practical toris and writtee communities.	four.	Nermal term	Satisfactory Inspectors' Separts.	
	Histories Second Class Public School.	Lewer and Middle High School course for Nor- mel Entrace (4 yes usually).	@ mosthr	Consideration given enginalist standing ob- toined outside of Cataria. Practical tests and written examinations.	Valid daring good behav-	2 years plus add't' Normal term.	Sejisfactory Impectors'	
	English-French Grade C	Junior Grade, 5th form	9 manths	and written examplestices.	2 vers	PROFESSI BETTS,	Reports.	
	English-Preach Grade B	Scolor Grade, 5th Serm; or Lovey School	9 zootha	Candidustics given equivalent standing ob- tained cordide of Octano. Practical tests and vertice communities.			Restricted to schools where French is a subject of study on the sparsyal of the Measter	
	**English-Freech District	Antonio A. M. Antonio					the approval of the	
	Lagran anno Daomi	Amier Grede, 5th form	© meaths	Comideration gives regularlest standing ob- terned cottade of Canadia. Practical tests and written communications	2 years		Minister	
	Interim Vocational	A feir graceal education, approved by the Minister.	4k months					
				Consideration gives equivalent standing ob- tained outside of Outario. Penetical tests and written communities.	yang gonng good bohov-	2 years	Satisfactory Empectors' Reports.	
	† Interim Kindergartes-Primary	Same as Interior Second Class Public School	2 mosths				Satisfactory Inspector's	
	Interim Ordinary Household Scien-	Normal Estrasos	@ months	First executes to eas in subjects proviously failed				
				was was a second of the second second second second	Valid during good behav- lour,	2 years	Satisfactory Inspectors' Reports.	
MANITORA .	Interior Second Class Post., good for	Grado XI, catranco to Nermal	Q) ments	See note 4				
	Class Pres on recovere permanent 20d			000 0000 \$	As already stated			See note 6.
	an Tespector. Televica 1st Class Professional	Grade XII, estrance to Normal	\$§ moeths		2 47409	1 ymm	P	A medidate who completes the Omdo XII
					-,		Becomes personnel let rice on reconstruida- ting of the pertor after two years	A manuscrops was completes the Grado XII Emmandon goes a Grade is Certificate which man be solved to find the
							(ma)com	A changing who completes the Grade XII Emmanators got as Gende is Certificate which may be mixed to Grade A by Emmination, Grade A and Collegiate Certificate invest to any recognised Gradence on completion of authorist Normal Iraning.
	Collegiste Certificate	Degree in Arta or Science from a recognized	\$} months			Permanent ofter two		Normal training.
						Searce, as second at season		
PARKITCHEVAY	Second Class	Grade XI (Third your High School)	38 w color	Entirelyst predicted absolute and training				
BANKARCHEWAY	First Class	Grade XI (Third your High School)	38 weeks	Entervalent residents standing and training obtained characters. Beginning and training attacking and training	2 years	I year	Satisfactory importors reports	
BANKAPCHEWAY	First Class	Grade XI (Third your High School)	38 weeks	Equivalent sensionals standing and training obtained disorders: standing and training obtained standards: Equivalent and training obtained observations standards and training obtained observations.	2 years			

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8.—ECOLE SOUS LE CONTROLE ADMINISTRATIF	AU CANADA:
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tigo Osta sto o o organ	Der Mitter der Verlenstelle und der Verlenstelle un	Charles of the charles and the charles are charles as the charles are charles as the charles are charles as the charles are charles as the charles are charles as the charles are charles	See the second s	Design of transfer and transfer	Devices for traveller and the control of the contro	Design of transfer and extraction of the control of

· --Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1928 99.-New Brunswick Publicly controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Experience, 1928

	Diplôme et sexe	Ecole de grammaire— Hommes, Femmes,	Ecole supérieure— Hommes.	Première classe— Homnes, Femnes.	Deuxième classe— Hommes. Femmes.	Troisième classe— Hommes. Femmes.	Sous-maîtres— Hommes. Femmes.	Total— Hommes. Femmes. Total.	Normaliennes.
	Unspecified Non spécifiée		12 57		2.88	1 1	1 1	111	'
inte	Over 7 years Plus de 7 ans		303		325	1.1	1 1		1
Experience—Carrière enseignante	Over 5 and under 7 Entre 5 et 7 ans		16 99		118	1 1	1-1	111	1
erience—Carr	Over 1 and under 5 Entre 1 et 5 ans		303		29	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1
Exp	Under 1 year Moins d'un an		15		20	1 1	1 1	111	1
A	Average Yearly Salary Moyenne du traite- ment annuel	2,152	1,350	1,243	705 670	512	1 1	1 (1)	1
Number-Nombre	Term ended June 30 Semestre terminé le 30 juin	21)	43	112 825	1,127	16 249	101	2,323 2,533 2,581	2,475
Number	Term ended Dec. 31 Semestre terminé le 31 déc.	20	43	104	1,101	16 254	96	2, 280 5,	2,437
	Class of Certificate and Sox	Grammar School— Male. Female.	Superior School— Male Female	Class I— Male Female	Classe II— Male Female	Class III— Male Female	Classroom Assistants— Male Female.	Total— Male. Female Total	Normal Trained

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100.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1927 in Elementary Schools and in 1928 in Secondary Schools

100.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1927 dans les écoles primaires et 1928 dans les écoles secondaires

Destruction		Pu Eco		Roman Catholic Ecoles séparées			
Description	Rural Rurales	City Des cités	Town Des villes	Village Des villages	Total	Rural Rurales	City Des cités
Number: Total. Male. Female. Number of University Graduates. Number who ever attended Model School in	6,952 965 5,987 5	4,727 800 3,927 192	1,702 215 1,487 12	577 121 456 1	13,958 2,101 11,857 210	636 31 605 8	1,106 103 1,003 30
Ontario. Number who ever attended Normal School in Ontario. Number trained in Normal College or Faculty of Education.	332 6,692 156	1,293 4,010 708	289 1,598 92	49 570 25	1,963 12,870 981	286 259 16	125 802 60
Number by Certificate— Class I. Class III. Class III. District. Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary.	1,011 5,812 79 6	1,127 3,069 - - 382	212 1,404 - 2 77	79 486 5 -	2,429 10,771 84 8 478	44 234 293 12	84 801 60 9 2
Manual Training. Household Science Temporary. Permanent Ungraded. Average Salary: Male. Female.	\$ 1,147 \$ 970	72 75 - 2,310 1,465	2 2 1 1,749 1,095	1,407 1,012	75 78 35 - 1,667 1,152	52 1 932 812	110 40 933 709

¹ Salaries of assistants only; the average salaries of principals were \$1,768 in Continuation Schools, \$2,879 in High Schools and \$3,728 in Collegiate Institutes.

101.—Ontario Public Schools: Experience of Teachers cross-classified by Average Salaries according to Certificates,

101.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Expérience du personnel enseignant, classée par les moyennes de salaires attaché aux diplômes, 1927

Male-Instituteurs

Experience	Rural—C	ampagnes	Cities-	-Cités	Towns-	-Villes	Villages		
Experience	Class 1	Plass 1 Class 2		Class 2	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
To Commence—Débutants	993	917	1,540	975	1,050	1,040	1,083	-	
1 year—an	1,031	983	1,476	1,100	1,250	1,073	1,169	1,013	
2 years—ans	1,217	1,020	1,500	1,204	1,310	1,291	1,167	1,150	
3 "	1,227	1,120	1,800	1,564	1,574	1,458	1,200	1,109	
4 "	1,208	1,171	1,957	1,538	1,375	1,445	1,700	1,238	
5 "	1,100	1,244	1,835	1,610	1,250	1,475	1,600	1,325	
6-10 44	1,471	1,315	2,029	2,013	1,995	1,673	1,400	1,502	
11–15 "	1,867	1,378	2,366	2,138	2,400	2,006	1,920	1,552	
16-20 "	1,748	1,308	2,789	2,264	2,500	1,997	-	1,545	
21-25 "	2,000	1,398	3,051	2,389	2,500	2,011	-	1,567	
Over 25 years—Plus de 25 ans	1,813	1,412	3,178	2,593	2,400	2,041	2,750	1,451	

100.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1927 in Elementary Schools and 1928 in Secondary Schools

100.—Eoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1927 dans les écoles primaires et 1928 dans les écoles secondaires

Ser	oman Catho parate Scho parées (cat Village Des villages	ools	Total Public and Separate Total publiques et séparées	Continuation Schools Ecoles intermédiaires	High Schools	Col- legiate Institutes Instituts collé- giaux	Nomenclature
595 31 564 4	51 51 -	2,388 165 2,223 42	2,266	153	1	1,055 867 ,008 ,665	Nombre: Total. Hommes, Femmes. Diplômés d'une université, nombre.
173	11	595	2,558	~	-	-	Sortant des écoles modèles d'Ontario, nombre-
320	34	1,415	14,285	-	-	-	Sortant des écoles normales d'Ont., nombre.
25 305 143 14	5 30 8 -	158 1,370 504 35 3	2,587 12,120	-	1115	-	Sortant du collège normal ou faculté de pédagogie. Nombre des détenteurs de diplômes— De première classe. De deuxième classe. De troisième classe. De district. D'école maternelle et d'école maternelle (premier degré).
96 11 840 666	6 2 761	264 54 915 727	75 79 297 54 1,609 1,083	1 1,334 1 1,323	1 2,235 1 1,923	1 2,775 1 2,363	De travaux manuels. De science ménagère. Surnuméraires. Permanents (écoles à classe unique). Moyenne de traitement: Hommes.

¹ Traitements moyens des adjoints seulement: les traitements moyens des principaux étaient de \$1,768 dans les écoles intermédiares, \$2,879 dans les "High Schools" et \$3,728 dans les instituts collégiaux.

101.—Ontario Public Schools: Experience of Teachers cross-classified by Average Salaries according to Certificates 1927

101.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Expérience du personnel enselgnant, classée par les moyennes de salaires attaché aux diplômes, 1927

Female-Institutrices

Experience	Rural—Ca	ampagnes	Cities-	Cités	Towns-	-Villes	Villages	
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1 Class 2		Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
To Commence—Débutantes 1 year—an. 2 years—ans 3 " "	904 960 998 1,029 1,080 1,108 1,122 1,180 1,175 1,128 1,171 1,100 1,250 1,433 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183	845 894 938 968 968 1,033 1,049 1,075 1,108 1,113 1,115 1,111 1,192 1,168 1,131 1,105 1,105 1,131	942 980 1,080 1,031 1,232 1,230 1,306 1,254 1,546 1,546 1,529 1,513 1,647 1,575 1,688 1,812 1,931	933 878 955 1,098 1,180 1,220 1,283 1,288 1,354 1,425 1,429 1,470 1,445 1,578 1,578	927 947 1,015 1,043 1,083 1,066 1,179 1,268 1,040 1,144 1,170 1,100 1,137 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,100 1,140	1,026 1,045 1,089	1,000 1,000 1,067	879 921 956 993 972 1,006 1,062 1,077 1,036 1,005 987 1,003 1,010 1,055 1,019 1,071 1,059 1,103 1,149

102.—Contario Public Schools: Number of Teachers by years of Experience in 1927-28
102.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Personnel enseignant et durée de la carrière enseignante, en 1927-28

	Ru	ral			U	rban—	Urbain	es			Rura	tal l and
Years of Experience Durée de la carrière enseignante	Rur	ales	Cit	-	Des	-	Villa Des vi	-	То	tal	-	les et
	М. Н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	М. Н.	F.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	м. н.	F.
Less than 1 year—Moins d'un an	168 160 124 105	1,003 1,055 862 732	29 22 32 47	120 146 128 170	11 12 16 13	48 88 104 132	2 7 8 12	19 36 38 42	42 41 56 72	197 270 270 344	210 201 180 177	1,190 1,325 1,132 1,076
4 " 5 " 6 "	74 49 33	487 342 295	48 47 39	140 172 167	12 10 10	128 89 108	7 8 4	40 38 34	67 65 53	308 299 309	141 114 86	795 641 604
7 46 8 66 9 66	40 30 10	194 179 175	57 22 31	198 204 198	14 6 8	84 71 71	6 6 3	16 30 23	77 34 42	298 305 292	117 64 52	492 484 467
10 " 11 " 12 "	14 10 7	104 88 74	50 30 25	178 188 106	9 5 5	49 47 39	10 5 6	14 9 8	69 40 36	241 244 153	83 50 43	345 332 227
13 "	8 6 11	66 35 51	21 17 30	134 133 115	5 3 3	41 35 26	3 4 2	9 9 7	29 24 35	184 177 148	37 30 46	250 212 199
16	6 8	29 24 21	8 12 12	100 106 100	3	21 28 26	3 1 -	4 2 8	14 16 12	125 136 134	14 22 20	154 160 155
19 " 20 " 21 "	6 8 4	14 14 12	13 7 23	97 35 70	1 3 4	15 12 21	2 2	4 2 7	14 12 29	116 49 98	20 20 33	130 63 110
22 " 23 " 24 "	5 5 4	12 17 10	12 6 5	66 69 76	2 2 1	27 20 6		4 5 11	16 8 6	97 94 93	21 13 10	109 111 103
25	5 5 5	9 11 16	11 10 11	69 59 58	1 4 1	10 10 13		5 1 5	12 15 12	84 70 76	17 20 17	93 81 92
28	6 3	7 7 14	5 8 8	50 56 36	6 4 5	12 10 15	- 3 -	5 4 1	11 15 13	67 70 52	17 15 16	74 77 66
31 " 32 " 33 "	6 5 2	5 2 3	13 10 13	30 32 34	3 3 4	13 5 5	2	4 3 -	17 15 18	47 40 39	23 20 20	52 42 42
34 " 35 " 36 "	7 3 5	2 7 2	9 12 6	34 30 39	4 3 -	5 6 5	1 1 1	- - 1	14 16 7	39 36 45	21 19 12	41 43 47
37 " 38 " 39 " 40 and over—et plus.	5 3 2 8	- 1 3 3	6 5 5 23	28 24 29 103	4 2 1 9	4 8 6 24	1	1 - 7	11 7 7 37	33 32 35 134	16 10 9 45	33 33 38 137
Total	965		800		215			456				11,857

103.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, 1928; Salaries and Experience, 1928
 103.—Ecoles du Manitoba sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs selon leur diplôme, 1928; la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1928

					-	1928							
Description	All Schools, 1928 — Toutes écoles, 1928	Un Rur	Rural grad ales à nique	ed cl.		School Ecole entralis	ls s	Au	Scho	coles	Nomenclature		
		<u>М</u> . Н.	F.	т.	М. Н.	F.	т.	<u>М.</u> Н.	F.	Т.			
Number by Certificate— Total	14,189 - 1,050 2,648 370 85 2 30 3 6	1111111	1111111	111111	1111111	1111111	-		1111111		Nombre par catégorie de diplôme Total. Universitaires. Première classe, Deuxième classe. Troisième classe. Spécialiste. Surnuméraire. Non classifiés.		
*Salaries (3,019 Teachers, 1928) Number receiving less than \$900. \$ 900 and under \$1,000. 1,000 " 1,500. 1,500 " 2,000. 2,000 " 2,500. 2,500 " 3,000 and over. Unspecified.	1,193 742 763 194 63 12 52	96 93 3 -	850 241 62 - - - 19	984 337 155 3 - - 24	3 6 21 46 15 3	45 117 100 25 - - 2	48 123 121 71 15 3	9 15 81 67 43 9	152 267 406 52 5 -	487 120 48 9	Entre \$900 et \$1,000. " \$1,000 et \$1,500. " \$1,500 et \$2,000.		
*Experience(3,019 teachers,1928) Less than 1 year	34 367 347 351 278 246 650 464 154 52 76	3 50 48 36 29 25 52 44 20 12	21 243 194 201 111 96 185 68 17 3	24 293 242 237 140 121 237 112 37 15 45	- 3 6 3 12 6 19 27 14 5	1 20 18 29 29 22 105 54 4 2 5	1 23 24 32 41 28 124 81 18 7	1 4 11 14 9 18 55 62 31 14 5	8 47 70 68 88 79 234 209 68 16 21	9 51 81 82 97 97 289 271 99 30 26	Entre 1 et 2 ans. " 2 et 3 ans. " 3 et 4 ans. " 4 et 5 ans. " 5 et 6 ans. " 6 et 10 ans. " 10 et 20 ans. " 20 et 30 ans.		

¹ Including 797 male and 3,392 female. ² For the second term only. Permits are not issued for more than one term at a time. ³ The unspecified were exchange teachers. ⁴ Exclusive of Winnipeg. ¹ Soit 797 hommes et 3,392 femmes. ² Pour le dernier semestre sellement. Les permis ne sont accordés que pour un semestre à la fois. ³ Les non spécifiés sont des instituteurs échangés. ⁴ Exclus la cité de Winnipeg.

104.—Ecoles primaires de Québec: Statistiques du personnel enselgnant: brevet, sexe et moyenne de traitement en 1928 104. Quebec Primary Schools: Statistics of Teachers, by Qualifications, Sex and Average Salaries, 1928

	Eléments		Nombre total due songréganistes. Nombre total due songréganistes. Mondre total des congréganistes. Mondre total des ongréganistes. Mondre total des diques. Mondre total des airques. Moyeme dans les écoles intermédiaires contrôlées. Laiques dans les écoles indépendantes contrôlées. Laiques dans les écoles indépendantes differentaires. Laiques dans les écoles indépendantes differentaires. Laiques dans les écoles indépendantes complémentaires. Laiques dans les écoles indépendantes complémentaires. Laiques avec brevet d'enseignement, dans les écoles Differentaires. Laiques avec brevet d'enseignement, dans les écoles Complémentaires. Laiques avec brevet des écoles normales. Mondrépendantes. Intermédiaires. Complémentaires. Laiques avec brevet des écoles normales. Mondrépendantes modèles. Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans les écoles clémentaires contrôlées—Des villes. Des campagnes. Moyeme du traitement des laiques dans les écoles complémentaires et "High Schools"— Des valides. Des campagnes. Carrière enseignante— Des valides. Des campagnes. Carrière enseignante— Des valides. Des dans les de la dans. Des 15 à 20 ans. Des 16 à 5 ans. Des 16 à 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans. Des la 5 ans.	en and on pina.
d P.	et prot.	Total	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	,
Total R.C. and P.	les cath.	E.	20,000	2
Total	Total écoles cath. et prot.	М.—Н.	2004.10 2004.00 200	-
ools		Total	2, 524 2, 524 1, 751 1, 750 1, 502 1, 503 1,	}
Protestant Schools	Ecoles protestantes	표.	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	-
Protes	Ecoles	M.—H.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	
schools	dnes	Total	1, 455 1, 464 1, 955 1, 965 1, 464 1, 435 1, 435	-
atholic	Ecoles catholiques	F4	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	-
Roman Catholic Schools	Ecole	M.—H.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	_
	Description	N. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	Number of Lay Teachers in religious Orders. Number of Lay Teachers in religious Orders. Teachers in Intermediate Schools. Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Elementary Schools. Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Elementary Schools. Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Complementary and High Schools. Lay Teachers in Independent Elementary Schools. Lay Teachers in Independent Elementary Schools. Lay Teachers in Independent Complementary and High Schools. Lay Teachers in Independent Complementary and High Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas Controlled Elementary Schools. Intermediate Schools. Intermediate Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas Schools. Intermediate Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools. Intermediate Schools—In Towns. In Towns. In Towns. In the Country. Average Salaries of Religious teachers in Elementary controlled Schools—In Towns. In Towns. In Towns. In the Country. Intermediate Complementary and High Schools—In Towns. In Towns. In Towns. In the Country. Intermediate Complementary and High Schools—In Towns. In Towns. In the Country. In the Country. Intermediate Country. Intermediate Country. In Towns. In Towns. In the Country. In the Cou	

1 Teachers with diplomas only-Instituteurs prevetés seulement.

105.—Saskatchewan Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1928
 105.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de traitement, 1928

Sex and certificate	Nomb	per of Tea re d'insti	tuteurs	Average Moyer traite	ne du	. Sexe et diplôme	
W	Urban Rural Rurabaines Rurables Total		Urban Ur- baines	Rural Rura- les			
In Public and Separate Schools— Class I Male. Female. Class II Male. Female. Class III Male. Female. Others Male. Female. Total Male Female. Total Total Total Total	461 773 202 1,407 13 72 - 8 676 2,260 2,936	343 684 754 2,541 301 819 4 15 1,402 4,059 5,461	804 1.457 956 3,948 314 891 4 23 2,078 6,319 8,397	\$ 1,795 1,266 1,375 1,048 1,181 1,035 1,194 1,658 1,123 1,246	\$ 1,187 1,063 1,133 1,040 1,039 985 1,200 1,014 1,123 1,032 1,056	2e classe Hommes, Femmes, Autres Hommes, Femmes, Total Hommes, Femmes,	
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools———————————————————————————————————	167 109 - 276 - 3,212	5,461	167 109 - 276 - 8,673	2,501 1,957 2,286 1,335	1 056	Dans les instituts collégiaux et "high schools"— Hommes. Femmes. Non classifiés. Total.	

106.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1928 106.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices par classe de diplôme et par moyenne de traitement, en 1928

Sex and certificate	High Sehools	City Munici- palities ————————————————————————————————————	Rural Munici- palities Munici- palités Rurales	Rural and Assisted ————————————————————————————————————	All Schools Toutes écoles	Sexe et diplôme
Certificate Academic. Class I. Class II. Class III Temporary. Special	455 40 2 - 13 70	101 460 499 41 8 82	33 314 502 38 4 64	23 296 586 34 2	612 1,110 1,589 113 27 217	1ère classe, 2ème classe, 3ème classe, Surnuméraire,
Sex Male Female Total Average salary\$	355 225 580 2,473	957 1,191	225 730 955 1,359	181 761 942 1,099	995 2,673 3,668	Féminin.

107.—Ecoles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe et moyenne de traitement, en 1928 107.-Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, and Average Salary, 1928

ı		Classe I. Classe II. Classe III.	Total.
ry	M.— & F.	679 501 414	543
Average Salary Moyenne de traitement	F.	633 493 403	620
Ave	M.—H.	786 539 449	627
	Total	174 384 486	615
Total	F	121 317 43	481
	M.—H.	67	134
ols	Total	91 94 15	200
Graded Schools Ecoles à classes multiples	F.	64 84 12	160
Gra Ecoles à	Total M.—H.	27 10 3	40
ols	Total	83 290 42	415
Primary Schools Ecoles primaires	F.	233	321
Prin	M.—H.	26 57 11	76
ı		Class I. Class II. Class III.	Total

108.-Ecoles de l'Alberta sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur dipiôme et la moyenne de leur traitement en 1928 108.-Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Average Salary, 1928

	Description	Ecoles rurales— Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Minimum du traitement. Moyenne du traitement.	Ecoles eatholiques séparées. Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Minimum du traitement.	鱼	Ecoles de village Nombre Maximum du traitement. Minimum du traitement. Myenne du traitement.	Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Maximum du traitement. Moyeme du traitement. Toutes écoles Nombre. Maximum du traitement. Maximum du traitement. Minimum du traitement.
-Spéc.	Fi.	111	1111	2,900	1111	2,900 1,200 1,850
Spec.—Spéc.	M.—H.	111	1 + 1 1	3,100 1,500	800 800 800 800	3,100 2,398
Intérim.	드	1,100 900 995	1111	111	1111	1,100 1,100 1,030 1,030
Pend.—Intérim.	M.—H.	1,000 1,000 1,000	1111	1 1 1 1		1,000 1,000 1,000
Surnum.	E.	1,100 960 1,020	1111	840 840 840	1111	1,100 840 948
Perm.—Surnum.	M.—H.	1,000	1 1 1 3	1,500	1111	1,500 1,1000 1,125
Ш	F.	11,250 1,250 840 975	1,000 840 946	1,300	1,100 1,000 1,033	1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,300 840 884
CI. III	M.—H.	1,620 860 1,028	1-1-1-1		1,000 1,000 1,000	1,620 1,620 1,027
п	Fi	1,912 1,600 800 994	1,500 1,500 1,043	2,950 637 637	1,550 1,1550 1,132	1,600 1,109 1,109 2,935 2,950 1,088
CI. II	M.—H.	2,100 840 1,073	1,890 1,252	2,700 900 1,578	2,300 1,000 1,469	1,800 1,309 1,309 2,755 1,173
1	표	1,700 840 1,030	2,200 800 1,067			1,700 1,000 1,227 1,227 3,000 1,222
CI.	М.—Н.	2,289 2,250 840 1,177	2,200 900 1,301	3,600 1,000 2,288	2,500 1,050 1,655	2,400 1,100 1,100 1,611 8,600 1,687
Dogwintion	HOMIT TO CO.	Rural Schools— Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Roman Catholic Separate		Town Schools— Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary A versee Salary	Village Schools— Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary Consolidated Schools—	Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary All Schools Number Highest Salary Lowest Salary Average Salary

10. TEACHERS IN TRAINING—FORMATION DES INSTITUTEURS

109.-Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1927-28-Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1927-28

			Nom et siège			ILE DU PREDOUARD, 1928-P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	Nouvelle Ecosse, 1928— Normal College, Reg., Truro. Cours d'été.	Nouvrau-Brunswick, 1928— Ecoles normale, Fredericton.	Quénac, Quenac, Doolee Lav Lav Chin Chin Chin Chin Chin Chin Chin Chin	Total, Qué.
	:	Vol-	_ H . 5	dans la bi- blio- thé- que		1	5,000	200	37,675 15,300 1,850 1,850 1,850 1,850 1,400 1,475 1,240 1,470 1,470 1,470 1,055 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,04	- 79,993
	Observation and Practice Teaching	nexées	Other Schools Autres écoles	Tea- chers	tu- teurs	ŧ	1 1	1	111111111111111111	
	Observation and Practice Teaching	Ecoles annexées	Model Schools — Ecoles modèles		ses	9	1.1	1	85386887777777665116	122
	Obs. Prac	Eco	Model Schools Ecoles modèle	Tea- chers	tu- teurs	4	1 1	4	1112048040784080170	99
				Spec.	E.	1	4 -	ı	117	17
			SSes		M.	1	67	- 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	63
			g Cla	Kind. Prim.		1	1 1	1	91111111111911111	9
	rses		llowin ses chaq	Kind.		i	00 1	1		ŧ
	ng Con	rs	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates Nombre de postularts pour chaque classe de diplôme	IIIa		1	1-1	ı	1111111111111111	1
	rainir	Candidats instituteurs	of Ce tulant de d	H		45-	1 1	23	25212388277382710877382888277382888827738275	1412
-	ers T	insti	rainin e post	Ħ		70 1 45-	89 1	155	.Tatal 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	134 1412
	each	lidats	er To	H			173	144	quest 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	324
	r ii 2	Cand	Tumb			1	2 43	i		1
	Students in Teachers Training Courses		4 4				1 1	ı	31111111111111111	1
	ďΩ		50	99	T.	215	284	321	123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	950
			Total during year	Inscrits durant l'année	F	153	264	274	448 722 722 722 722 722 722 722 722 723 723	57 193 1,757 1,950
			Total y	Ins	-	62	- 20	47	1007	93 1,
					M.	1	۵,	1	r 00 0 r 1 0 4 4 70 0	57 19
	Teaching Staff	nel ant	04-	Au- tres	1 .	14	6,	10	208249817024418248	-0
	hing	Personnel enseignant	ular	Régulier	F. F.	6 1	60	1	207.831.00780331004430	166 220
	Teac	G P	Regular	Rég	M. F	00	9	00	04122222222222222222	54 1
			Names and Location			PR. EDWARD ISLAND, 1928—P. of W. College, Charlottetown.	Nova Scorn, 1928— Normal College, Reg., Truro. Summer Course	New Brunswick, 1928— Normal School, Fredericton.	A CUEBBEG, 1928— Normal Schools— Jacques Cartier. MacDonald. Laval. Rimouski. Chicoutimi Niclett. Trois Riviers. Valleyfield. Hull. St. Pascal. St. Pascal. St. Pascal. St. Pascal. St. Jérôme Gasgé Roberval. Mont Laurier	Total, Que

1 Over and above the pupil teachers, of course.—I Outre les candidats instituteurs.
2 Academic and Superior First.—A cademique et supérieur de première classe.
3 Academic and Superior First.—A cademique et supérieur de première classe.
4 Sup. superior—supérieur: Inter en la catholic Schools covers 2 years.—3 Depuis 1923-24, le cours élémentaire chez les catholiques dure 2 ans.
4 Sup. superior—supérieur: Inter en Intermediate—intermédiaire.

94516-6

109.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1927-28—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1927-28

		Nom et siège			ONTARO, 1928— Collège d'Education. Ecoles normales— Hamilton. London.	North Bay. Ottawa. Peterborough. Stratford. Toronto. Université d'Ottawa.	Ecoles modèles Angl-franç.—Sandwich. Sturgeon Falls. Vankleek Hill. Ecoles proféssionelles pour la préparation d'instituteurs à Hamilton.	Total, Ont.	Mantroba, 1928— Ecoles normales— Winnipeg. Brandon. Dauphin. Manitou.	Total, Man.
Vol-	Lib- rary	Vo- lumes	blio- the-		1 1-1	11111	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1
and sching exées	Other	Autres	Tea- chers	tu-	1 11	02		-	111	1
Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées	-	i	Gra- des Clas-	ses	1-12	Kgn. 10	Tech	1	1111	1
Obse Pract Ecol	Model	Ecoles modèles	m 1	tu-	76	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	13000 B	6 330	1 1 1 1	1
			Spec.	Fi	1 11	11111	1 1 1 1	1	1111	
	868	989		M.	1 1+	1 1 1 1 1 1	1111	1	1111	1
	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates	Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme	Prim.		Varibaro Bl'deseb'ld eonsies 1 1	111111	1111	11	1111	'
irses	llowin	r chaq	IIIa Kind. Prim.		1 1 4	111181	1 1 1 1	36	1111	1
ng Cou	the fo	ts pour	IIIa		1 11	TELLIF	3377	5 81	1111	
in Teachers Training Candidats instituteurs	of Ce	tulan de c	H		1 11	1 1 1 1 1 1	1111	1	1 1 1 1	Ti
ers T	ainin	sod e	H		- 94 141	234 111 290 290 200 200	1111	916 1154	121 555 51	311
each	er T	re d	н			133 133 61 99 280	1111		131	131
Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats instituteurs	Numb	Nomb			Voca- assist, tional et spéc. - 298	11111	1 1 1 1	298	Complete course for 2nd	139
Studen					Voca- tional	11111	226	326	Grad Class 33	65
		ing	née inée	T.	309 213 301	281 298 172 202 570 570	11 40 36 226	2,679	387 121 55 51	614
		Total during	Inscrits durant l'année	EH.	195 184 257	226 265 142 160 451	10 32 32 95	2,073	317 106 46 35	504
		To	dur	M.	114 29 44	25 33 30 110 110	131	909	70 15 16	110
aff		Ot-	Au- tres	,	1 11	11111	1111	1	1 1 1 1	T
eaching Staff Personnel enseignant		f4	er	E	16	2211158	अक्षक	124	0444	12
Pers ensei		Regular	Régulier	Fi	0 00	27240		88	4011	9
Ĕ		꿈	M	M.	14 10 10	9092-88	-000	86	10 MHH	6
		Names and Location			Ontario, 1928— College of Education. Normal Schools— Hamilton. London	North Bay Ottawa. Peterborough. Stratford. Torouto. University of Ottawa	English French Model Sch'ls-Sandwich. Sturgeon Falls Vankleek Hill Hamilton Technical Training.	Total, Ont	Mantoba, 1928— Normal Schools— Winnipeg. Brandon Dauphin Manitou	Total, Man

Sarkatohrwan, 1927–28— Ecoles normales— Regins. Saskatoon. Moose Jaw.	Total, Sask.	Albrita, 1928— Ecoles normales— Calgary. Camrose. Edmonton.	Total, Alta.	Colombia Britannique, 1928— Ecoles normales— Victoria. Vancouver.	Total, C.B.
7,804 6,240 1,491	15,535	1 1 1	1	1 1	1
		1 1 1	1	* 1	1
	-	1 1 1	1	00 00	9
		1.1.1	1	13.22	15
		111	1	1 1	1
		111	1	11	1
		1 1 1	1	1-1	1
		1 1 1	1	1.1	1
		1 1 1	1	1.1	1
		1.1.1	1	1 1	1
423 346 296	1,065	247 153 163	563	84 96	180
210	393	102 43 46	191	79 116	195
1 1 1	1	Acad 5	11	1 1	1
1 1 1	å	1-1-1	1	1-1	1
633 529 296	21,458	354 197 214	765	212	375
526 394 238	1,158	291 158 166	615	175 130	305
107 135 58	300	63 39 48	150	33.7	20
· 0 1 H	4	∺ + 4	9	1.1	1
112	34	117	24	10	13
9294	15	80 Cl H	9	63 69	9
992	19	00 rc rc	18	41.1~	=
SASKATCHEWAN, 1928-28— Normal Schools— Regins Saskatoon Moose Jaw	Total, Sask.	Alberta, 1928— Normal Schools— Calgary Camrose. Edmonton.	Total, Alta	British Columbia, 1928— Normal Schools— Victoria, Vancouver.	Total, B.C

s Called English-French in Ontario.—'s Appeles Anglais-Français en Ontario.

1 took the H.S. Specialist's Course.—'s 127 out pris le cours spécial secondaire.

2 took the H.S. Specialist's Course.—'s 127 out pris le cours spécial secondaire.

3 took the H.S. Specialist's Course.—'s 127 out pris le cours spécial secondaire.

4 to This course of the H.S. Specialist's Course.

5 took of the H.S. Specialist's Course.—'s 127 out pris le course of the Categorien of the Training (44); Vocal music High School Assistant (9); Elementary Physical Culture (33); Elementary Art (315); Agriculture (72); Agriculture (72); Classes (10); Kindergarten-Primary (317).—Decours of the foot ausis feel fournis pay le département de l'instruction Publique of Ontario aux instituteurs and the Classes (10); Elementarien (38); Elements and the Classes auxiliaires (39); Elements and the Classes (49); Elements and Elements

et la pratique de l'enseignement.

2 In addition de l'enseignement.

2 In addition de l'enseignement.

2 In addition de l'enseignement.

2 In addition de les above table 12 teachers, 2 male and 10 femmes, ont suivi les cours du Collège of Education, Université de Saskatohewan, et ont regu des certificats inférimaires d'école secondaire.

2 De plus, 12 instituteurs, 2 hommes et 10 femmes, ont suivi les cours du Collège of Education, Université de Saskatohewan, et ont regu des certificats inférimaires d'école secondaire.

110.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges by Provinces, 1902-1928

110.—Ecoles sous contrôle administratif au Canada: Nombre de candidats-instituteurs et institutrices dans les écoles normales et collèges par provinces, 1902-1923

Year Année	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Total
1902	, , ,	182 145 191 148 154 161 215 260 268 293 302 318 355 388 263 255 228 241 353 383 341 252 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 339 349 359 359 369 369 379 389 389 389 389 389 389 389 389 389 38	269 224 288 285 307 334 343 343 358 370 376 358 357 372 287 263 263 263 216 358 451 442	420 460 492 4416 423 526 715 787 840 8366 1,988 1,270 1,312 1,357 1,339 1,233 1,525 1,376 1,389 1,575 1,623 1,771 1,884 1,884	1,922 1,861 1,592 1,685 2,286 1,788 1,410 1,510 1,474 1,513 1,436 1,563 1,425 1,819 1,959 2,221 2,684 3,131 3,392 2,611 2,786 2,441 2,679	320 319 390 491 476 410 410 418 508 628 				3,113 3,009 2,853 3,925 3,936 3,588 3,724 4,083 4,083 4,083 5,938 6,022 5,807 5,549 6,032 6,585 6,585 9,749 9,112 9,175 8,399 8,738

11. COST OF SUPPORT OF PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS 11. COÛT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

111.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces
111.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces

]	P.E.I.—I.PE.			NE.		
Year—Année	Gov. Grant	Local Assessment	Total	Gov. Grants	Municipal Funds	Local Assessment	Total
	Subv. du gouvernement	Taxes locales		Subv. du gouvernement	Fonds municipal	Taxes locales	10001
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
913	150,732	56,874	207,696	385,734	156,864	944,992	1,487,59
914	156,503	61,490	217,993	388,671	164,980	1,002,967	1,556,61
915	168,413	91,258	259,671	407,213	168,009	1,066,892	1,642,11
916	173,962	70,610	244,572	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,15
917	178,607	72,623	251,230	432,284	163,535	1,157,907	1,752,72
.918	173,5 79	94,968	268,547	427,484	163,994	1,280,965	1,872,44
919	187,488	98,472	285,960	432,496	204,519	1,460,578	2,097,59
920	211,618	131,030	342,648	485,787	224,025	1,978,242	2,624,76
921	244,347	152,431	396,778	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,54
.922	271,103	157,766	428,869	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,57
923	296,836	202,714	496,550	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,93
924	279,898	169,949	449,847	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,33
925	285,102	167,597	452,699	648,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,94
926	283,022	171,649	454,671	653,734	523,738	2,393,155	3,570,62
927	284,313	174,164	458,477	688,081	524,196	2,393,125	3,605,40
928	294,037	179,004	473,041	752,858	523,967	2,504,390	3,781,218

111.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 111.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

		N.B	-NB.		Que.—Qué.			
Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Funds Fonds municipal	Local Assessment Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Assessment and other Sources Taxes et autres	Total	
	gotvernement	mumerpar	Tocales		gouvernement	sources		
1913	\$ 106,320 195,261 200,635 206,486 204,754 286,949 277,996 290,028 352,993 381,075 386,883 403,454 400,059 425,181 445,014	96,141 97,284 97,230 99,097 103,629 146,003 195,948 204,103 213,836 211,885 213,066 212,350	704,476 761,753 844,256 843,357 930,567 1,153,163 1,364,915 1,779,926 2,080,023 2,083,391 2,102,937 2,738,430 2,263,082 2,413,951	996, 683 1,059,811 1,146,883 1,145,395 1,314,746 1,530,256 1,758,572 2,278,622 2,657,046 2,674,377 2,720,227 3,348,374 2,901,323 3,071,315	1,782,417 1,882,838 2,008,766 2,077,569 2,145,976 2,334,108 2,351,471 2,604,409 3,261,111 3,776,674 3,771,317 3,799,545 3,983,753	\$ 7,696,765 7,172,879 9,681,206 10,533,769 11,887,454 12,405,301 14,998,708 16,867,297 19,771,508 22,135,157 24,141,064 25,209,251 25,016,895 25,823,854	\$ 9,225,771 8,886,989 11,463,623 12,416,607 13,956,220 14,482,201 16,844,634 19,201,405 22,122,979 23,972,197 25,396,268 27,917,738 28,920,546 29,807,647	

ONTARIO—Receipts—Recettes

	Eleme		–Écoles élémen Elergy	Secondary Schools Écoles secondaires Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement		Grand Total	
Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Grants Assessments Subv. du Taxes					
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926.	\$ 778,150 760,845 849,872 831,988 907,585 1,316,529 1,612,837 2,454,018 2,976,712 3,266,584 3,392,552 3,401,863 3,345,308 3,404,647	12,608,865 11,810,023 11,010,356 12,193,439 13,114,725 14,364,049 18,766,800 21,195,263 22,842,180 23,855,879 24,113,034 24,600,293 24,600,293 24,564,710	4,089,565 4,089,210 4,237,738 4,168,000 4,278,957 6,912,656 9,413,521 11,461,271 12,805,773 16,460,831 12,630,296 12,670,626 14,223,076	\$ 14,659,814 17,459,275 16,749,105 16,080,082 17,269,285 18,364,267 22,563,342 29,793,158 35,110,552 43,563,294 40,135,564 40,135,564 40,135,566,106	330,766 254,908 249,998 249,821 345,535 381,462 801,059 1,021,693 1,112,292 1,219,260 1,319,737 1,429,322	\$ 3,686,267 4,587,434 3,352,731 3,380,927 3,412,115 3,931,788 4,437,246 4,437,456,102,956 8,745,650 31,586,262 31,780,410 15,597,378	22,296,055 27,030,481 35,896,114 43,855,602 50,232,864 57,439,546 53,633,980 54,024,608 55,913,504

Ontario—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Secondary						
Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Sites, etc. Achat d'emplace- ments, etc.	Achat Etc. Achat Appareils,		Rent, Etc. Loyer, etc.		Grand Total	
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926.	7,203,034 7,614,110 7,929,490 8,398,450 9,027,151 10,160,399 13,070,038 15,473,049 16,690,982 17,534,704 18,105,568	4,626,030, 3,551,951 2,232,110 1,987,644 1,242,642 2,870,349 4,792,571 5,605,341 6,284,139 4,408,473 4,042,896 4,275,726	167,283 177,038 192,212 290,207 169,136 302,046 333,288 418,370 480,483 504,670 518,989 504,923 499,088	\$ 2,658,655 2,854,621 2,914,377 2,998,093 3,435,534 4,737,794 5,518,833 7,020,615 8,218,033 8,465,280 10,321,472 9,977,034 10,181,188 11,394,979 11,249,702	\$ 12,325,907 14,850,968 14,267,476 13,351,905 14,111,835 15,176,723 18,851,927 25,216,512 29,714,793 31,920,884 35,858,355 33,010,664 33,298,817 34,774,050	2,781,768 2,794,402 2,743,596 3,412,167 3,795,816 5,409,923 7,024,771 9,495,920 12,176,209 12,020,621 2,356,796 11,721,170	17,049,244 16,146,307 16,555,431 18,558,990 22,647,443 30,626,435 36,739,564 41,416,504 48,034,564 45,630,685 45,655,613	

111.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 111.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

Manitoba-Receipts-Recettes

Year—Année	Legislative Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Taxes Taxes municipales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Promissory Notes Emprunts sur billets	Sundries Diverses	Balance from previous yrs. Report des ann. précéd.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	8
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928.	351,745 390,582 468,335 503,774 522,293 616,977 589,147 691,981 822,186 1,058,292 1,011,048 1,096,010 1,310,067 1,091,151 1,110,575 1,191,924	3,047,670 3,246,667 3,445,239 3,736,452 4,200,519 4,947,186 6,922,864 7,991,517 8,173,986 7,468,737 7,283,360 7,302,044 7,305,798	1,545,042 1,738,926 344,673 321,370 240,855 188,931 402,181 2,250,073 1,832,134 314,519 812,787 677,775 402,504 369,721	2,080,204 947,486 1,142,751 2,208,019 2,773,212 2,613,709 3,135,722 1,786,188 1,335,695	112, 974 239, 176 108, 946 133, 111 264, 710 432, 110 280, 644 242, 840 308, 438 220, 704 185, 109 190, 002	518, 388 466, 837 609, 982 376, 318 416, 194 508, 348 436, 168 457, 312 563, 183 894, 229 752, 990 833, 930 955, 802	5,013,566 5,674,349 7,916,139 7,074,476 5,720,752 6,285,878 6,917,406 9,117,644 13,506,292 14,301,675 13,837,943 12,137,416 11,625,936 10,952,462 11,172,700 11,319,729

Manitoba—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Building, Etc. Constructions, etc.	Fuel, Etc. Chauffage	Repairs and Caretaking Réparations et concierges	Salary of SecTreas. Appointe- ments des sectrésoriers
	\$	\$ `	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1918 1919 1920 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1924 1925 1926 1927	1,734,854 1,861,802 2,066,440 2,195,226 2,314,006 2,382,840 2,648,320 3,296,035 4,335,529 5,016,903 5,081,809 4,849,712 4,838,723 4,914,087 4,984,111 5,063,926	1,420,882 1,426,758 1,358,553 823,266 382,988 440,211 556,072 958,933 2,081,176 1,947,527 1,276,288 726,585 269,893 419,047 718,348 597,183	99,918 146,664 110,049 165,697 171,462 197,258 243,155 354,076 393,160 512,016 433,882 410,680 318,804 242,542 396,217 415,257	132,222 242,270 379,318 358,315 385,226 418,660 372,323 479,192 741,058 746,642 659,134 624,455 769,435 782,226 658,723 684,528	32,493 37,684 65,025 41,530 19,806 46,249 51,553 96,088 91,412 140,414 146,797 131,929 150,783 164,403 223,287 203,226
Year—Année	Principal of Debentures Capital des obligations	Interest on Debentures Intérêt sur obligations	Promissory Notes — Billets payés	Other Expenditures — Diverses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	249,030 230,523 184,910 194,257 241,223 360,134 391,332 347,356 420,323 485,365 566,878 378,176 685,920 613,671 633,097	96,979 250,392 344,476 409,193 155,619 357,409 400,754 439,946 496,565 610,418 625,196 678,079 737,070 681,643 683,883 683,714	838,162 1,412,515 2,260,906 2,132,286 1,196,806 1,055,581 1,305,433 1,802,294 3,049,437 2,666,484 2,789,178 2,364,476 2,123,382 1,188,854 1,067,836 1,178,688	387,255 471,105 347,241 338,459 466,166 651,031 649,888 1,053,174 1,470,545 1,439,055 1,390,092 1,120,003 876,942 995,238 903,4400 925,077	5,036,795 6,079,720 7,118,898 6,658,229 5,333,302 5,909,383 6,618,740 8,827,092 13,079,205 13,564,824 12,999,254 11,284,095 10,671,328 9,993,961 10,249,476 10,384,696
					

111.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 111.—Budgets de l'Instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

SASKATCHEWAN-Receipts-Recettes

Year	1	Elementary Sci	Secondary Ecoles seco					
Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Other Sources Autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Total	Grand Total
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926	\$ 722,002 867,590 980,296 969,709 1,104,156 1,162,490 1,255,094 1,229,934 1,346,459 1,779,228 1,620,803 1,850,403 1,913,643 2,033,761 2,141,290	7,121,047 8,826,175 9,619,615 10,090,401 10,101,5774 10,063,559 10,229,432	1,037,587 1,009,025 649,300 455,77 1,105,602 1,516,765 1,475,882 631,219 810,858 551,834 720,272 883,695	\$ 2,649,910 2,180,074 2,441,780 2,999,443 4,213,371 1,874,459 2,012,422 2,341,770 2,546,736 1,922,923 1,820,432 1,927,253 1,809,126 2,133,816	11,494,164 13,914,643 14,988,692 14,527,686 14,455,875 14,234,445 14,624,727 14,956,014	53,019 70,349 77,158 83,496 90,793 83,925 107,133 145,151 191,912 213,233 224,257 216,102 231,720	\$ 461,260 483,834 512,334 593,144 704,485 276,161 355,741 444,791 519,898 601,130 639,704 657,333 664,181 739,143	\$ 8,821,682 9,029,411 8,940,827 9,905,838 10,976,212 9,387,986 11,849,905 14,359,434 15,508,590 15,128,816 15,095,579 14,891,778 15,288,908 15,685,157

Saskatchewan—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Element		Secondary Ecoles sec					
Year Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Debentures Obligations	Notes (renewals and interest) Billets et intérêts	School Bldgs. and Grounds Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expendi- ture —— Autres dépenses	Total	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Total ¹	Grand Total
1913 1914 1915 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	\$ 2,059,456 2,588,669 2,817,412 3,303,929 4,813,000 5,940,869 6,890,376 6,812,680 6,737,772 6,830,764 6,828,428 6,957,331 7,184,460	\$ 678,430 975,508 975,508 - 1,020,574 809,999 813,266 864,304 1,379,574 1,518,286 1,471,020 1,481,450 1,428,945 1,459,629	2,317,158 - 1,588,995 1,737,892 2,178,134 2,169,914 2,026,119 1,767,226 1,611,562 1,577,795 1,571,714	1,556,404 990,310 1,546,622 2,099,350 1,854,456 1,153,081 1,362,975 1,202,530 1,320,091 1,629,230	1,752,154 2,462,570 3,109,579 3,295,216 2,840,545 2,960,032 2,946,013 3,083,072 3,202,636	11,370,083 14,141,198 15,074,266 14,211,999 14,346,271 14,061,889 14,290,836 14,789,956	150,808 157,850 190,703 209,085 235,460 325,497 382,824 410,437 429,200 449,096 459,630 480,763	\$ 460,725 483,834 501,960 686,392 293,110 350,685 531,534 707,804 806,365 699,279 690,247 710,521 843,179	\$ 8,787,904 9,072,296 8,665,557 10,804,108 9,477,955 11,720,768 14,603,713 15,605,500 14,919,803 15,152,636 14,761,168 14,981,983 15,500,477 17,269,620

¹ The items for 1918–1926 do not include promissory notes—En 1918–1926 le montant des billets souscrits est exclu du total.

ALBERTA—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Debentures ————————————————————————————————————	Notes Billets	Other Sources D'autres sources	Total
	\$	\$	\$	S	S	S
1913	461,289	2,901,214	3,497,863	1,959,495	228,650	9,048,511
1914						
1915	540,325	3,733,323	951,205	2,473,976	258,865	
1916	553,141					
1917	652,557					
1918	625,830	5,132,232	433,126			
1919	713,083	5,601,713				
1920	885,524				279,776	10,873,153
1921	1,146,722	7,432,936				12,038,052
1922	1,241,510					12,477,123
1923	1,117,023				260,192	12,037,394
1924				1,267,787	345,485	11,489,230
1925	1,084,879			1,130,357	364,954	11,134,391
1926	1,137,638			1,058,121	320,363	11,331,238 11,925,143
1927	1,218,573	8,901,979	503,130	967,530	333,931	11,929,140

111 .- Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces - Concluded 111.-Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces-fin

Alberta-Expenditure-Dépenses

Year-Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitem. des instituteurs	Officials' Salaries Appoint. du personnel	Debentures Obligations	Notes Billets	Buildings Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expenditure — Autres dépenses	Total
1913	\$ 1,672,526	\$ 180,165	\$ 594,051	\$ 3,160,030	\$ 1,816,203	\$ 1,261,211	8,684,186
1914	2,050,679	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691
1919	3,560,318	225,242	1,051,171	1,503,944	765,934	1,698,920	8,805,529
1920	4,371,508	258,249	1,053,328	1,785,432	1,092,863	2,082,949	10,644,329
1921	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,188
1922	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506
1925	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790
1926	5,640,219	332,467	1,226,350	1,173,582	839,841	2,067,084	11,280,112
1927	5,899,839	332,115	1,211,234	1,278,206	980,704	2,005,890	11,707,988

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Expenditure—COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE—Dépenses

	L	ocal Assessmen	Provincial			
Year—Année	Cities — Cités	Rural Municipalities Municipalités rurales	Other Rural Autres taxes rurales	Total	Government Gouverne- ment provincial	Grand Total
1913	\$ 2,214,123	\$ 683,710	\$ 98, 05 9	\$ 2,995,892	\$ 1,663,003	4,658,895
1914	1,983,977	643,767	121,479	2,749,223	1,885,654	4,634,877
1915	1,597,734	584,243	127,818	2,309,795	1,607,651	3,917,446
1916	-	-	-	1,625,028	1,591,322	3,216,350
1917	-	-	-	1,637,539	1,600,125	3,237,664
1918	-	-	-	1,865,218	1,653,797	3,519,015
1919	-	-	-	2,437,566	1,791,154	4,228,720
1920	-	-	-	3,314,246	2,155,935	5,470,180
1921	-	-	-	4,238,458	1 2,931,572	17,170,030
1922	-	-	-	4,691,840	13,141,738	17,833,578
1923	2,727,755	1,371,147	354,421	4,453,323	13,176,686	17,630,009
1924	3,053,161	1,492,501	477,639	5,023,301	13,173,395	1 8, 196, 696
1925	2,959,649	1,694,553	451,216	5,105,418	13,223,671	18,329,089
1926	3,015,092	1,600,452	479,876	5,095,420	1 3,216,209	1 8,311,629
1927	3 ,269, 5 22	1,992,573	507,692	5,769,787	13,402,941	1 9,172,728
1928	3,368,253	1,843,283	517,040	5,728,576	1 3,532,519	1 9,261,095

 $[\]begin{array}{c} ^{1} \text{ Including grants to provincial University as follows: } 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125 \\ 1925, \$466,000; 1926, \$516,242; 1927, \$531,875 \text{ and in } 1928, \$545,917. \\ ^{1} Embrasse les allocations suivantes aux universités provinciales: 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1925, \$466,000; 1926, \$516,242; 1927, \$531,875 \text{ et } 1928, \$545,917. \\ \end{array}$

12. HIGHER EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

112.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees1

	Dat	e of		
Name and Address	Original Founda- tion	Present Charter	Affiliation to other Universities	Faculties or Divisions of Faculties, 1927-28
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855		Laval.	Arts and Preparatory Arts and Commerce.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge²	Arts, Science, Theology.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Com- merce, Dentistry, Engineering, Music and Pharmacy.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie, McGill and Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Science, Engineering, Theology, Household Science and Music.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.B.	1855	1909	_	Arts, Science, Engineering and
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. Mount Allison University, Sack-	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Preparatory. Arts, Science, Law, Engineering and Forestry.
Mount Allison University, Sack- ville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913		Arts, Science, Engineering, House-
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	hold Science, Medicine and Music. Arts, Science, Theology and Preparatory Arts and Commerce.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Dentistry, Engineering, House- hold Science, Music, Pharmacy, Nursing, Social Service, Physical
University of Bishop's College,	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge	Education and Library School. Arts, Theology.
Lennoxville, Que. Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	_	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Science, Letters, Philosophy, Agri- culture, Commerce, Forestry Household Science, Nursing and Preparatory.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	-	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Dentistry, Engineering, Pharmacy, Veterinary Science, Household Science, Letters, Philosophy, Education, Nursing, Social Service, Optometry and Preparatory.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dub- lin.	Arts, Science, Engineering, Agri- culture, Forestry, Medicine, Den- tistry, Architecture, Education, Household Science, Public Health, Social Service, Occupational Ther- apy, Pharmacy and Music.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Theology.
University of Trinity College,	1851	1852	Toronto (fed.).	Arts and Theology.
Toronto, Ont. Western University, London,	1878	1908	_	Arts, Medicine and Public Health.
Ont. Queen's University, Kingston,	1841	1841	_	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine,
Ont. University of Ottawa, Ottawa,	1849	1866	_	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology, Navigation. Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts.
Ont. McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London	Arts, Theology.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877		Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Enginering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Household Science.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Account- ing, Education, Pre-Medicine.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Science, Engineering, Com- merce, Agriculture, Medicine, Den- tistry, Law, Pharmacy, Account- ancy, Household Science, Nursing.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	_	Arts, Engineering, Agriculture, Education, Nursing.
Université St. Dunstan, Charlottetown, I.PE.	1855	-	Laval.	Lettres, cours préparatoires, Commerce.
Université de King's College, Halifax, NE. ¹ See further Table 121.	1789 Federated	1802 l with Dall	Oxford et Cambridge. ²	Lettres, sciences, théologie.

HIGHER EDUCATION

112.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes1

	Date	de la	Affiliation	Facultés ou divisions de tracilité
Nom et siège	Fonda- tion	Charte	à d'autres universités	Facultés ou divisions de facultés 1927-28
Université Dalhousie, Halifax, NE.	1818	1863	Oxford et Cambridge.	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine commerce, art dentaire, génie civi
Université Acadia, Wolfville, NE.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie et McGill, Collège Technique de la NE.	musique et pharmacie. Lettres, sciences, génie civil, théologie, science ménagère et musique
Université de St-François-Xavier, Antigonish, NE.	1855	1909	1413.	Lettres, sciences, génie civil et cour préparatoires.
Université du NouvBruns- wick, Fredericton, NB.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Lettres, sciences, droit, génie civ et sylviculture.
Université Mount Allison, Sack- ville, NB.	1858	1886-1913		Lettres, sciences, génie civil, science ménagère, médecine et musique.
Université du Collège St- Joseph, St-Joseph, NB.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences, théologie, cour préparatoires et commerce.
Université McGill, Montréal, Qué.	1821	1852	Les universités Acadia, Mt. Allison, St-François-Xavier et Alberta, sont affiliées à la Faculté des sciences appli- quées de McGill.	ce, art dentaire, génie civil, scienc
Université Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Qué.	1843	1853	Oxford et Cambridge	Lettres, théologie.
Lennoxylle, Que. Université Laval, Québec, Qué.	1852	1852	_	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres sciences, philosophie, agriculture commerce, sylviculture, science ménagère, formation des gardes malades et cours préparatoires.
Université de Montréal, Mont- réal, Qué.	1878	1920	-	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres sciences, agriculture, commerce art dentaire, génie civil, pharmacie science ménagère, médecine vété rinaire, philosophie, pédagogie hygiène publique, œu vr es sociales optométrie et cours préparatoires
Université de Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge et Dublin.	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, agri culture, sylviculture, médecine art dentaire, architecture, péda gogie, science ménagère, formatio des gardes-malades, œuvres socia les, science thérapeutique, phar macie et musique.
Université Victoria, Toronto,	1836	1836	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
Ont. Université Trinity College, To-	1851	1852	Toronto (féd.).	Lettres, théologie.
ronto, Ont. Université Western, London,	1878	1908	_	Lettres, médecine et hygiène publi
Ont. Université Queens', Kingston,	1841	1841		que. Lettres, sciences, génie civil, méde
Ont. Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa,	1849	1866	_	cine, théologie, navigation. Théologie, philosophie, droit, lettres
Ont. Université McMaster, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1877	Oxford, Cambridge, Londres.	Lettres, théologie.
Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	_	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine génie civil, architecture, pharma cie, agriculture, science ménagère.
Université de la Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Lettres, sciences, droit. agriculture génie civil, pharma., comptabilité, pédagogie, pre-médecine.
Université de l'Alberta, Ed- monton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill et Toronto.	Lettres et sciences, génie civil, com- merce, agriculture, médecine, art dentaire, droit, écoles de pharma- cie, comptabilité, science ména- gère, formation des gardes-ma- lades.
Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, C B.	1907	1908	-	Lettres, génie civil, agriculture, pédagogie, formation des gardes- malades.

¹ Voir tableau 121.

² Fédéré avec Dalhousie.

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giving statistics	follows:	
Note to University Statistics.—In the tables giving	versities allowance must be made for duplication, as	(a) Between Iniversities—

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Between full-time, part time, vacation students, etc.

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Dalhousie Laval Western.... Toronto

Manitoba

2. Entre les étudiants à temps entier, temps partiel et cours de vacances, etc., à déduire de l'inscription totale: Dalhousie, 6; Laval, 27; Western, 44; Toronto, 134; Manitoba, 150.

(a) Entre les universités Kings et Dalhousie, 41 hommes et 11 femmes; entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity, 489 hommes et 485 femmes, ce qui donne un total de 530 hommes et 496 femmes.

1. Entre les facultés, et à déduire du total d'étudiants à temps entier: Manitoba, 23; Kings, 26; Queens, 3; McGill, 28; (b) Dans les universités mêmes: Victoria, 72.

113.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1927-28

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Name of University Nom de l'université		(a) Total Start St. Dunstan's King's. Dalhousie Dalhousie Acadia New Brunswick Mount Allison St. Joseph's McGill Bishop's Laval Montreal Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Alberta. Manioba. Sassatchewan Alberta. British Columbia	Total

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St. Dunstan's Staff King's Ballousie Acadia Acadia Acadia New Brunswick. New Brunswick. St. Francis Xavier New Brunswick. St. Joseph's Bishop's Laval Bishop's Laval Toronto Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Cities and Alberta Saskatchewan Alberta Staffachewan British Columbia.	Total	(c) Part-time Staff St. Dunstan's. King's. Dalhousie. New Brunswick. Bishop's. Moutreal. Trinity. Western. Manitoba. Alberta. British Columbia. Total.

*Includes demonstrators—Comprend les répétiteurs. †Not counting principal who is also dean of faculty—Sans compter le principal qui est aussi le doyen d'une faculté.

114.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

Number of Students included in A who are doing Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours	Work not included in C or D Non compris ni dans C ni dans D	Total	29	115	24	153	153	1,079 385 4,010	5,474	2,55 6528 1.0527	13,610
		Women Femmes	ā	1 4 100	7	1 1 1	t	742 384 2,690	3,816	1,536	1,536
		Men Hommes	28	111	17	153	153	337	1,658	1,019 - - 528 527	1,546
	Work Preparatory to Matriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Total	54	1 50	51	115	154	7,206	11,212	2,706	2,706
		Women Femmes	1	1111	1	1 00 1	00	3,223	4,484	1,409	1,409
		Men Hommes	54	50	51	139	146	3,983 2,745	6,728	1,297	1,297
	Work of University Standard Cours universitaire	Total	80	75 823 864 191	1,601	269 471 72	812	2,647 157 2,478 3,013	8,295	6,162 771 278 278 963 3,031 608 557	11,396
		Women Femmes	1	17 247 240 38	531	56 203 -	259	651 41 193 141	1,026	2,383 401 125 332 1,049 137 201	4,143
		Men Hommes	80	58 576 324 153	1,070	213 268 72	553	1,996 116 2,285 2,872	7,269	3,779 370 153 1631 1,982 471 356	7,253
	gistered in eges s dans A ges affiliés	Total	ŧ	60 57 98	163	45	45	4,411 1,548	5,959	1,344 733 241 177 2,104	3,808
B registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A nscrits dans les collèges affiliés		Women Femmes	1	111	54	145	45	3,223	3,291	611 367 118 53 53 1493 84	2,241
B registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	Number of Affi Affi Nombre inscrits da	Men — Hommes		44 41 60	109	111	8	1,188 1,480	2,668	733 366 123 124 124 611	1,567
92		Total	163	823 873 873 850	1,676	269 486 364	1,119	3,726 157 10,069 11,029	24,981	8,717 771 278 3,451 3,558 3,514 667	317,712
A Total Registration Total des inscriptions		Women Femmes		247 244 244 41	538	211	267	1,393 41 3,800 4,092	9,326	3,919 125 125 1,048 1,546 201	7,088
		Men Hommes	163	53 576 335 209	11,138	213 275 364	852	2,333 116 6,269 6,937	15,655	4,738 370 163 631 2,509 1,768	210,096
	Name of University Nom de l'université		St. Dunstans, P.E.L	King's Dalhousie. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier.	Total, N.S	New Brunswick	Total, N.B.	McGill. Bishop's. Laval. Montreal.	Total, Que	Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Queen s. Ottawa. McMaster	Total, Ont

114.-Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28-concluded-Universities canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28-fin

	d in	Total	1,053 1,181 172 163	11,849
	Work not included in C or D Non compris ni dans C ni dans D	Women Femmes	277 205	5,842
Number of Students included in A who are doing Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours	Work Non G	Men Hommes	776 976 171 153	5,326
ed in A wh	ry to n Ir	Total	1 168 1	14,273
Number of Students included in A who are d Nombre d'étudients dans A suivant les cours	Work Preparatory to Matriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Women Femmes	50	5,951
ber of Stud bre d'étudi	Work M P.	Men Hommes	1 46	8,322
Num	ity	Total	2,864 1,376 1,268 42,228	629, 920
	Work of University Standard Cours universitaire	Women Femmes	1,056 553 386 723	8,677
	Work	Men Hommes	1,808 823 882 1,018	20,756
	ges dans A ges affiliés	Total	377 68 31	10,451
B.	Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	Women Femmes	129 26 1	5,787
	Nombre inscrits dan	Men Hommes	248 42 30	4,644
	tion	Total	3,917 1,556 2,381	556,042
4	Total Begistration Total des Inscriptions	Women Femmes	1,333 758 737	20,470
	Total Total d	Men — Hommes	2,584 1,799 1,099 1,018	34,404
	Name of University Nom de l'université		Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	Grand Total

in total. Figures for Tronto of 41 male and 11 female students has been eliminated in total. Duplication of 489 male and 485 female students between Trinity, Victoria and Toronto has been eliminated in total. Figures for Toronto include registrations in the federared colleges as follows: Victoria, 366 males and 367 females; Trinity, 123 males and 118 females; St. Michael s, 137 males and 121 females are doing or severation students not given by sax. Includes 487 degree students and 487 females 1188 students not given by sax, of whom 487 males and 141 hommes et 111 females or mittee doing other work.

141 hommes et 111 females or more doing other work.

152 sont comptés deux fois 489 hommes et 485 femmes, dans Trinity, Victoria et Toronto, mais comptés une seule fois dans le total se compres federés suivants: Victoria, 386 hommes et 385 femmes, dans Trinity, 123 hommes et 118 femmes; St. Michael 137 hommes et 121 femmes, a Comprend 528 feutiants des cours d'extension non répartis par sexes. Comprend 487 gautres cours.

115.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

	Tot	Total Enrolment	entı	Full-	Full-time Students	nts	Part	Part-time Students	ents	Vacation, course and	Vacation, extra mural, short course and extension students	al, short students
Name of University Nom de l'université	Total	Total des Inscriptions	ptions	Étud	Étudiants réguliers	ers	Dig.	Étudiants libres	es	Cours dextérieur	Cours de vacances, cours extérieurs, cours abrégés et cours d'extension	, cours égés et ion
	Men — Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	163	1	163	163	1	163	-	1	1	6	8	0
King's. Dalbiousie, Acadia. St. Francis Xavier.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	247 244 414	823 823 879 859	59 573 290 209	17 206 220 41	76 779 510 250	0 1 1	14 1 1	150	1141	124	1 1 69
Total, N.S.*	1,138	538	1,676	1,090	473	1,563	6	41	90	45	24	69
New Brunswick. Mount Allison. St. Joseph's.	213 275 364	211	269 486 364	212 193 364	16	267 269 364		45	1 45	1 00 1	181	172
Total, N.B	852	267	1,119	692	131	006		46	47	82	06	172
McGill Bishop's Larval Montreal	2,333 116 6,269 6,937	1,393 41 3,800 4,092	3,726 157 10,069 11,029	1,996 113 6,237 5,547	9,423 3,423 3,185	2,647 153 9,660 8,732	68 - 32 931	202 404 766	270 436 1,697	269	540 1 141	809
Total, Que	15,655	9,326	24,981	13,893	7,299	21,192	1,031	1,372	2,403	731	682	1,413
Toronto.	4,798	3,919			1,738	4,877		4	853	-	1,	3,121
Western Western Survey	2,509 1,768 1,368		1, 491 3,558 3,314 557	1,126 1,756 1,756	1,538 1,538 1,538	1,502 3,294 5,111	37	446	67	1,383	6726	**666 2,056 20
Total, Ont	10,096	7,088	17,712	6,925	4,132	11,057	478	492	970	2,799	2,536	5,863
Manitoba. Saskatchowan Alberta. British Columbia.	2,584 1,799 1,099 1,018	1,333 758 437 723	3,917 2,557 1,536 *2,381	1,486 781 754 1,018	761 280 309 723	2,247 1,061 1,063 1,741	36 67 80	21 889 40	57 156 130	1,062 951 255	701 389 88 640	1,763 1,340 343 640
Grand Total	34,404	20,470	*56,042	26,879	14,108	40,987	1,712	2,101	3,813	5,925	4,510	*11,603

¹ Duplication between full-time, part-time, extra mural, summer school, etc., has been eliminated in totals as follows: Dalhousie 6; Laval, 27; Western, 44; Toronto, 134; Manitoba, 150.

*See notes to next preceding table.

1 Les adoubles emplois entre étudiants de cours réguliers, spéciaux, partiels, par correspondance, classes d'été, etc., ont été éliminés des totaux. Ce sont: Dalhousie, 6; Laval, 27; Western 44; Toronto 134; Manitoba, 150.

*Voir notes au bas du tableau qui précède.

116.—Universities of Canada: Full-Time and Part-Time Students, 1927-28 116.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers et libres, 1927-28

A. Number of Full-time students-Nombre d'étudiants réguliers

							,				
Name of <u>University</u> Nom de l'université	matric High Cours a à l'in tricula	re- ulation or School - ontérieur nma- tion ou ycée	Deg	rst gree – mier gré	-	duate _ radués	-	her _ tres		Tot:!	
	м.—н.	WF.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	WF.	м.—н.	W.—F.	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	83	_	80						163		163
King's Dalhousie Acadia St. Francis Xavier	1 - - 50	- - -	57 497 276 153	17 197 196 38	1 12 12 6	- 6 12 3	64 2	- 3 12 -	59 573 290 209	17 206 220 41	76 779 510 250
Total, N.S	51	_	942	437	31	21	66	15	1,090	473	1,563
New Brunswick	- 292	-	204 178 72	53 69 -	3	- 2 -	8 12 -	2 5 -	212 193 364	55 76 -	267 269 364
Total, N.B	292	_	454	122	3	2	20	7	769	131	900
McGill Bishop's. Laval. Montreal	- 3,983 2,745	3,223 1,261	$\begin{array}{c} 1,742\\110\\2,060\\2,802\end{array}$	437 40 200 85	136 3 194 —	45 - - -	118 - - -	169 - 1,839	1,996 113 6,237 5,547	651 40 3,423 3,185	2,647 153 9,660 8,732
Total, Que	6,728	4,484	6,714	762	333	45	118	2,008	13,893	7,299	21,192
Toronto. Victoria. Trinity. Western. Queens. Ottawa. McMaster.	1,297	1,409	2,950 370 151 546 1,089 451 279	1,547 401 121 238 364 123 175	186 - 2 5 16 8 14	65 - 7 6 6 8	3 - - 21 - 26	126 - - 6 6 - 9	3,139 370 153 551 1,126 1,756 319	1,738 401 121 251 376 1,538 192	4,877 771 274 802 1,502 3,294 511
Total, Ont	1,297	1,409	5,347	2,484	231	92	50	147	6,925	4,132	11,057
Manitoba	_	_	1,379	712	4	1	103	48	1,486	761	2,247
Saskatchewan			760	272	21	8	_		781	280	1,061
Alberta	-		694	241	29	2	31	66	754	309	1,063
British Columbia	_	-	955	673	63	50	-	-	1,018	723	1,741
Grand Total	8,451	5,893	17,325	5,703	715	221	388	2,291	26,879	14,108	40,987

^{*}Duplication of 41 male and 11 female between King's and Dalhousie, and 489 male and 485 female between Toronto and Victoria and Trinity has been eliminated in total. Such duplication was assumed to be in full-time degree students.

*Le double emploi de 41 hommes et 11 femmes entre Kings et Dalhousie, et de 489 hommes et 485 femmes entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity a été éliminé du total. Ce double emploi est apparemment dans les étudiants réguliers.

HIGHER EDUCATION

116.—Universities of Canada: Full-Time and Part-Time Students, 1927-28—concluded 116.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers et libres, 1927-28—fin

B. Number of Part-time Students—Nombre d'étudiants libres

Name of University Nom de l'université	matri High Cours à l'i tricul	Pre- culation or School — antérieur mma- ation ou lycée	Pre	rst gree – mier gré	Grad	duate – radués	Ot.	her tres		Total	
	м.—н	WF.	м.—н.	WF.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	WF.	м.—н.	WF.	Total
Dalhousie, N.S	_			_	gua	. 3	9	38	9	41	50
New Brunswick Mount Allison	- -			45	_	_	_1	_1	_1	1 45	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\45\end{array}$
Total, N.B	_		_	45	_	_	1	1	1	46	47
McGill	-	-	32 320			-	68 - 611	202 - 410	32	202 404 766	270 436 1,697
Total, Que	_	_	352	760		_	679	612	1,031	1,372	2,403
Toronto	- - -	-	205 - 21 -	39 - 40	117 - - -	60 - - -	98 - - 37	334 4 6 9	420 - 21 37	433 4 46 9	853 4 67 46
Total, Ont	-	-	226	79	117	60	135	353	478	492	970
Manitoba	_		16	2	-	-	20	19	36	21	.57
Saskatchewan	-	-	_	_	_	_	67	89	67	89	156
Alberta	_	-	34	25	33	15	23	-	90	40	130
Grand Total	_	_	628	911	150	78	934	1,112	1,712	3,813	

117. - Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1927-28 - Universities canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours a brégés et cours d'extension, 1927-28

Nom de l'université Nom de l'université Sous-gradués M.—H. W.—F. Acadia, N.S. 33 Mount Allison, N.B. 75	raduato radués WF.	Graduate Gradués M.—H. W.—		15	863		Local		, 5	-			1	4
М.—Н	W.—F.		F 1 1 1 1	_H.					d'é	Cours d'été	Cours extérieurs ou par correspondance	xtérieurs par mdance	Autres	res
	82	1 1 co 1	1 1 1		W.—E.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
	88	1 1 co 1	1 1	11	4	45	24	69		1	45	24	1	1
	1 1	1 00 1	1	7	Ó(O	6%	90	172	54	29	28	23	I	1
		1		269	540	65	540	809	19	174	1 00	1 444	250	366
Total, Que	3	63	1	728	681	731	682	1,413	19					507
Toronto. 281 Queen is 830 Offense 281	257	22	9 0	1,019	1,536	1,322	1,799	3,121	99	231	192	298	1,031	1,420
Western			× ,	25.38		999			45					
Total, Ont1,193	957	34	14	3,138		2,799	2,536	25,863	402	346	839	770	3,506	9
Manitoba609	99	20	15	1,069		1,062	701	1,763	321	453	195	134	546	114
Saskatchewan98	103	1	1	800	286	951	389	1,349	127	273	1	3	824	116
Alberta53	32	14	20	1000	51	2000	80	343	19	37	46	50	142	
British Columbia	7	1	3	153		640		640	487	7	1	ı	153	60
Grand Total 3,742	23	157		7,704		5,925	4,510	211,603	2,827	7.0	1,615	1,002	6,159	6

¹ Includes students in Banking and Chartered Accountancy—¹ Comprenant les étudiants suivant les cours de banque et comptables licenciés.

² Includes 528 for Western and 640 for British Columbia not given by sex.—² Comprend 528 étudiants pour l'université Western et 640 pour l'université de la Colombie Britannique dont les pas spécifié.

118A.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Total Full-time Students—Total étudiants réguliers

Total* (ex- clud. ing dupli- cates)	Total*	compter les dou-	bles em- plois)	163	26	779	510	259	267	269	364	2,647	153	9,660	8,73%	4,877	771	274	805	1,502	3,294	511	2,247	1,061	1,063	1,741	140,987
Others	Autres			1	ł	1	ı	1	1	i	L	2256	1	1 ;	315	440	Ē	1	1	518	1	69	1	1	1	I	338
Vete- rinary Medi- cine	Méde- cine	vété-	naire	1	ı	1	1	ı	!	1	ı	1	i	1 3	16	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	í	1	\$	16
Theo-	Théo- logie				16	ŧ	42	ŧ	1	1	63	1	53	192	302	Li	72	25	1	15	84	52	I	1	1	I	828
Social ser- vice	Œu-	so- ciales		1	l	1	ı	1	1	I	1	34	I	1	1 6	36	I.	F	1	F	1	f	1	ı	1	1	7.0
Phar- macy	Phar- macie			1	1	13	1	I	1	ŀ					96				1	ı	1	1	40	53	38	1	278
Public Health and Nursing	Forma-	gardes- malades		1	8	-	1	t	1	1	1	27	1 0	120	06	53	1	1	9	1	1	ŧ	1	1	71	60	400
Music	Mu- sique			1	1	90	23	t	1	. 5	1	17	1	ſ	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	1	I	1	ı	50
Medi-	Méde- cine			1	60	135	1	1	1	19	1	460	1 8	248	199	/38	1	57	134	323	1	1	569	121	147	1	2,698
Law	Droit			1	2	41	1	1	σ.	t	1	65	1 6	76	159	1	i	1	1	ı	ł	l	49	200	27	i	472
House- hold Science	Science ména-	gère		1	1	Ł	46	1	1	14	1	49	1 0	080	350	129	F	2	I	1	ı	1	164	1	51	1	882
For- estry	Sylvi- cul-	ture		1	1	ł	1	1	26	1	1	1	1 0	90	1 %	200	i	_	ì	I	1	1	t	8	ı	1	153
Engin- ecring and Applied Science	Génie	sciences appli-	duées		60	44	45	1.	73	25	1	311	1	1 1	150	553	1	4	1	292	1	1	221	106	149	242	2,221
	Péda- gogie			1	1	Т	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$	1 0	1,399	739	E	ŧ	1	å	34	1	ı	16	1	62	1,750
Com- Dent- merce istry	Art den-	taire		ŧ	-	31	ŀ	1	1	1	1	36	1	1 3	69	787	ŧ	į	I	I	1	1	í	ı	56	1	475
	Com- merce			1	9	44	1	1	I	ı	1	-4			06				1	168	ŧ	ś	1	34	22	ı	681
	Agri- cul-			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136			125					1		ı	141	128	74	55	728
Philo- sophy	Philo- sophie				1	ŀ	ı	1	1	1	1	ł			ı							ı	1	1	1	1	148
Let- ters	Let- tres			ı	1	1	ŀ	1	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	19
Pure Sci- ence	c en-	bure		1	ಣ	29	1		6		1				115		1	1	1	1	1	1		137	ł		625
Arts	Arts			80	29	396	354	180	120	169	2	837	130	1,481	1,548	2,740	771	227	662	989	358	450	1,386	538	393	1,349	14,344 113.960
Pre- matric- ulation	Imma- tricula-	tion		800		1	F	20	ł	1	292	ı	1 8	7,206	4,006	ı	ı	ì	1	1	2,706	1	1	1	ı	1	
Name of University	Nom de l'université			St. Dunstan's	King's	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's.	MeGill	Bishops	Laval	Montreal	Toronto.	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total

*Duplication by faculties has been eliminated in totals as follows:—Manitoba, 23; Kings, 26; McGill, 28; Queens, 3; Victoria, 72.

Duplication of 52 between King's and Dalhousie and 974 between University of Toronto, Victoria and Trinity have been eliminated in the total.

¹Pre-medical. ² 179 in graduate school, 49 taking physical education and 28 in library school. ³ 12 in applied social hygiene and 3 in optometry. ⁴Occupational therapy. ⁵Missionary Training. ⁵Missionary Training. ⁷ Figures for Toronto do not include students in federated theological colleges nor in affiliated institutions. ⁷ Figures for Toronto do not include students in federated theological colleges nor in affiliated institutions. ⁷ Figures for Toronto do not include students in federated theological colleges nor in affiliated institutions. ⁷ Figures for Toronto do not include students in federated theological colleges nor in affiliated institutions. ⁸ Missionary Training ⁵ Navigation. ⁶ Missions Victoria and St. Michaels.

*Les doubles emplois entre facultés ont été éliminés des totaux comme suit:—Manitoba, 23; King's, 26; McGill, 28; Queen's, 3; Victoria, 72. ‡Le total ne comprend pas un double emploi de 52 entre King's et Dalhousie, et 974 entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity.

¹Etudes prémédicales ² 179 dans les cours de gradués, 49 suivant les cours d'éducation physique et 28 les cours de bibliothécaires. ³ 12 dans les cours d'hygiène sociale appliquée et 3 en optométrie. ⁴ Thérapeutie ocupationnelle ⁵ Navigation. ⁵ Travail des missions. ⁷ 1.es chiffres de Tronto ne comprement pas les étudiants des collèges de théologie fédérés ni ceux des institutions affiliées, ni les étudiants en arts de Trinity. Victoria et Sc-Michaels.

118B.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

	Total* (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates)	Total* (sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)	88 624 427 427 427 427 427 427 427 427 427 4	*23,028
	Others	Au- tres	11111111111111111111111111	15
	Vete- rinary Medi- cine	Méde- cine vété- ri- naire		16
	Theo-logy	Théo-1 logie	11	795
	Social ser- vice	Œu- vres so- ciales		ı
	Phar- macy	Phar- macie	1133	174
er degré	Public Health and Music Nursing	Mu- Forma- sique tion des gardes- malades	1120	159
premi	Music	Mu- sique	11.22.1.23.88	20
rant au	Medi- cine	Méde- cine	131 131 191 199 458 458 199 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	2,692
e prépa	Law	Oroit	1 2 2 2 8 1 1 6 9 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 8 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	465
grees-S	House- hold Science	Science I ména- gère		455
irst De	For- estry	Sylvi- cul- ture	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	152
Preparing for first Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré	Engin- cering and Applied Science	Génie et sciences appli- quées	295 295 295 295 295 296 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297 297	2,215
Prepa	Edu- cation	Péda- gogie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	289
	Dentistry	Art den- taire	1. 6. 1 1 1 1 1 282 99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	474
	Com- merce	Com- merce	. 444 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	681
	Agri- cul- ture	Agri- cul- ture	125 125 126 126 126 126 126	550
	Philo- sophy	Philosophie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	148
	Let- ters	Let- tres	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	119
	Pure Sci- ence	Scien- ce pure	205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	609
	Arts	Arts	80 666 316 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 1173 1	14,248
	Name of University	Nom de l'université	St. Dunstan's King's Dathousie Acadia. St. Francis Xavier Mount Allison. Mount Allison. MeGill. Bishop's Motreal. Montreal. Motreal. Trinity Trinity Cucen's. McMaster Manitoba. McMaster Manitoba. McMaster Manitoba. McMaster Manitoba. Malitish Columbia.	Total

*See notes to next preceding table.—Voir notes au bas du tableau qui précède.

118C .- Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28-concluded.- Universités canadieunies: Étudiants par facultés, 1927-28-fin

	Total (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	2,679
The state of the s	Other—Autres	11111111881114118161111	90
	Law-Droit	11914 11111111111111111	100
The second secon	Тћеоlоgу—Тћеоlоgie	111118	28
	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	20
	Physical Education—Culture physique	111111114111111111111	49
res	- Рһаттасу—Рһаттасіе	114111118881111111111111111111111111111	101
Other-Autres	Public Health and Nursing Formation des gardes-malades	667 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	241
her	Medicine—Médecine	11411111111111111111111	4
Č	Household Science—Science ménagère	350 44 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1	430
	Forestry—Sylviculture		=
	Engineering—Génie		-
	Education—Pédagogie	11111111111111	1,399
in the support	Dentistry—Art dentaire		=
	Agriculture	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	148
	Arts and Pure Science Arts et science pure	1.1.74	103
on	Total	83 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	85 14,341
ulati	Commerce	Ø1 1 ₩	85 14
Matriculation Immatriculation	Arts	236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236	,259
	Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181	936 14,259
20	Other—Autres Total (excluding duplicates)	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	179
Graduate Students—Cradués	Theology—Théologie	*	5.0
5.	Medicine—Médecine	1111111031111111111111	65
dent	Engineering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appliquées	11 (11111111111111111111111111111111111	10
25.	Education—Pédagogie	6111111111111111111	63
duat	Agriculture	[30
# 5	Риге Ѕсіепсе—Ѕсіепсе риге	11110,1111, 1111111110,000,11	67
	SJ1A-AJ1A	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 7 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	632
	Name of University Nom de l'université	St. Dunstan's Stir y Dalhousie Dalhousie St. Francis Xavier New Brunswick Mount Allison St. Joseph's St. Joseph's Tropato Trynity Western Mounted Tootto Tootto Amaricha aster Malanitoba. Malanitoba. Stirtishewan Alberta	Total

*Graduate school not separated by courses-Ecole pour gradués qui n'est pas divisée par cours.

119.—Universities of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Total (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates) Total (sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)	50 275 276 276 276 1,697 46 67 156 130	3,813	25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4	1,539
Others Autres	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	168	111111	1
Vete- rinary Medi- cine — Méde- cine vété- ri- naire	11111111111	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Vete- rinary Theo-Medi- logy cine Theo- Mede- logie cine rine- rin	111111111100	90	11111	œ
Social service ————————————————————————————————————	1111108	178	1121111	24
Phar- macy Phar- nacie	1112	114	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1	114
Public Heath and Ausic Nursing Mu- Froma-sique tron des malades malades	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	628	11111	1
Music — Mu- sique	1711 484 484 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	642	32	466
Medi- cine — Méde- cine	2	22	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Law Droit	^{번째}	6.5	111111	1
For- estry — Sylvi- cul- ture		-	111111	1
House- hold Science Science mena- gère	11425114	48	∞ 111111 	18
Engin- eering and Applied Science Genie et i		20		1
Edu- cation Péda- gogie	111118994	330	1000	194
Dent- istry Art den- taire	111112011111	63	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ı
Com- merce Com- merce	111, 14, 100	495	1 1 1 1 3 1 1	ě
Agri- cul- ture Agri- cul-	531, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	233	111111	1
Philosophy Philosophy Philosophie	1111188111111	286	1186	286
Let- tors Let- tres.	272	27.5	272	272
Arts Arts	27 27 68 184 61 67 57 67	589	27 61 118 51	157
Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Total Dalhousie New Brunswick Mount Allison Mofdill Laval Toronto Trinity Western Manitoba. Allaster Allaster Alberta.	Total B. Preparing for First Degree—Se préparant au phenier degré	Mount Allison. Layal Morteal Toronto Toronto Western Manicoba	Total

1	(siolqmə səlduob	27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27.	946
	Total (excluding duplicates)	2,1	3 2,046
	Others—Autres	112	168
	Œuvres sociales	1 1 1 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1	154
	des-malades Social Service	0 72	90
	- Tag seb noise Health and les gar- sing—Formation des gar-	435	628
	Music—Musique	1711	174
80	эпіээр Э М—эпіэір Э М	c1 1 1 61 1 1 1 1 1 1	4
Others—Autres	riord—wa.I	1111111	65
ers-	Бсіепсе тепадете	11811111111	26
Oth	Household Science		
	Forestry—Sylviculture	1711111111	
	Education—Pédagogie	111112	70
	orinshab trk—vrtsimed	111163111111	€2
	Соттетсе—Соттетсе	1 490	495
	Agriculture—Agriculture	111111111	23
	Arts et science pure	444 68 102 - - - 46 39	299
	—Total (sans compter les doubles emplois) Arts and Pure Science	66 1 177 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	228
70	Total (excluding duplicates)		es
gradué		11116111111	
Graduate Students-Post-gradués	Medicine—Médecine	11118 11111	188
nts		1111411111	4
nde	ces appliquées Household Science	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	100
ate St	bəilqqA bas gairəəniyad -nəiəs tə əinəD—əənəiəS sədhəilqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq		
Gradu	Education—Pédagogie	111199111111	99
	Arts et science pure	8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 4	133
	Arts and Pure Science		1
	Name of University Nom de l'université	Dalhousie. New Brunswick McGill. Moditreal Toronto. Trinity. Welster. Modister. Modister. Saskattohewan Alberta.	Total

120. Universities of Canada: Vacation, Short Courses and Extension Courses, 1927-28. Universities canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrigées et cours d'extension, 1927-28

		Total	69	121	193 20 596	4	459 141	180 243 490 1,350 235 623	79 59 528	489	1,040 300 227	20	329 660	400 757 30 50 103	104 96 143	487 1116 37	11,603
Lotoll	1004	WE.	54	33.7	174 18 348	-	141	298 208 208 315 315	34 228	231	442	œ	453 134 114	273	100	487 116 37	03
1		M.—H.	45	4.8	19 248	ಣ	459	1131 1192 1193 247 808	24.82 7.02	25.00	598 300 227	12	321 195 546	127 641 30 50 103	67 46 142	41.	11,603
er	res	W.—F.	ঝ	∞ ₁	174	1:	141	0 16 206 785 208 315	f I	53	4 1' 1	1	9	170	50	116	94
Other	Autres	M.—H.	11	2 -	19 248	1	459	106 565 27 308	1 1	26	300 227	i	409	29 641 30 50 103	- 46 142	1	7,704
nate	nés	W.—F.		1 1	1 1 1		1 1	911111	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	00	155	1111	ro 1 1	1 1 1	7.
Graduate	Gradués	M.—H	-	1 1	1 1 1	က	1 1		1-1-1	ı	1 1 1	12	100	1111	14	111	157
aduate	adués	W.—F.	20	23	i 1 1	1	1 1	998	34	202	442	1	1119	103	811		42
Under graduate	Sous-gradués	М.—Н.	33	47	1-1-1	1	1 i	72 123 86 	45 37 -	232	208	1	365	86	1 1 53	487	3,742
T. Constitution of Land	Trigonosité et como	Universite et cours	Acadia—Correspondence (Arts)—Correspondance (arts et science)	Aroni Aussu— Summer school—Cours d'été. Extra mural—Elèves extérieurs.	Recoll— French, summer school—Cours d'été (français) Library school—Bibliothécaires. Extension—Cours d'extension.	Distribution series (Arts)—Elèves extériours (arts et science)	Correspondence—Correspondance. Civics—Droit civique.	Jummer school—Cours d'été. Summer school—Cours d'été. Teachers coures—Instituteurs. Correspondance Evening classers—Classes du soir. Short courses—Cours abrégés. W. E. A.—Associations d'éducation.	Surmer school—Cours d'été Extra mural—Elèves extérieurs Extension—Cours d'extension.	Queen s— Summer school—Cours d'été Extra mural (but not at summer school)—Elèves extérieurs (non aux	coles d'été). tered accountancy—Comptables licenciés. cing—Affaires banquaires.	Octawa— Starta mural—Elèves extérieurs	Summer school—Cours d'été. Extra mural—Elèves extérieurs. Extension—Cours d'extension.	Dossakoutewa un- Dossakoutewa un- Summer school—Cours d'été. Short courses (Agriculture)—Cours abrégés (agriculture) Clerd Assoc. course—Créd is expératifs. Insurance course—Assurance. Albarde. Albarde.	Summer school—Cours d'été. Correspondence—Cours de correspondance. Short courses Agriculture)—Cours abrégés (agriculture). British Columbiae	Summer school—Cours d'été. Short courses (Agriculture)—Cours abrégés (agriculture) Evening classes (Botany)—Classes du soir (botanique).	Total

121A.—Universities of Canada, Degrees, Diplomas, etc., Granted 1937-28—Universities canadiennes, Degrés, diplomes, etc., accordes en 1927-28

Number Conferred, 1927–28—Conférés en 1927–28

MEN-HOMMES

Total	6.000 2 25.00 05.00 25.0
British SidmuloO	6.111 1111 1111111111111111111111111111
Alberta	8111 211 1111 838 831 1111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Saskatchewan	© 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
adotinaM	811° 1111 11111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
McMaster	**************************************
Ottava	
Gueen's	8111 23111 11111111111111111111111111111
Western	\$111 1111 1111 1111 1111 11 11 11 1 1 1 1
Trinity2	1111 1120 11111111111111111111111111111
ојпотоТ	02 7 23 1 1 1119 10 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Montreal	87 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Laval	6111 1111 1 ₇₃ 1111 ₁₈ 1111 1114 1111 11 14
MiĐəM	9 1 70 0 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8'qodsi8	8111 11 ₄
St. Joseph's	11 1 0 11 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
mosillA tuwoM	
Zew Brunswick	0 4
St. Francis Xavier	8111 1111 1111111 211111111111111111111
Acadia	
Dalhousie	2111 2111 1111 111 111 111 111 111 111
¹a'gni¾	1111 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
St. Dunstan's	~
Name of Degrees Diplomas, etc. Noms des degrés, diplomes, etc.	B. A. (Theol.). B. A. (Theol.). B. A. (Theol.). B. Comm. or B. S. C. or B. S. C. or B. S. C. Comm. B. D. C. or Bach. canon Law-B. B. S. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.

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1111116 1111111111111111111111111111111	70	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	155
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111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1	250
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11:11:21 111111111111111111111111111111	11111111111	1111119	103
111111411111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	226
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	106
1111191111111111111		111111	6
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112211221122111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	377 877 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194	651
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224	11111111110	24 11111	417
111111201111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	40
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11 ° 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	36
	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	50
11111111111111			500
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11111 911123111 911111	1111191111141	1 1 1 1 1 1	99
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	44
1 () 1 1 1 1 () 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111	6
L.Dr.C. or Lie, canon Law-Droit canon Lie, Letters L. Mus. L.Set.Soc. L.T. or Lie, Law-L.Droit L.Th. or Th. L. or L.S.T. M. A. S.C. M. B. or B.M. M. D. G.M. M. D. G.M. M. B. or M. B. M.	Agriculture Agriculture Applied Steinee-Sciences appliq_ées Commercial. Charier Education—Péd gogie Education—Péd gogie Forestry — Sylvie-Iture Journalism — Journelisme Liprary School—Bibliothéeire Edugagese—Forgese Library School—Bibliothéeire Pedagogy-Ped-gogie Pharmacy—Pro-rmecie Philosophy-Pro-mecie	des malades. Sodal Service—CEUTES sociales. P.C.N. M.P.C. Cert., Sup. Music—Mr siq ue Bus. CI.—Commercial	Total

Note.—P.C.N.—Physique, Chimie, Sciences naturelles.
M.P.C.—Mathematiques, Physique et Chimie.
*Honorary degrees—Degres honoraires.
*Honorary degrees—Degres honoraires.
iIncludes Brandon College—Comprend Collège de Brandon.
King Si associated with Dalhousie; all degrees except theology are granted by Dalhousie—IKing's est associée à Dalhousie; tous les degrés, excepté ceux de théologie sont décernés par Dalhousie; tous les degrés, excepté ceux de théologie sont décernés par Dalhousie; tous les degrés de Trinity et Victoria are granted by Toronto.—Except éen théologie, tous les degrés de Trinity et Victoria sort décernés par Foronto.

121B.—Universities of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Granted 1927-28-Concluded—Universities canadiennes: Degrés, diplômes, etc., accordés en 1927-28-fin Number Conferred, 1927-28—Conférés en 1927-28

WOMEN-FEMMES

Lotal	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
T	
British Columbia	
Alberta	50-10-00-1-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-
Saskatchewan	64.1.2
RdotinsM	4
McMaster	8.1.
swaitO	(a) [[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Queen's	200
Western	84.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1
отпотоТ	210 21111111111111111111111111111111111
Montreal	23 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Laval	2003 1003 1003 1003 1003
MeGill	89 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Bishop's	=
Mount Allison	8, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
New Brunswick	9,1,1,1,1,7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
St. Francis Xavier	= 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
Readia	81.1.01.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
9ianodls:U	EST 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Name of Degrees, Dilpomas, etc. Nom des degrés, diplômes, etc.	B. A. Comm B. Comm B. Comm B. Comm B. Comm B. Comm B. Se. (Plarm) B. Se. (Pent.) B. Se. (Dent.) B. Se. (Se. (Se. (Dent.) B. Se. (Se. (Se. (Dent.) B. Se. (Se. (Se. (Se. (Se. (Se. (Se. (Se.

122.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Degress, Diplomas and Certificates, 1297-28—Universities canadiennes: Résumé des degrés, diplômes et certificats, 1927-28

A Company of the Comp	Total	6 4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	5,748
Total	W W	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2,116
	M. H.	99 99 99 99 99 99 90 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3,632
as and cates lies et cats	× F	881 112 112 113 113 114 115 115 116 117 117 118	1,063
Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et	H. H.		222
nses	₩ ₩	11400 111111 1111111111111	90
Licenses	H.H.	69911111111111111111111111111111111111	144
tor	¥ l₽	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	500
Doctor Docteur	H.H.	18 8 40 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	184
E. etc.	E. E.	1 2010 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	91
Master, C.E. etc.	H. K	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	2887
	W. H.	1 128 1128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	947
Bachelier Bachelier	M.H.	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,695
University—Université	•	St. Dunstan's King St. Dalhousie Dalhousie St. Francis St. Francis St. Francis St. Corpus St. Joseph's St. Joseph's St. Joseph's Mourt allison St. Joseph's Trictorial Trorotto Trinity- Western Cutawa Cutawa Alberta Baitoba St. Joseph's	Total

¹ All degrees except those in theology entered under Dalhousie—Tous los degrés, sauf ceux de théologie figurent avec Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in theology enterered under Toronto—Tous les degrés, sauf ceux de théologie figurent avec Toronto.

123.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1927-28—Universités canadiennes: Statistiques financières, 1927-28

Expendituro—Dépenses	Capital Total	69	4,500 50,500	8,718 244,079 326,397 470,892 12,330 112,046	347,445 890,837	- 56,241 - 126,254 3,800 85,882	3,800 268,377	10,056 2,221,830 103,175 77,422 416,051	87,478 2,741,056	59, 637 2,396,212 2,396,212 20,282 781 55,918 648,264 185,000 130,129	60,418 4,248,646
Expenditu	Current Courantes	v.	46,000	63,820 235,361 144,495 99,716	543,392	56,241 126,254 82,082	264,577	2,211,774 103,175 338,629	2,653,578	2, 336, 575 202, 262 156, 918 529, 080 648, 264 185, 000 130, 129	4,188,228
	Total Income Total des revenus	69	49,000	64,913 222,684 470,329 107,694	865,620	49,393 115,205 90,276	254,874	2,046,688	2,458,517	2,602,485 377,153 152,163 162,161 486,371 651,045 127,000	4,528,149
de revenu	2Other Sources 2Autres Sources	66	47,500	, 52,508 , 33,491 372,127 79,65:	537,779	1,755 56,645 72,276	130,676	405,438 22,358 24,263	452,059	149, 795 178, 297 103, 713 34, 672 20, 542 92, 009 47, 979	626,998
Source of income—Source de revenu	1Fees 1Contributions des	60	009	2,759 100,225 58,977 1,005	162,966	21,638 26,069 18,000	65,707	458,624 24,187 120,977	603,788	509,058 48,352 19,683 96,690 213,550 35,000 24,946	947,288
Source of inc	Govern- ments and Municipal- ities Allocations des gou- vernements et muni- cipalités	69		500	200	25,000	25,000	71,875 3,500 70,200	145,575	1,862,326 355,000 302,200	2,519,526
	Investments Placements	69	006	9,646 88,468 39,225 27,036	164,375	1,000	33,491	1,110,751 28,843 117,501	1,257,095	81,306 150,504 28,765 114,753	434,337
	Total Assets Total de l'actif	66	329,000	166,037 3,885,000 2,476,376 1,326,655	7.851,068	825,000 830,523 420,000	2,075,523	30,226,083 916,349 5,597,009	36, 739, 441	13 891,102 4,034,159 1,913,584 2,341,928 5,681,381 1,100,000 1,500,227	30,462,381
Valeur	Other Property Autres biens	69	25,000	1114	1	40,000	40,000	38,650	1,334,905	24,575 9,645	-
Value—Valeur	Lands, Buildings and Equipment Terrains, bâtiments scolaires et appareils	49	280,000	23,253 2,400,000 1,505,108 501,537	4,429,898	700,000 491,863 380,000	1,571,863	12,072,637 294,551 available 2,552,371	14,919,559	separately) 1,398,791 1,128,041 2,173,181 3,500,000 451,184	
	Investments Placements	66	24,000	142,784 1,485,000 971,268 325,118	2,924,170	125,000	463,660	18,153,446 583,148 not 1,748,383	20,484,977	(not shown 2, 635, 366 760, 968 159, 10, 12, 181, 381 1, 100, 000 1, 049, 048	1
	University Université		St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	King's Dalbousie Acadis St. Francis Xavier	Total, N.S	New Brunswick Mount Allison St. Joseph's.	Total, N.B	McGill Bishop's Laval Montreal ³ .	Total, Que'	Toronto. Victoria. Trinity. Trinity. Queen's. Ottawa. McMaster	Total, Ont

55, 621 756, 826 26, 640 650, 649 72, 680 794, 078	658,582 11,318,943
917, 974 701, 205 624, 009 721, 398	10,660,361 6
918, 054 712, 648 622, 234 804, 136	11,213,232 10,
163,712 12,057 46,322 21,374	2,038,477
211,842 53,407 102,012 192,678	2,340,288
440,000 646,029 448,900 540,225	4,765,755
102,500 1,155 25,000 49,859	2,068,712
3,776,109 3,885,300 5,107,699 3,790,610	94,020,131
450,000 - 161,985 233,960	1
1,740,000 3,854,140 4,445,714 3,521,650	1
1,586,109 31,160 500,000 35,000	1
Manitobs Saskatchewan Alberta. British Columbia.	Grand Total

tutions. Since such institutions both in the case of Montreal and Laval form a more important part of the university organization than in the case of most of the other universities, the financial figures are proportionately understated by their non inclusion. In 1929-27 the expenditure of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly 873-354 and of other schools \$373-369. These figures would add to the expenditure of Montreal almost \$1,600,000. This added to the expenditure of the classical colleges affiliated to Laval roughly \$673-354 and of other schools \$131-350. These figures would add to the expenditure of Mortreal almost \$1,600,000. This added to the expenditure of Mortreal almost \$1,600,000. This added to the expenditure of more comparable basis with those of other universities. However the affiliations of Modill and Toronto are also very heavy and not inhered to repeat the repeat of the entire that the case of the affiliations of any university, the financial obligations incurred on account of students credited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students and even elementary pupils and students. Excluding Laval. The only items known for Laval are provincial government grant \$25,000; value of immovable property \$830,000. This of course does not include the affiliated colleges, certain financial items of which may be found in the report of colleges, q.v. part of the affiliated It should be noticed that the financial items shown for Montreal do not include the great ²Including board and lodging. Other than board and lodging.

1 Jutre que pension et logement. 2Y compris pension et logement. 3Les finances des nombreuses institutions affiliées de l'université de Montréal ne sont pas incluses. Comme ces institutions tatt dans les autres universités, l'ente que de l'établissement principal set autres universités, les finances de l'établissement principals set touvent considérablement diminuées par la non inclusion des filiales. En 1926-27, les dépenses classiques affiliés à Montréal étaient de \$1,159,950, et celles des autres écoles, \$131,250. Ces chiffres ajoutenaire plus es \$1,60,000 aux dépenses de Montréal. Cet place rait Montréal sur meilleur per montréal sur moir autres, sont aussi exclues. Dans le cas des affinités a des affinités a de Modill et de Toronto, qui sont tets es pas toujours pressible avec les autres universités. Cependadant, les failitations de Modill et de Toronto, qui sont tets es pas toujours pessible de sépanse impurtables à l'enseignement supérieur de celle empurtables à l'enseignement secondaire. Al l'actelsion de Layal. Les seules statistiques financières connues de Layal sont la subvontion du gouvernement provincial \$25,000 et la valeur immobilière \$630,000 qui ne comprend pas les collèges affiliés, certains détails de ces derniers se trouvent au chapitre des collèges, q.v.

124.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1937-28 124.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students attending Universities by Province of Residence, 1927-28

	Total	163	250000	*1,728	269 486 364	1,119	3,726 157 10,069 11,029	24,981	8,717 278 1,491 3,558 3,314 557	*18,686	3,917 2,557 1,536 2,381	*57,068
Unspe-	vinces Cifiés par pro- vinces	1	57	126	1 1 1	1	608	808	2,731 38 528 2,089 193	5,579	1,284 1,496 - 640	9,934
	Other Countries Tries Autres pays	i	80 eo 10	49	12	13	49	98	93 18 18 14 7	126	2 6 12	294
	British West Indies Antilles an- glaises	1	6 - 1	6	2	2	37	40	1 1 1 1 6	2		26
	U.K. RU.	1	4 1 1	2	1 200	2	67	69	11101814	6	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	125
Ω,	U.S.A. EU.A.	4	26 21 21 11	09	200 4	34	250 4 17 792	1,063	103 44 7 7 23 65 10	258	11.00	1,455
étudiant	Dis- tricts	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1111	i	√ 1	4	116765	6
nicile des	B.C. CB.	1	1	2	- 2	2	88	86	79 2	06	17 3 61 1,684	1,945
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	Alta.	_	1 2 1	ಣ	4-	4	42	28	49 10 13 13 26 6	107	16 1,326 12	1,511
of Stude	Sask.	1	1 1 1	1	1 2 -	60	35	20	127 288 28 1 3 422 422 156	358	1,000 83 5	1,697
esidence	Man.		1111	ı		2	25	47	60 - - 111 181 6	95	2,349 15 17 3	2,528
lace of R	Ont.	Ba and a second	1 8 9 4	13	. 23	5	316 23 12 12 167	518	5,379 703 223 908 1,329 2,514 2,514	11,375	28	11,958
Ъ	Que,	30	22 440	18	22.28	99	1,876 113 10,011 9,972	21,982	22 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 8 8 2 2 4	584	111	22,681
	N.B. NB.	10	8 77 107 42	234	243 243 260	746	84 7 10 10	117	25 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	41	es — es	1,155
Public Comments	N.S.	-	55 560 353 169	1,137	165	181	51 -3 11	65	00 - 01 - 4 4 6)	42	1000	1,438
	P.E.I. I.PE.	117	43 15 8	7.1	1 40 15	26	19	31	11 1 2 1	13	1 2 1	292
	Province in which University is located located Province ou les étudiants font leurs études	St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	King's. Dalhousie Acadia. St. Francis Xavier	Total, N.S.	New Brunswick Mount Allison St. Joseph's.	Total, N.B	MeGill Bishop's Laval Montreal	Total, Que	Toronto Victoria Victoria Trinity Western Ottawa. McMaster	Total, Ont.	Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	Grand Total

*Duplication of 52 students between King's and Dalhousie, and 974 between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity have not been deducted from these totals.

125.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1927-28 125.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students attending Universities Outside their Province of Residence, 1927-28

Total	encol- ment Total des inscrip- tions	163	1,728	1,119	24,981	18,686	3,917	2,557	1,536	2,381	57,068
Un- speified	70	1	126	1	808	5,579	1,284	1,406	ł	640	9,934
Regis- tration repre-	by these students Enrôle- ment représenté par ces étu- diants	163	1,602	1,119	24,172	13,107	2,633	1,061	1,536	1,741	47,134
	Total	46	465	373	2,200	1,732	284	61	210	57	5,428
	Other Countries Autres	1	48	13	98	126	7	1	9	12	294
	British West Indies Antilles an- glaises	ı	6	63	40	ŭ	1	1	1	1	20
	U.K. RU.	1	ro.	70	69	6	10	15	On .	60	125
ar)	U.S.A. 	4	09	34	1,063	258	11	က	00	14	1,455
étudiant	Dist.	ì	1	ı	ı	41	1	ı	ଦୀ	60	6
icile des	B.C. C.B.	i	23	2	86	06	17	60	61	1	261
ts—Dom	Alta.	П	ಣ	4	28	107	16	14	ı	12	185
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	Sask.	1	-	က	20	358	197	1	83	10	697
sidence	Man.	I	ŧ	62	47	98	ı	15	17	ଦେ	179
ace of Re	Ont.	l	13	NO	518	1	28	1'	6	60	583
Pl	Que.	30	8	99	ı	584	1	Ł	1	-	669
	N.B. NB.	10	234	ł	117	41	es	П	က	1	409
	N.S.	-	ł	181	65	42	ι	C)	0	1	301
		1	71	56	31	133	ı	-	ಣ	ı	175
	Province in which University is located Province of les étudiants font leurs études I.PE.	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total

126.—Universities of Canada: Number of Full-time Students in Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by Academic Years, 1927-28

126.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers dans les arts, la science pure, les lettres et la philosophie, par années académiques, 1927-23

			Undergr	aduate—Sc	us-gradués				Number of 1st
Name of University Nom de l'université	Preparatory Préparatoire	1st Year Première année	2nd Year — Deuxième année	3rd Year — Troisième année	4th Year Quatrième année	Total	Graduate Gradués	Total full-time Arts, etc. Total étudiants réguliers dans les arts, etc.	Degrees (Arts, etc. Nombre de premiers degrés (arts, etc.)
St. Dunstan's King's Dalhousie Acadia St. Francis Xavier. New Brunswick. Mount Allison. St. Joseph's. McGill. Bishop's. Laval. Montreal. Toronto. Victoria.	54 1 - 50 0 - 236 - 7,206 4,006	32 		14 - - 24 29 48 13 234 48 - 365 519 onto—Com	18 - 40 18 47 5 185 - 20 441 pris avec '	80 69 445 316 191 12129 187 72 1,036 6150 1,371 71,663 2,501	- 1 18 24 9 - 5 - 5 3 194 - 239	1354 250 129 3209 306	9 70 55 42 18 . 43 . 5 . 152 . 40 . 14214 . 14301 . 457
Trinity. Western. Queen's. Ottawa. McMaster* Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	2,706 - - - -	239 162 136 486 193 97 601		109 	122' - 52' 86' 230' 106' 69' 184'	650 *837 10*456 428 121,381 648 376 131,305	12 17 14 22 5 27 17 44	662 854 3,176 450 1,386 675 393 1,349	. 76
Total	14,259	_		-	-	14,291	651	29,230	2,415
Total of 16 giv- ing students by years	7,652	3,853	2,999	2,188	1,923	11,253	397	18,717	1,890

¹ Includes 14 not proceeding to degree. ² Includes 7 not proceeding to degree. ³ Includes 17 not proceeding to degree. ⁴ Includes 2 in theology. ⁵ Included under graduate school and not shown separately for Arts. ⁶ Includes 23 in theology. ⁷ Includes 115 in pure science not given by years. ⁸ Includes 9 not proceeding to degree. ⁹ Includes figures for Brandon College. ¹⁰ Includes 112 in philosophy not given by years. ¹¹ Including 24 Ph.B's. ¹² Includes 26 honour students in fifth year. ¹³ Includes 37 partial full-time students doing first degree work. ¹⁴ Includes E.S's.

¹ Comprend 14 ne se préparant pas à leur degré. ² Comprend 7 ne se préparant pas à leur degré. ³ Comprend 17 ne se préparant pas à leur degré. ⁴ Comprend 2 en théologie. ⁵ Comprend des cours de sous-gradués non séparés des cours en arts. ⁵ Comprend 2 en théologie. ⁻ Comprend 115 en science pure non répartis par années. ⁵ Comprend 9 ne se préparant pas à leur degré. ° Comprend les chiffres du collège de Brandon. ¹¹¹ Comprend 112 en philosophie non répartis par années. ¹¹¹ Comprend 24 Ph.B. ¹¹² Comprend 26 étudiants en cinquième année. ¹³³ Comprend 37 étudiants suivant de cours partiels conduisant au 1er degré. ¹¹⁴ Comprend B.Sc.

127.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1927-28

127.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personuel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1297-28

Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S									
Name and Address									
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E. 1800 7 9 16 105 189 294 Queena, McGill Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S. 1894 8 - 8 62 7 7 180	****	tion	er						Affiliation
Holy Heart College, Hallita, N.S.	Nom et site	la fon-	1	F.	Total	мн.	F.	Total	
Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S. 1894 8	Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I	1860	7	9	16	105	189	294	
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Hallifax, N.S.	Holy Heart College, Halifax, N.S	1894 1888 1907	15		16	76	- 32 -	108	Macdonald. Acadia, Dalhousie Kings, Mt. Alli- son, St. Francis Xavier, St. Ma-
College Saint Anne, Church Point, Digby Co. N.S. 1800 17	Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S	1820	. 8	1	. 9	70	1	. 71	Dalhousie, Mt. Al-
Total, Nova Scotia.				1					Nova Scotia Tech-
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que. 1873 37 27 27 27 380 59 946 Montreal, Que. 1907 37 15 52 327 319 946 Montreal, Que. 1805 37 37 15 52 327 319 348 Montreal, Que. 1865 16 16 532 327 348 Montreal, Que. 1865 16 16 532 328 Montreal, Que. 1865 16 16 16 16 532 328 Montreal, Que. 1865 16 16 16 532 328 Montreal, Que. 1865 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Total, Nova Scotia		74	. 3	77	642	33	675	
Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. 1907 37 15 52 237 319 646 McGill (Incorp.)	Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal,	1873				39		39	
Chicoutini (Little Seminary)	Macdonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que. Oka Agricultural College, Oka, Que. Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière College, Que. United Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1893 1865 1859	22 9 16	-	22 9 16	156 43 352	=	156 43 352	Montreal. McGill. Laval.
Quebec	Chicoutimi (Little Seminary). Gaspé Joliette (Little Seminary). L'Assomption Classical College. Levis Classical College. Mont Laurier (Little Seminary). Montreal (College). Montreal (Ste. Marie) Classical College. Montreal (Ste. Marie) Classical College. Montreal (Ste. Marie) Classical College. Nicolet (Little Seminary). Quebec (Little Seminary). Rigaud Classical College. Rimouski (Little Seminary). St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College. St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary). St. Jean Classical College. St. Laurent (Little Seminary). St. Victor de Tring. Sherbrooke (Little Seminary). Trois-Rivères (Little Seminary).	1926 1846 1832 1853 1915 1896 1848 1767 1893 1663 1851 1827 1911 1827 1811 1911 1847 1910 1875 1860	9 55 41 64 38 31 31 34 52 53 37 15 53 36 59 41 89		9 55 41 64 38 31 49 52 53 37 40 36 59 41 8	66 441 390 750 133 400 848 460 328 1,028 423 332 200 687 483 304 566 379 140 5477		666 4411 390 750 133 400 848 460 328 1,028 423 3322 200 687 483 304 4566 379 140 503 477	Laval. Montreal. Montreal. Laval. Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Laval.
Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites), Charlesbourg. 1853 8 - 8 57 - 57 Scholasticat de I'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Charlesbourg. 1885 17 - 17 109 - 109 Scholasticat des Religieux du Très Saint Sacrement, Montréal. 1890 6 - 6 33 - 33 Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulpiciens), Montréal. 1821 5 - 5 41 - 41 Maison d'études du Monastère de la Rép. (Capucins), Pte. aux Trembles. 1923 5 - 5 19 - 19 Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont Viau. 1921 6 - 6 18 - 18 Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Pont Viau. 1902 1 - 1 11 - 11 Studium Franc. de Philosophie, Quebec 1902 4 4 20 - 20 Noviciat des P.P. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac. 1926 1 - 1 2 - 2	Quebec— Ecole apostolique des Miss. du SC Beauport Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly Juvénat St. Bernard (Cisterciens), Mistassini Collège Grasset (Sulpiciens), Montréal Juvénat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville Collège missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel Juvénat des Rédemptoristes, Ste. Anne de Beaupré Juvénat des R. P. du T. S. Sacrement, Terrebonne Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières. Independent non-subsidized Superior Institutions o Quebec— Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg	1912 1926 1913 1927 1908 1922 1896 1902 1892	5 5 9 5 12 8 10	-	8 5 5 9 5 12 8 10	64 30 85 95 50 150 65 140	-	64 30 85 95 50 150 65 140	
Montréal	Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites), Charlesbourg Scholasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites)	1853	8	-	8	57	-	57	
Pte. aux Trembles. 1923 5 5 19 - 19 Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont Viau. 1921 6 - 6 18 - 18 Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Pont Viau. 1902 1 - 1 11 - 11 Studium Franc, de Philosophie, Quebec. 1902 4 - 4 20 - 20 Noviciat des P.P. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac. 1926 1 - 1 2 - 2	Montréal Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulpiciens), Montréal Studium Franc. de Théologie, Montréal	1876 1921	10	-	10 5	136 41	- -	136 41	
	Pte. aux Trembles	1923 1921 1902 1902	6 1 4	-	1 4	18 11 20	-	18 11 20	
			1,192	15	1,207	13,325	374	13,699	

127.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by individual Institutions, 1927-28—Concluded

127.-Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institution, 1927-28-Fin

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Founda- tion —	Tea P er	umber ching S ersonn iseigna	Staff el	8	umber Student — Nombr étudia	ts e	Affiliation
	la fon- dation	мн.	F.	Total	МН.	F.	Total	
Huron College, London, Ont Knox College, Toronto, Ont Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont		6 3 92 8 23 12 6 39	-	6 3 104 15 23 12 6 39	33 987 248 219 75 374 201 175	605 510 9 1 16	33 1,592 758 228 76 390 201 175	
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont. *Emmanuel College, Toronto, Ont. Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.	1852 ,1894 	19 6 17 11 13	10	29 6 17 11 13	127 87 83	122 283 33 - -	410 120 83	Toronto. (Fed.) Victoria. Toronto. Western.
Total, Ont		270	29	299	2,823	1,579	4,402	
Brandon College, Man. Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man. Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man. Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1899 1871 1914 1877	11 9 10 15	9 1 - 2	20 10 10 17	144 17 49 227	200 7 1 204	24 50	McMaster. Manitoba. Manitoba. Manitoba.
Total, Man		45	12	57	437	412	849	
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask Regina College, Regina, Sask St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask	1917 1911 1912 1907	18 8 5 6	- 5 - -	18 13 5 6	223 254 36 16	426	680 36	Ottawa. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan.
Total, Sask		37	5	42	529	426	955	
Edmonton Jesuit College, Alta		18 6	_	18 6	212 39	-4		Laval. Alberta.
Total, Alta		24	-	24	251	4	255	
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C	1892	5 5 5 7	1 10 - 2	6 15 5 9	22 41 26 105	91 3 119	132 29	British Columbia. British Columbia. British Columbia.
Total, B.C		22	13	35	194	214	408	
Grand total		1,671	86	1,757	18,555	3,231	21,786	

General Note.—Data for colleges are incomplete insofar as reports were not received from several colleges for 1927-28. Figures in this report cover only the above-named colleges.

*Formerly Union Theological College.
Note générale.—Les données sur les collèges sont incomplètes parce que plusieurs rapports n'ont pas été reçus pour 1927. Les chiffres de ce rapport ne couvrent que les collèges mentionnés ci-dessus.

*Autrefois Union Theological College.

128.-Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28-Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

	Name of College Nom du collège		Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Holy Heart. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Technical. Pine Hill Divinity Hall. Ste. Amary's.	Total, N.S.	College du Sacre Coeur, N.B	Diocesan Theological. Eoole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Oka Agricultural. Presbyterian. Presbyterian. Trick Ame de la Pocatière. Si Chassical Colleges and Little Seminaries. 9 Independent Classical Schools. 11 Independent Superior Schools.	Total, Que	Knox. Knox. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario Veterinary Osgoode Hall Royal Military St. Jerome 's.
Total	Total d	М.—Н.	105	62 76 88 70 70 153 196	642	249	39 881 881 156 43 853 10,136 758 465	13,325	81 88 88 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
A Total Enrolment	Total des inscriptions	W.—F.	189	1 to 1 T 1 1	65	i	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	374	605 610 510 1 1 16
ent	ptions	Total	294	108 86 86 71 71 152 196	675	249	39 946 646 646 156 43 10,136 465	13,699	1,592 1,592 2,582 2,590 2,590 1,751
Num re affili	Noml dans A,	м.—н.	1		65	1	931	64	111411111
B Number of A also registered in affiliated Colleges	Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	W.—F.	1	111111	1	1	111111111	1	212
also in leges	diants dans les liés	Total	š.		65	1	233	64	11110011111
Num	Noml dans A	M.—H.	11	227 27 28 33 68 68 68 68	336	20	14 92 92 92 57 57 36 57 2,628 2,628	3,557	18 230 230 16 219 77 374 374 2011
C Number of A doing work of University Standard	Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	W.—F.	11	111 11		ı	117	17	11699911
doing	diants es cours	Total	66	227 86 71 83 33 65	337	59	147 747 747 742 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750	3,574	232 232 232 254 254 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376 376
Pre Matricu High	L'imi	М.—Н.	36	80 80 131	211	199	20 36 7 7 7 4,617 143	5,423	110
D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work	Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	W.—F.	3.6	1 1 1 1 1 1	ł	1	111111111	1	11111111
to d other vork	a tion	Total	52	80 131	211	199	20 36 36 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5,423	110
Numl	Nombr sont c	М.—Н.	89	49	95	1	763 270 270 99 302 302 2,891 15	4,345	23.27
E Number doing work not included in C or D	Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	W.—F.	152	182	33	1	302	357	603
work	dans	Total	220	81 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	127	1	2, 891 999 12, 891 135	4,702	1,360

128.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28- Colleges du Canada: Resumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

	Tota	A Total Enrolment	ent	Nun re affilia	B Number of A also registered in affiliated Colleges	also in eges	Numl work	C Number of A doing work of University Standard	loing	Pre Matricu High	D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work	to d other vork	Numb	E Number doing work not included in C or D	work
Nom du collège	Total d	Total des inscriptions	ptions	Noml dans A, col	Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	fiants dans les iés	Nomb dans A s uni	Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	liants es cours es	l'imr	Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	e tion	Nombr sont c	Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	qui ne dans
	М.—Н.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	М.—Н.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
St. Michael's. Emmanuel. Wycliffe.	139 127 887	128.2 288.3 38.3	261 1130 1230 833	139	122	261	139	122	261	111	4 1 1	1110,	127	1 80 1 1	410
Waterloo. Total, Ont.	2,823	-	4,402				1,	222	1,736	188	1	168	1,141	1,357	2,498
Brandon. Manitoba. Wesley. Wesley.	144 174 823	200 7 204	344 244 534	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	96 17 499 150	116 7 1 1 156	212 24 50 306	21	20	125	27	94	91
Total, Man	437	412	849	I	1	8	312	280	293	88	68	166	22	64	91
Gravelbourg Regina. St. Andrews St. Chad's.	223 254 36	-188	223 680 36 16	66 15 17	1 26	66 41 17	577 336 116	99	* 123 36 16	64 46 1 - 1	1 55 1 1	64 100	159	306	159
Total, Sask	529	426	955	86	328	124	115	99	131	119	54	164	310	306	616
Edmonton Jesuit. St. Stephen's.	212	- 4	212	1 1	1 1	1 1	. 28	1 4	28	92	1 1	95	92	l 1	92
Total, Alta.	251	4	255	1	1	1	67	4	77	93	1	92	93	-	83

1 43	43 49	2,311 8,395
1 9 1 1	9	6,084 2
19911	99	6,541
1831	80	186
18811	288	6,355
23 17 29 224	293	*6,856
10 10 119	133	40.
22 7 26 105		6,122
1 2 2 9	29	849
11001	හ	363
26	28	486
23 132 29 234	408	21,786
119 119	214	3,231
23 41 41 26 105	194	18,555
Anglican Theological Columbian. Union. Victoria.	Total, B.C	Grand Total

*The 6 shown as university grade students at Gravelbourg are included also under matriculation or extra-mural.

Estimated separation on basis of information given in the report of the Provincial Statistician. The enrolment of the Classical Colleges is given at 10,136 of whom 7,245 were in the classical course 2,274 in the Commercial course and 617 in the Primary course. In the section on superior education, the Statistician shows 2,628 in Arts from the Classical Colleges, these are assumed to be full-time degree students.

*Les six donnée comme dans les degrés universitaires au collège de Gravelbourg sont aussi comptés dans ceux se préparant à la matriculation.

*Les ix donnée comme dans les degrés universitaires au collège de Gravelbourg sont du statisticien provincial. Les inscriptions des collèges classiques sont placées à 10,136, dont 7,245 sont dans le cours classique, 2,274 dans le cours commercial et 617 dans le cours primaire. Dans la section sur l'enseignement supérieur, le statisticien donne 2,628 des élèves des collèges classiques dans la faculté des arts; ceux-ci sont considérée comme des étudiants consacrant tout leur temps à leurs études.

HIGHER EDUCATION

129.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28

129.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

Name of College Nom du collège	Т	Total arolmen otal de criptio	es	S E	ull Tim tudent tudiant éguliers	s	S E	art Tin tudent tudian tibres	S	Ext Sho and S Cours co exte abrés	acation ra mur extens extens tudents de vac ours pou rnes, co gés et c extension	cances, ours
	м-н.	W-F.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total
Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	105	189	294	105	189	294	_	-	_			
Holy Heart. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Technical. Pine Hill Divinity Hall. Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	86 70 152	32 - 1 -	62 108 86 71 152 196	62 27 67 24 152 176	- - 1 -	62 27 1 67 2 25 152 176	- 49 - - - -	32 - - - -	81 - - - -	- - - - - 20		- - - 20
Total, N.S	642	33	3 675	508	1	509	49	32	81	20		20
College du Sacre Coeur, N.B	249		249	249		249	-			_		
Diocesan Theological. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Oka Agricultural. Presbyterian. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. United Theological. 23 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries. 9 Independent Classical Colleges.	327 156 43 352 158	-	39 946 646 156 43 352 158 10,136 758	128 158 140 36 92 158	197 - - - -	39 128 355 140 36 92 158 10,136 758	4 -	39 83 - - - -	477 88 - 4 - -	325 164 16 3 260	16 39 - - - -	341 203 16 3 260
11 Independent Superior Schools Total, Que	465	974	465	465 12,110	107	465 12,307		122	569	768	55	823
Huron. Knox Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario Veterinary Osgoode Hall. Royal Military St. Jerome's St. Michael's. Toronto Bible Emmanuel Wycliffe. Waterloo.	18 33 987 248 219 75 374 201 175 139 127 87 83		18 33 1,592 758 228 76 390 201 175 261 410 120 83	17 33 230 35 219 75 374 201 175 139 64 63 83	2177 1000 9 9 1 166 	177 33 447 135 228 76 390 201 175 261 162 64 83 57	1	- - 114 - - - - - 32	11 - 9 2377 	748 90 - - - - 63	388 296 - - - 185	1,136 386
Total, Ont	2,823	1,579	4,402	1,765	564	2,329	157	146	303	901	869	1,770
Brandon Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley	17	7	24 50	17 49	7	24 50	_	29 - - -	51	-	-	
Total, Man	437	412	849	415	383	798	22	29	51			-
Gravelbourg Catholic	. 254 . 36	426	223 680 36	254 29	426	223 680 29 16	- 1	- - -	- - 1	6	=	- 6
Total, Sask	529	426	955	522	426	948	1		1	6	-	6
Edmonton Jesuit	. 35	4		28	1		3		ļ	·		-8
Total, Alta	. 251	4	255	240	1	241	3	3	6	8		8

129.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28 129.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

Name of College — Nom du collège	Т	Total nrolme otal d scriptio	es	E	ull Tim Student 	ts	5	art Tin Student tudian libres	S	Ex She and Cours exte abré	acation tra mun ort Cou l extens student de vac ours pou ernes, co gés et c extensi	ral, urse sion s cances, ur ours cours
	м-н.	W-F.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total
Anglican Theological	105 104	91 3 119 214		41 26 90 179		29 186 370	15 15		38	1,703	924	2,627

 $^{^1}$ Not including 19 in affiliated colleges. 2 Not including 46 in affiliated colleges. 3 65 in affiliated colleges included in total enrolment but not shown under full-time students, etc.

¹ Sans compter 19 étudiants des collèges affiliés.
 ² Sans compter 46 étudiants des collèges affiliés.
 ² 65 étudiants des collèges affiliés sont inclus dans le total des inscriptions mais ne sont pas mentionnés comme étant des étudiants réguliers, etc

HIGHER EDUCATION

130.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students, 1927-28

130.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1927-28

Name of Colleges — Nom des collèges	Prematriculation or High School Students Préparant leur immatriculation M. H. WF.		Pre	rst gree mier gré	Stuc	duate dents duants dués	Stud	tres		Total	
	М. Н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
(a) Full Time Students— Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	26	26	11	11	_	_	68	-152	105	189	294
Holy Heart. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Technical. Pine Hill Divinity Hall. Ste. Anne. St. Mary's	80		55 27 67 15 33 45		-		7 - . 9 39	- 1	62 27 67 24 152 176	- - 1	62 27 67 25 152 176
Total, N.S	211	-	242	-	_	-	55	1	508	1	509
Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B	199	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	249	-	249
Diocesan Theological. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Oka Agricultural. Preshyterian. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. United Theological. 23 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries. 9 Independent Classical Colleges. 11 Independent Superior Schools.	20 36 - 22 7 - 4,617 743		19 92 57 57 20 50 158 2,628 - 465	17 	18	-	83 61 9 42 - 2,891		39 128 158 140 36 92 158 10,136 758 465	197	39 128 355 140 36 92 158 10,136 758 465
Total, Que	5,445	-	3,546	17	18	-	3,101	180	12,110	197	12,307
Huron. Knox. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy Ontario Veterinary. Osgoode Hall Royal Military. St. Jerome's. St. Michael's. Toronto Bible. Emmanuel Wycliffe. Waterloo.	100 		230 35 219 73 374 201 15 139 - 57 174 43	2177 1000 9 1 16 – 1222 – 1	2		13 23 23 	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 33 230 35 219 75 374 201 175 139 64 63 83	217 100 9 1 16 - - 122 98 1	17 33 447 135 228 76 390 201 1175 261 162 64 83 57
Total, Ont	168	-	11,460	466	16		131	98	1,765	564	2,329
Brandon Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley	20 - 77	21 - 48	90 217 19 150	93 7 1 156	5 30 -	2 - - -	12 - -	55 - - -	122 17 49 227	171 7 1 204	293 24 50 431
Total, Man	97	69	2276	257	35	2	12	55	415	383	798
Gravelbourg Catholic. Regina. St. Andrew's. St. Chad's. Total, Sask.	64 197 — 261	360 - 360	36 57 29 16 3108	66 - 66	-		159 - - - 159	-	223 254 29 16 522	426 - 426	223 680 29 16 948
Edmonton JesuitSt. Stephen's	92	_	28 28		-	-	92	_	212 28	- 1	212 29
Total, Alta	92		56	1			92		240	1	241
Anglican Theological Columbian Union Victoria.	- 7 -		22 28 23 90	1 38 - 96			- 6 .3	- 43 3 -	22 41 26 90	1 91 3 96	23 132 29 186
Total, B.C	7	10	163	135		-	9	46	176	188	364
Grand Total	6,506	465	45,912	953	69	2	3,627	532	16,093	1,952	18,045
(b) Part Time Students— Nova Scotia Agricultural, N.S	49	32	_				-	_	49	32	81

130.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time and Part-time Students, 1927-28—Concluded 130.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers et libres, 1927-28—Fin

Name of Colleges Nom des collèges	ulati High Stud Prép le imm	natric- on or School lents arant our natri- ution	Pre	rst gree mier gré	Stud	luate lents – liants lués	Stud	her lents — tres iants		Total	
	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald Presbyterian		-		-	- 4	-	438 5 -	39 83 -	438 5 4	39 83 -	477 88 4
Total, Que	_	-	-	-	4	-	443	122	447	122	569
Huron. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Emmanuel.	_	-	- 8 4	- 22 -	- - 19	- - 2	1 9 115 1	- 92 30		- 114 32	1 9 237 56
Total, Ont	-	-	12	22	19	2	126	122	157	146	303
Brandon, Man	7	2	15	27	_		_	-	22	29	51
St. Andrew's, Sask	_		-	ti	1	-	-	-	1	_	1
St. Stephens, Alta	-	-	-	_	-	-	3	3	3	3	6
Victoria, B.C	-	-	15	23	-	-		-	15	23	38
Grand Total	56	34	42	72	24	2	572	247	694	355	1,049

131.—Colleges of Canada: Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1927-28

131.—Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1927-28

Name of College — Nom du collège	Undergr	Students- aduates radués	Grad	de degré duates dués	Oth Aut	-		Total	
	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	Total
St. Mary's, N.S	20	_	-	_	-	-	20	-	26
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald. Oka. Presbyterian Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.	-	<u>e</u>	- - 3		325 164 16 - 260	16 39 - -	325 164 16 3 260	16 39 - - -	341 203 16 3 260
Total, Que	-	-	3	-	765	55	768	55	823
Ontario Agricultural Ontario College of Art Toronto Bible.	-	=	-		748 90 63	388 296 185	748 90 63	388 296 185	1,136 386 248
Total, Ont	-	-	-	-	901	869	901	869	1,770
St. Andrew's, Sask		-	6	-	-	-	6	-	(
St. Stephen's, Alta	-	-	8		-	-	8	-	8
Grand Total	20	-	17	-	1,666	924	1,703	924	2,627

¹Also includes the 10 graduate students for Wycliffe.
²Also includes the 5 graduate students for Manitoba.
³The 6 students for Gravelbourg are included also under matriculation.
⁴This total also includes 10 graduate students at Wycliffe, 5 graduate students at Manitoba and 6 matriculation students at Gravelbourg.
¹Comprend aussi 10 étudiants gradués à Wycliffe.
²Comprend aussi 5 étudiants gradués pour Manitoba.
³Les 6 êlèves de Gravelbourg sont aussi compris dans le chiffre des préparants à la matriculation.
⁴Ce total comprend aussi 10 étudiants gradués de Wycliffe, 5 de Manitoba et 6 préparant leur matriculation à Gravel-

132.—Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

A. Full-time Students-Etudiants réguliers

Total	dupli- cates) — Total (sans) compter les doubles emplois)	294	23.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	509	249	39 128 355 140 136 158	10,136 758 465	1 12,307
	Other — Autres	1	11111	1	l.	1111111	3 617	617
	Vete- rinary Medicine Médecine vété- rinaire	1	[]]]	1	a	111111	1 1 1	1
	Theo- logy Théo- logie		1 25	82	i.	158 115	171	353
	Phar- macy Phar- macie		11111	1	1	1,111111	1 1 1	1
	Music — Musique	1	, 111111	1	1	111111	1 1 1	1
	Medicine — Médecine	8	11111	1		1111	1 1 1	1
	Law Droit	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	111111	8 3 1	ı
j.	hold Science Science ména- gère	í	1 1 1 1 1	1	1	102	1 1 1	70
Engin- ecring	applied Science Génie et sciences appli-quées	å	67	80	1	111111	1 8 1	1
	Educa- tion Péda- gogie	1	11111	ı	4	1181111	111	134
	Com- merce	1	11111	1	8	128	5 2,274	2,417
	Agri- culture	-1	272	27	1	151	1 1 1	303
	Philo-sophy Philo-sophie	1	ا ۱۱۱۱ ت	5	1		237	237
Arts	Ma- tricu- lation Other Im- Im- Au- ma- trici	242	337	104	50	118811		2,713
A.	Ma- trricu- lation Im- ma- tri- cula-	52		211	199	20	2 4,617 4 743	5,387
	1	Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Holy Heart, Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Technical. Stor Hall Dymity Hall. Ste Anne. St. Mary's.	Total, N.S	College du Sacré Coeur, N.B	Diocesan Theological. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Oka. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. United Theological. United Theological. 23 Classical Colleres and Little Semin-	aries. 9 Independent Classical Schools. 11 Independent Superior Schools.	Total, Que

18448848848484 1844884884848484848484848	2,329	293 24 50 431	798	223 680 239	948	9.212	9 241	23 132 29 186	370	1018,045
135	297	67	19	159	159	1 1	I	12 132	132	1,272
111112	26		1	1 1 1		1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	92
13 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	117	24	24	1 161	16	29	29	1 29 1 23	52	702
5528	228	1 1 1 1	1	111	1 1	£ 1	1	1 1 1	1	8888
11111111111111	1	₹111	14	432	432	6	6	1 1 1 1	1	455
11111111111111	1	1111	1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1	\$ 1 \$ 1	1	1
3300	390	. 50	20	i 1 1		1 1	t	1 1 1 4	1	410
115	215	1 1 1 1	ı	13	13	1 1	l	1 1 1	1	298
501	201	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1	L 3	1	1 1 1 1	1	. 281
111111111111	1		1	1 1 1		1 1	1	111	1	134
10	25	`\	ı	5 12 -		50 1 20 20	32		1	2,486
1 1 2 3 3 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	232	1111	1	1 1 1		1 1	1	1111	3	642
	1		1			1 1	1	1111	1	242
6 2 6 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	389		477	8 6 123	00	120	120		186	6,430 4,410
100	159		166	100		92	92	1111	F	6,430
Huron. Knox. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Segoode Hall Royal Military. St. Herome's. St. Michael's. F. Michael's. F. Michael's. F. Wyolife. Wayelife.	Total, Ontario	Brandon Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley	Total, Manitoba	Gravelbourg. Regina. St. Andrews.	St. Chad'sTotal, Sask	Edmonton Jesuit. St. Stephen's.	Total, Alta	Anglican Theological Columbian. Union. Victoria.	Total, B.C	Grand Total

133.—Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Colleges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Total (exclud-	duplicates) Total (sans) compter les doubles	81	#1.00 5.00	*	269	-	6	237	303	51	1	9	80	1,049
,	Other Autres	ı	1 1	1	1		1	11237	237	ı	1		1	23%
	rinary Medicine Wété- rinaire_	ı	1 1	1		1	1	1.1	1	ğ	1	l	1	1
	Theo- logy Théo- logie	1	1 1	1	1		1	26	57	į	1	9	1	64
	Phar- macy Phar- macie	ı	1 1	1	1		1	1 1	1	l	1	1	ı	. 1.
	Music — Musique	1	1 3	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	27	ŀ	8	I'	66
	Medicine.	I	1 1	1	1	00	1	111	1.	-1	1	1	ı	11
	Law Droit	I	1 1	I	ı	1	ě	1 1	1	1	1	1.	- 1 -	311
	Science Science Ména- gère	69	1 00	11.	18	1	5	1 1	1 7	1	1	1	1	00
Engin- eering	applied Science Génie et sciences appli- quées	1	1 1	1.	1	1	1	1:1	1	I	1	l ·	1	11
	Educa- tion Péda- gogie	1 :	65	1	65	1	- 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	-11	65
: .	Com- merce	1	477	ı	477	100		1 1	1	,1	1	4 .	1	477
	Agri- culture	49	1 10	1	10	1	6	1.1	6.	1	1	1 '	1	63
	Philosophy Philosophie	1	1 1	1	1		ı	1 1	-1	1	1	1	1	11 -
Arts	Ma-tricu-lation Other Ima-tres tricucula-tricu	1	1 1	141	4	3	1	1 1	1	15	1 -	1	00.	10
Ar	Ma- tricu- lation Im- ma- tri- cula- tion	1	1 (1.	1			1 1	1 '	0	1	1	71.	6
	1	Nova Scotia Agricultural, N.S	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald.	Presbyterian	Total, Que	Hirron	Ontario Agricultural	Ontario College of Art Emmanuel	Total, Ont	Brandon, Man	St. Andrews, Sask	St. Stephen's, Alta	Victoria, B,C	Grand Total

⁵ Junior commercial. ⁶ These students ¹¹ Evening course in Art. ¹² Not shown 15 duplicates by faculties. ² Estimated separation; see note to Table 127. ³ Primary course. ⁴ Assumes all to be preparatory students, also take philosophy, letters, etc. ⁷ Bible study. ³ Also in prematriculation. ⁹ 41 duplicates by courses. ¹⁹ 52 duplicates by courses. by faculties.

15 duplications entre facultés. 2 Séparation estimative; voir note au tableau 127, 2 Cours primaire. 4 Avec présonntion que tous prement des préparants. 6 Cours commercial junier. 6 Ces éleves prement aussil a philosophie, les elettres, etc. 7 Etudiants en écriture saible. 8 Aussi se préparant à la matriculation. 9 41 duplications entre ceurs. 10 82 duplicetions entre ceurs. 12 Pas montré pas facultés, au cardine du soir en arts. 12 Pas montré pas facultés, au cardine du soir en arts. 15 Pas montré pas facultés.

133.-Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28-Collèges du Canada: Étudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

	Total ing duplicates) Cates) Total (sans compler less doubles emplois)	22	55	22.23	15	ee 49	242	99	19	92	1.7	20	120	158	000	2,620	13,563	447	135	228	#2°	201
	Other ——Autres	1	3	1 1	1	1 i	1	l	l l	1	1	ı	1	1 1		1 1	1	1	135	1	1	1 1
	Vete- rinary Medicine Médecine vété- rinaire	I				1 1	1	1	1	1	1			1 1		1 1		1	1	11	14	1
	Theo- logy Theo- logie	1	55	1 [15	1 1	02 糖20 中	ı	6	1	1	1	90	158		171	346			1		
degré	Phar- macy Phar- macie	ı	ì	1 1	ı	1 1		1	l l	1	1	1	1	1)		1 1	1		4	228	1	1 1
au premier	Music Musique	ı	10	1 1	i	1 1		1	ı	1	1	1	1	1 1		1 1	1		1	1	1	1 1
Preparing for first Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré	Medicine Médecine	1	nut.	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1 1		1 1	7-4	-	1	1	1 1	1 1
egrees—Se	Law	1	1	1 1	1	1 1	,	ı	1	1	1	ı	-	1 1		1 1	1	ŀ	1	1	300	000
for first D	House-hold Science Science ména-	1	1	1 1	1	1 8	1	1	1	1	15	1	I	1 1		1 1	15	215	1	1	1 1	1
Preparing	Engin- eering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appli- quées	1	1	-02	1	13	9 mare 80	ı	i	1	1	I	1	1 1		1 1	1	1	[1	4 1	201
	Educa- tion Pédagogic	t	ı	1 1	i	1 3	1	ı		1	1	ı	ì	1 1		1 1	1	1	ı	1	1 1	1
And the second s	Com- merce	1	1	}	ı	1 1	1	1	1					1 1		1 1	92			ı		
	Agri- culture	1	10	7 I	1	1 1	27	1		1	50	27	1	000		1 1	166	232	. 1	1	1 1	1
	Philosophy Philo- Sophy Philo- sophie	1				1 1	1	1	i					1 1		237	237	1	i	1	1 1	1
	Arts	22	1	1 1	1 3	20 co	65	50	10	1	1	1 *	2	1 1		2,020	2,711	ı	1	1	1 1	1
	1	Prince of Wales, P.E.L	Holy Heart.	Nova Scotia Technical	Pine Hill Divinity Hall	Ste. Anne	Total, N.S	Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B	Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commer-	ciales	Macdonald	Oka Agricultural	rrespyterian	United Theological	23 Classical Colleges and Little	11 Independent Superior Schools	Total, Que	Ontario Agricultural	Ontario College of Art	Ontario College of Pharmacy	Oscoode Hall	Royal Military.

133.—Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

	Total (excluding duplicates) cates) Total (sans compler leading doubles emplois)	261 57 847 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845	1,926	183 24 20 30 306	533	123 29 29 16	174	28	52	8208	298	16,865
	Other ——Autres	\$ \$ \$ B	135	1111		1111	1	8 8	1	266	99	201
	Vete- rinary Medicine Médecine vété- rinaire	6 1 6 5 1	74	1 1 1 1	1	1111	\$	1 1	1	1 1 - 1	1	74
The second secon	Theo- logy — Théo- logie	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 3 4 5 1	145	167 1	24		45	29	29	23	46	202
degré	Phar- macy Phar- macie	1 1 1 1 1	228	111	8	4 1 1 4	1	1 1	1	\$ 1 F	5 6	228
au premier	Music Musique		ğ	12	12	1111	-	1 1	B	1 1 1	1 1	13
préparant	Medicine Médecine	1 1 1 1 1	1	1111	1	1 1 8 1	ŧ	1 1	1	1 1 5	1 1	1
Preparing for first Degrees—Se préparant au premier degré	Law Droit	1111	390	20	20	1 1 1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1 8	1 1	410
for first D	House-hold Science Science Ména- gère	1 1 1 1	215	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1	-	1 6 1	1 6	230
Preparing	Engin-eering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appli-	1111	201	1111	1	111	1	l t		1 1 1	1	281
	Educa- tion Pédagogie	1 8 8 8 8	3	1 1 1	ŧ	1 1 1	1	1 1	L	1 1 1	1 1	\$
	Com-	1111	1	8 8 1 8	1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1 1	1 5	92
	Agri-	1111	232	1111	1	1111	1	1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1	425
	Philosophy Philo- Sophy Philosophie	1 1 1 1 1	1	LILI	1	1 1 1	1	1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1	237
	Arts	15 261 - - 30	306	171	477	123	129	28	28	1 + 1 5	186	3,974
	1	St. Jeromes. St. Michael's. Emmanuel. Wycliffe.	Total, Ont	Brandon. Manitoba. Manitoba Law Wesley.	Total, Man	Gravelbourg Catholic. Regina. St. Andrew s. St. Chad's.	Total, Sask	Edmonton Jesuit.	Total, Alta	Anglican Theological. Columbian. Union.	Victoria	Grand Total

133.-Colleges of Canada; -Students by Faculties, 1937-28-Continued-Collèges du Canada; Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28-suite

	Total	220	10 39	92	1	263 61 61 8,891 15	3,281	13 162 163 1 163	
	Other Autres	ı	111	7	1	1111111	1	1162	
	Commerce	1	1111	1	1	2,891	2,906	11178111111	
tres	Science ménagère	1,	1 1 1 1	1	1	111011111	55	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Others—Autres	Household Science								
Other	Education — Pédagogie	1	1111	1	1	134	134	11111111	
	Agriculture Agriculture	1	1111	1	}	-1 74 61 61 -1	177	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
	Theology — Théologie	1	10	10	1	11112111	2	11 2333	
	stiA stiA	220	1 38	39	1	11110111	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Total	1	1111	1	1	1141 111	18	4 8 110	
	Law Jioid	ı	1111	ı	ı	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ı	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
lués	Music - Oupisud	1	1111	ı	1	1111111	1	1 8 2 1 1 1 1 1	
Graduate—Gradués	Médecine vétérinsire	ı	1,11	ı	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	116,11111 6	
aduate	Veterinary						_	4 0 4	
Gr	Theology — Theologie	1	1 1 1 1	ı	1		1	4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 41	
	Agriculture 	1	1 1 1 1	1	1	1181111	18	1111111	. !
	Total	25	131	211	199	20 36 - 22 7 7 - 7 - 4,617	5,445	135	
lation	Agriculture	1	1 1 1 1	1	ı	252	22	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
lation	oisuM — eupisuM	1	1 1 1 1		1	1111111	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Prematriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Science Science Inchagère	ı	1 1 1 1	ı	Į.	1111111	1	11111111	
Prer	Commerce	1	1111	ı	ı	186111111	36	1 8 1 1 5 8 1 4 1	
Prép	Arts Commerce	52	131	211	199	20 - 7 - 7 7 743	387	135	
	stiA	:	1 1 1 1 1	:	:	4,	5,5		
		Prince of Wales, P.E.I	Holy Heart Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	Total, N.S.	Collège du Sacré-Coeur, N.B	Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdomald Oka Agricultural Presbyterian Ste. Anne de la Pocatière 32 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries 9 Independent Classical Colleges.	Total, Que	Huron. Kinox. Ontario Veterinary St. Jerones. Toronto Bible. Emmanuel Wycliffe. Waterloo.	Towns Constitution of the

132.—Colleges of Canada; Students by Faculties, 1927-28—Concluded—Colleges du Canada; Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28—fin

	Total	67	29	159	159	92	49	147	4,159
Others—Autres	Autres	19	29	159	159	ı	49	49	395 4
	Отреь							-	
	Commerce	1 1 1 1	1	1.1	-1	1	1 1	1	,931
	Commerce							1	30
	Science ménagère	1 1 1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	ł	55
	Household Science								
	Pédagogie	1,111	1	1.1	11	1	1 1	1	134
	Education								
	Agriculture	1 1 1 1	1	1.1	1	1	1 1	1	7.5
	Agriculture						. 9	9	100
	 eigoloèdT	1111	1	l I	1	1	1		65
	Arts Theology		-			92		92	00
	- strA	1111	1	1 1	ı	6	1 1	6	9559
Graduate—Gradués	Total	8 m 0 1	60	1 1	ı	Į.	1 1	1	71
	_ tiord	1 188 1	30	1 1	1	1	1.1	1	30
	Musique	8	2					1	65
	oisuM			1 1	1	1	1 1	1	**
	Médecine orisaire	1 1 1 3	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	62
	Veterinary Science								
	eigoloèdT	1 1 01	70	8 1	1	1	1 1	ı	119
	Theology								
	Agriculture	1 1 1 1	1	1.1	1	1	1 1	1	28
	Agriculture	= 10	9	44.50	_	62	70	6	
	Total	41 - - 125	166	64	621	368	217	109	46,971
Prematriculation Préparant leur immatriculation	Agriculture	1 1 1 1	-	1.1	1	1	1 1	-1	25
	Agriculture			0	0	0		6	
	- supianM	1 1 1 1	1	432	432		1 1		441
	ménagère Music	1 1 1 1	1	13	13	1	1 1	1	13
	Science	1 1 1 1							
	Household Science								
	Commerce	1 1 1 1	1.1	12	12	32	J 1	32	08
	Commerce								
	attA	41	166	100	164	92	1.1	92	430
	atrA					-			6,
		Brandon. Manitoba. Manitoba Law Wesley.	Total, Man	Gravelbourg. Regina.	Total, Sask	Edmonton Jesuit, Alta	Columbian College, B.C	Total, B.C.	Grand Total

²Not given by faculties. *41 duplicates by faculties. *Includes 41 duplicates by faculties and 17 not specified by faculties. *Comprend 41 duplications par facultés. *ACOMPREND **ACOMPREND **ACOMP 15 duplicates by faculties.
15 duplications par facultés.

133.—(Continued)—Colleges of Canada: Students by Faculties, 1927-28 133.—Suite—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants par facultés, 1927-28

Part-time Students—Etudiants libres

Nova Scotia Agricultural, N.S.		P	répara	triculat — int leur				rst deg emier o			Fraduat Gradué:	
Presbyterian College, Que.	-	Arts — Arts	Agriculture	ne l g		'	Theology Théologie	Music — Musique	Arts —		Theology Théologie	Total
Victoria College, B.C 38 38 38	Presbyterian College, Que. Ontario College of Art. Emmanuel College, Ont. Brandon College. Man	- 9		-	- 9	- - 15	4	- 27 -	30 - -	42		21 -1

Others—Autres

_	Arts	Arts	Commerce Commerce	Agriculture	Agriculture	Education Pédagogie	Household Science	Science ménagère	Theology Théologie	Arts	OtherAutres	Total
Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald College, Que. Huron College, Ont. Ontario Agricultural College. Ontario College of Art. Emmanuel College, Ont. St. Stephen's College, Alta.		111111	47	7	5 - 9	6.	5	18 - - - -	, = 31	207		477 88 1 9 207 31 6
Total		-	47	7	14	6.	5	18	38	207	-	819

134.—Collèges of Canada: Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1927-28 134.—Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1927-28

		Cours	Students le degré		-	her		Total	
-	_	raduate - radués	Grad	duate dués	Au	tres			
	м.—н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	wF.	Total
St. Mary's—Correspondence Ecoles des Hautes Études Commerciales— Correspondence. Macdonald—Agriculture Summer School for Clergymen, 1927 Oka Agricultural. Presbyterian College—Theology Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—Agriculture	20	- - - - -	- - - - 3	-	325 71 93 16 - 260	16 10 29 -	325 71 93 16 3 260	16 10 29 -	20 341 81 122 16 3 260
Ontario Agricultural—Short courses:— Agriculture Household Science. Baking (4 mos.). Teachers in agriculture.	-			-	641 - 23 84	23 240 - 125	641 - 23 84	23 240 - 125	664 210 23 209
Ontario College of Art—Junior course (sat. morning). Summer school (Port Hope) Teacher's Course, elementary. Teacher's Course, supervisory. Normal School Course, elementary. Toronto Bible College—Evening Classes. St. Andrew's—Theology. St. Stephen's—Theology.	-		- - - - 6 8		35 12 20 7 16 63	48 36 104 69 39 185	35 12 20 7 16 63 6	48 36 104 69 39 185	83 48 124 76 55 248 6 8
Total	20		17	-	1,666	924	1,703	924	2,627

135.—Colleges of Canada: Classical Colleges of Quebec, 1928—Collèges du Canada: Collèges classiques de Québec, 1928

N.	ber of	seun	>	8 3600 36,137 36,137 36,137 36,137 36,000 37	550,817
	5	ern-	grants Subventions du gouvernement	10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	200,000
		82	Pri- mary Course Pri- maire	26 26 26 27 210 2110 722 722 723 723 724 725 727 727 727 727 727 727 727 727 727	617
	In the	Dans le cours	Com- mercial Course Com- mercial	268 14 14 14 54 1112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 1	2,274
		Da	Class- ical Coursel Classi- quel	28 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	7,245
		Aver-	Attendance ance Pré- sence moy- enne	604 604 606 606 606 606 606 606	9,521
es			Total	548 66 66 66 4411 330 1,028 460 460 332 220 200 483 483 483 11,028 483 332 200 483 483 483 483 483 483 483 483 483 483	10,136
Pupils-Elèves			Over 18 years Plus de 18 ans	141 101 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 120	2,078
Pup	0		16 to 18 years 16 à 18 ans	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	2,620
	Age		14 to 16 years 14 à 16 ans	162 222 223 280 280 272 273 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 28	3,249
			7 to 14 years 7 å 14 ans	120 100 100 101 1212 1212 1212 1212 121	2,189
			Protest- ants — Protess- tants	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	∞
			Catho-lies Catho-liques	66.6 66.8 7.750 1.750 1.750 1.750 1.750 1.750 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.80 3.80 3.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 4	10,128
ing f	laun l	nant	Lay ceachers Lai- ques	1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	20
Teaching	Personnel	enseignant	Ecclesiastics or religious the Prêtres ou congréga-	74 0 2 2 4 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	862
		Date of	0	1873 1926 1834 1834 1853 1915 1915 1911 1855 1911 1847 1847 1815 1815 1815 1815 1815 1815 1815 181	:
		A ffiliated		Laval Laval Montreal Montreal Laval Laval Laval Laval Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Laval Montreal Laval Montreal Laval Laval Montreal Laval Laval Laval Laval Montreal Laval	
			Classical Colleges Collèges classiques	Chicoutimi Gaspe Li Assomption Lievis Mont-Laurie Montreal (Lyola) Montreal (Ste Marie) Montreal (Ste Marie) Montreal (Ste Sminaire)? Nicolet Montreal (St-Sulpice) Nicolet Rigaud St-Alaxandre de la Gatineau Ste-Anna de la Pocatière St-Alaxandre de la Catineau Ste-Anna de la Pocatière St-Janent St-Laurent St-Laurent St-Laurent St-Thrècèse St-Tare Rivers Valleyfield	Totals

² Chiffres extraits del'Annuaire del'Université Laval, 1928-29. ¹ Not subsidized. ¹ Non subventionné ² Figures from the "Annuaire de l'Université Laval, 1928-29."

136. Collèges du Canada: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne le cours classique, 1938 136.—Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where classical education is given in Quebec, 1928

	Num- ber of	vol-		volumes dans la biblio- thèque	5,000	2,500	300	400	2,500	1,080	5,000	3,000	5,200	24,980
		Aver-	Attend- ance		78	64	30	200	06	20	150	65	138	750
			Total	· ·	79	. 64	1 30	00	95	20	150	65	140	758
		her	langue lle est	Eng- lish L'an- glais	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	ě
Pupils—Elèves		Mother	Dont la langue maternelle est	French Le français	79	64	30	00	95	20	150	65	140	758
Pupils-	-Inscrits		Over 18	Plus de 18 ans	25	ı	63	1	20	ı	6	10	15	81
	Enrolled-Inscrits	9	16 to 18	16 à 18 ans	20	24	12	L-	20	6.3	33	25	09	203
	H	Age	14 to 16	14 à 16 ans	16	25	10	13	65	40	48	30	65	302
			7 to 14	7 à 14 ans	18	15	9	65	1	00	09	1	1	172
	1		Low	Laiques	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	l	I	1
Teaching	Dougonnol	enseignemnt	Bro-		ı		П	1	1	1	1	1	1	63
T	Д	ens	Regular and secular priests	Prêtres réguliers et séculiers	12	7	4	rO.	6	10	12	00	10	72
		Date of			1912	1926	1913	1927	1908	1922	1896	1902	1892	:
			Name of Institutions Nom des institutions		Ecole apostolique des Miss. du S.C	Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats)	Juvénat St-Bernard (Cisterciens)	Collège Grasset (Sulpiciens)	Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie	Collège missionnaire (Franciscains)	Juvénat des Rédemptoristes	Juvénat des R. P. du TS. Sacrement	Collège Séraphique (Franciscains)	
			Localities — Localités		Beauport	Chambly	Mistassini	Montréal	Papineauville	Sorel	Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré	Terrebonne	Trois-Rivières	Totals

115 of whom are in the commercial course. 1 Dont 15 dans le cours commercial.

136.—Colleges of Canada: Independent Schools, not subsidized, where superior education is given in Quebee, 1923

136.—Collèges du Canada: Institutions de Québec, indépendantes, non subventionnées, où l'on donne l'enseignement supérieur, en 1928

				20	Students enrolled—Etudiants inscrits	nrolled	Etudiant	sinscrits			Aver-	N. W. Box	
		70.40	I.		In—En			Of-De			attend-	of	Value o
Localities Localités	Name of Institions Noms des institutions	founda- tion tion Date de la fon- dation	of pro- fessors Nombre des pro-	Rhet- oric and belles lettres - Rhéto- rique et belles- lettres	Philosophy Philosophic	Theo- logy E Théo- logie	French speaking s Langue fran- çaise	French English speaking speaking Langue Langue frangalsise	Foreign lan- guages Langues étran- gères	Total	of students Présence moyeme des étudents		abre property Valeur de l'im- meuble
Charlesbourg	Sém, des Pères Eudistes	1923	9	1	0	10	15	4	I	19	100	4,000	\$ 150,000
	Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites)	1853	00	22	ı	1	56	ŧ		22	55	18,500	275,000
	Scolasticat de l'Immaculée-Conception (Jésuites)	1885	17	1	1.0 00	. 51	. 93	10	-	109	108	46,000	500,000
Montréal	Scolasticat des Religieux du Très-St-Sacrement	1890	9	I	9	27	31	7	1	က	32	17,000	266,200
	Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulp.)	1876	10	1	136	ı	100	34	63	136	130	10,000	300,000
	Studium Franc. de Théologie	1921	10	1	ı	41	41	ı	1	41	41	1,500	150,000
Pte-aux-Trembles	Maison d'études du Monastère de la Rép.												
	(Capucins)	1923	70	1	9	13	19	1	ı	10	19	4,000	180,000
Pont-Viau	Sém. des Missions Etrangères	1921	9	1	1	18	18	1	1	18	100	2,000	150,000
	Noviciat des Pères Capucins	1902	-	1	I	11	11	1	1	11	11	1,000	25,000
Québec	Studium Franc. de Philosophie	1902	4	t .	20	ſ	20	1	ı	20	20		4~4
St. Benoit du Lac	Noviciat des P.P. Bénédictins	1926		1	2	1	22	1	ŧ	2	63	1	1
Totals			ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	I	ı	1

(1) No report. (1) N'ont pas fait rapport.

Nors.—In the general summing up of colleges, all the students of this table are assumed to be university standard.

Nora.—Dans le résumé général des collèges, tous les étudiants de ce tableau sont considérés valoir les élèves des universités officielles.

137A.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1927-28—Collèges du Canada, Degrés, diplomes, etc. conferes, 1297-28

Dup-lica-tions with Uni-ver-sities	M. 113377 5 2 5 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
		136	1 1
Te	T 554.0888	123	183
Total		1 75	47 437
70	W 221 8048 50 4 6 8 6 9 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		136
Others (see 137B for de-tails	W		431
	M. 52 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 ==	- 171
Dip- loma in Agric- ulture		1 1 1	1 1
	M.	1 2	12
Dip- loma in Engin- eering		1 1 1 1	1 1
	<u>X</u>	11 55	31
Licen- tiate or Dip- loma in Theol- ogy	1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. <td>- 1</td> <td>1 1</td>	- 1	1 1
13.2 HS.1.E.			1 89
M.S.		1 1 1	100
	× 111111111111111111111111111111111111		1 1 1
D.D.		1 1 1	1 1 1
			1 =
M.A.		11 1	101
	<u> </u>	1 01	1311
B.D.		1111	1 1
	K 111111111111111111111111111111111111		1 1
H.S.	× 11,1111,10,111111111111111111111111111	1 1	1
	<u> </u>	1	1 1
B.V.	<u> </u>		1 1
	M. 111111111111111111111111111111111111	17	1 1
Phm. B.		1 1	
		1 1 100	13
B.S.c	<u> </u>	1 1 1	1 1
	M. 1221111111111111111111111111111111111	1 2	21
B.S.A.	V 1	1 1	1 1
			1 1
B.L.			1 1
	-	-	
B.Sc.	<u> </u>	1 1 1	1 1
			1
B.A.	21 0000		12 43
	41	1	4 1
Barr at Law	0	1 02	1 2
	A	: : : :	! !
Collego	N.S. Agricultural Pine Hill Divinity Hall Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste Anne Ste Anne College to I Sacré Cour College de Hautes Etudes des Commerciales Macdonald Huron Huron Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. Agricultural Ont. College of Pharmacy Ont. Agricultural Ont. College of Art Toronto Bible Ste Mandon Brandon Brandon Brandon Brandon Brandon Jesuit Gravelbourg	Anglican Union. Grand total	Duplicates with Universities.

137B.—Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1927-28-Concluded—Collèges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1927-28-fin

(Detail of others in table 137A.)

	Total	<u> </u>	\$ 2-70	15	14 225	6	12224 x 8 x 1	209
Total	W.	1 1 1 1	9 1 1	15	212	6	337 338	431
,	M.	£	1 50 TO	1	1 22	1	123 133 1	171
nton	W.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	ı	1 1	ı	111111	Ī
Edmonton Jesuit	M.	[][]	1 1 1	1	1 1	ł	1111 64 11	65
Gravelbourg	W.	[[]]	1 1 1	1	1 1	î		1
Grave	M.	1111	1 1 1	1	1 1	ı	111111	16
don	W.	1111	1 1 1	1	1 1	ı	1111112	6
Brandon	M.	1111	1 1 1	1	1 1	I	1111111	13
Bible	W.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 1 37	33.7
Toronto Bible College	M.	1111	1 1 1	1	1 1	1	113	12
ollege	W.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	ı	1 1	1	211 896	117
Ont. College of Art	M.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1	ı	1 2 2 1 1 1 1	88
nald	W.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	15	14 212	đ	173	262
Macdonald	M.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1	133	1,	111111	13
des tes les ciales	W.	1111	911	1	1 1	I	111111	9
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	M.	15.3	443	i	1 1	1	111111	74
S. Itural ege	W.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	I	1 1	ł	1 1 1 1 1 1	1
N.S. Agricultural College	M.	133		1	1 1	1	11111	13
		Farm diploma I. Sc. Compt. I. Sc. Compterer I. Sc. Commerciales	Special (soir) Special (corresp.). Réguliers	tion diploma	tion certificate Teachers diplomas	tificates (short course) Home makers certifi-	cate. Certificates in Art. Bible Study. Matriculation. Music and Expression.	Total

138.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1927-28—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1927-28

		Va	Value-Valeur	. H	Soc	rce of Income	Source of Income—Sources de revenus	es de reven	sm	Expend	Expenditure—Dépenses	enses
Name of College Noms des institutions	Endow- ments Dota- tions	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment ment Terrains, bâtiment scolaires et appa- reils	Other Property Autres biens	Total Assets Total de Pactif	Invest- ments Place- ments	Govern- ments and Muni- cipal- ities Alloca- tions des gouverne- ments et des muni- cipalités	1Fees Contributions des étudiants	2Other Sources Autres sources	Total Income Total des revenus	Current	Capital	Total .
	60	69	69	49	60	69	69	60	60	69	49	60
Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	ı	300,000	1	300,000	1	23,500	1,700	1	25,200	22,500	1,000	23,500
Holy Heart N.S. Agricultural N.S. Technical Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	308,003	300,000 500,000 150,478 200,000 161,000	3,000	300,000 500,000 458,481 203,000 161,000	17,596	35,554	5,199 10,000 11,000	8,537 27,349 22,801 19,000	48,985 49,290 44,945 32,801 30,000	48,985 141,881 52,899 32,801 26,700	8,457	48, 985 150,338 52,899 32,801 27,200
Total, N.S.	308,003	1,311,478	3,000	1,622,481	17,596	84,539	26,199	77,687	206,021	303,266	8,957	312,223
Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales† Macdonald. Oka Agricultural Presbytenran. Presbytenran. Presbytenran. United Theological†	330,770 500 4,250,000 261,528	105,944 722,974 3,250,000 210,000 170,000 218,000 450,000	22,000	486,714 723,474 7,500,000 232,000 481,528 240,000 450,000	15,358 223,750 20,937 444,464	100,000 40,355 44,372 51,505	17,852 25,000 9,390 13,000 3,538 3,220	12,049 208,400 9,520 24,000	27,407 117,852 497,525 64,542 43,457 55,073 471,684	27,389 100,516 511,150 56,577 43,532 55,563 471,684	12,466	27,389 112,982 511,150 56,577 43,532 65,563 471,684
Total, Que*	4,842,798	5,126,918	44,000	10,013,716	704,509	236,252	72,030	254,749	1,267,540	1,266,411	12,466	1,278,877
Huron Knox Ont. Agricultural Ont. College of Art. Ont. College of Pharmacy Ont. Veterinary Ont. Veterinary Royal Military St. Jerone St. St. Michael's Toronto Bible.	96,156 220,000 111,900	36,137 756,000 136,933 38,000 275,000 (not app.) 500,000 68,499	7,000	139,293 970,000 136,933 179,400 285,000 500,000	10,141	25,000 49,000 369,413	1,238 40,356 6,160 67,081 30,292 3,000 1,523	10,926 884 1,022 20,000 27,500 15,393	22,305 	24, 224 34, 975 43, 299 49, 000 49, 000 24, 000 17, 592	4,500 - 1	24,224 35,559 49,299 49,000 32,982 369,413 28,500 17,592

138.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statisties, 1927-28 -Colleges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1937-28

		Va	Value-Valeur	\$	Sou	ree of Inco	Source of Income—Sources de revenus	s de reven	ns	Expend	Expenditure—Dépenses	enses
Name of College Noms des institutions	Endow- ments Dota- tions	Lands, Buildings, Buildings, Equipment ment Terrains, batiment scolaires et appa-	Other Property Party Autres biens	Total Assets Total de l'actif	Invest- ments Place- ments	Govern- ments and Muni- cipal- ities Alloca- tions des gouverne- ments et des muni- cipalités	Tees Contri- butions des étudiants	20ther Sources Autres sources	Total Income Total des revenus	Current Courantes	Capital	Total
	69	69	60	69	69	69	49	69	69	69	69	0/0
Emmanuel. Wydlifer. Waterloo.	335,102 2,000	201,148 122,203	503	536,250 124,706	24,095	t I 1	7,213	39,443	63,538	63,384	3,451	63,384 31,965
Total, Ont.	797,918	2,127,920	47,003	2,972,841	40,278	443,413	170,242	132,883	786,815	687,383	8,535	695,918
Brandon. Manitoba. Wesley.	112,315 207,205 291,682	253,947 276,226 713,344	19,814	386,076 483,431 1,026,814	6,548 5,059 19,934	1 1 1 1	25,219 64 5,574 19,181	59,313 30,929 5,917 41,670	91,080 36,052 11,491 80,785	96,730 38,772 11,500 82,450	1111	96,730 38,772 11,500 82,450
Total, Man	611,202	1,243,517	41,602	1,896,321	31,541	1	50,038	137,829	219,409	229,452	1	229,452
Gravelbourg. Regina. St. Andrew's. St. Chads.	6,710 2,300 15,302	219,087 195,823 130,000	5,029	225,797 203,152 145,302	115	1111	2,732 37,563 800 800	39,373 77,961 30,205 7,306	42,605 115,524 30,572 9,106	49,821 26,056 35,570 9,245	11,649	61,470 26,056 40,637 9,245
Total, Sask	24,312	544,910	5,029	574,251	1,615	I	41,347	154,845	197,707	120,692	16,716	137,408
Edmonton Jesuit. St. Stephen's.	3,000	240,000	2,500	245,000	135	1 1	1 4	44,172	44,172	38,850	1 1	38,850
Total	3,000	369,450	7,500	379,950	135	1	1	79,422	79,557	74,300	1	74,300
Anglican Columbian Victoria. Union.	24,611	39,168 155,095 42,000	51,418	115,197 165,095 42,000	1,660	1,200	9,755	8,522 24,792 89	10,182 36,301 35,215	12,510 33,236 28,901	2,256	12,510 35,492 48,901
Total, B.C.	34,611	236,263	51,418	322,292	2,214	15,184	30,897	33,403	81,698	74,647	22,256	96,903
Grand Total* 6,621,84411,269,456 19	,621,844	6,621,844 11,260,456	6	199,552 18,081,852 797,888 802,888 392,453 870,818 2,863,947 2,	797,888	802,888	392, 453	870,818	2,863,947 2,778,651	2,778,651	69,930	2,848,581

*Does not include data for the Classical Colleges or Independent Schools in Quebee. Financial Statistics for these institutions are given in the Provincial Statistician's report as follows:—
Value of immovable proprity \$16.454.50. Year's expanses \$1.03.451.

*No comprend pas les données des collèges classiques ui des écoles indépendantes du Québec. Les statistiques financières de ces établissements sont données de la manière suivante par le statisticien de la province. Valeur des propriétés immobilières \$16,454,500. Dépenses de l'année \$2,108,451.

1021 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

1021 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

1021 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

1022 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

1022 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

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1022 data.—Les données de 60 1977.

1023 data.—Les de 1977.

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1024 de 1977.

1025 data.—Les de 1977.

1025 data.—Les des collèges classiques de 1977.

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139.—Collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les collèges par provinces qu'ils habitent, 1927-28 139.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Students Attending Colleges by Provinces of Residence, 1927-28

	Total Regis- tration Regis- tration Total	**************************************	*9,919
	Not specified by by se provinces Norm par provinces par provinces par provinces	147 249 1,654 1,654	2,208
	Other Countries I Hors du Canada	2000 I I 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	66
4	B.W.I.		6
52	U.K.	107 62 62 1	169
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	U.S.A.	12 145 4 2 1 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	101
Domicile d	B.C.	1 1 1 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	446
Students-	Alta.		253
sidence of	Sask.	1110 933 933 172	1,045
lace of Re	Man.	7522	790
1	Ont.	1 111 2000, 2 1 21100 1 2100 1 2	2,523
	Que.	1,364	1,427
	N.B.	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	91
	z. z.	419 16 12 12 1	449
	P.E.I.	293 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	309
	Province in which College is located Provinces on les collègiens font leurs études	Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Quebec* Manitoba. Manitoba. Alsakatchewan. Alberta.	Total

*Exclusive of data for the Classical Colleges, the Independent Superior Schools and the Agricultural Colleges in Quebec; figures for these institutions have already been included under Montreal and Laval Universities.

A l'exclusion des collèges classiques, des écoles supérieures indépendantes et des collèges agricoles du Québec; les chiffres pour ces institutions ont déjà été inclus dans ceux des universités Montréal et Laval.

140.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1927-28—Universities et collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1927-28

Total des inscriptions
H.
163
268
1,138 642 1,780 46
1,734
852 249
1,101
15,655 13,325 28,980 8,125
20,855
10,096 2,823 12,919 451
12,468
2,584 437 3,021 49
2,972

1,181 616 1,797	1,797	172 92	264	153 49	202	*11,849 8,395 20,244 687	*19,557
205 306 511	511	F 1	1	3 43	67	5,842 2,311 8,153 80	8,073
976 310 1,286	1,286	171 92	263	153	202	5,326 6,084 11,410 607	10,803
164 164	164	96	188	99	99	14,273 6,541 20,814 4,617	16,197
1 25 1	54	50	20	1 88	38	5,951 186 6,137	6,137
110	110	46	138	1 63	28	8,322 6,355 14,677 4,617	10,060
1,376 1,557 1,557	1,516	1,268	1,339	*2,228	*2,521	29,920 6,856 36,776 3,715	*33,061
553 619 26	293	386	390	723	856	8,677 734 9,411	9,158
823 115 938 15	923	882	949	1,018	1,178	20,756 6,122 26,878 3,462	23,416
3,557	3,471	1,536	1,791	*2,381	*2,789	*56,042 21,786 77,828 9,019	*68, 209
758 426 1,184	1,158	437	441	723	937	20,470 3,231 23,701	23,368
1,799 529 2,328	2,313	1,099	1,350	1,018	1,212	34,404 18,555 52,959 8,686	44,273
Sask.—Universities. Colleges. Total Duplication.	Net Total.	Alta.—Universities.	Total	B.C.—Universities.	Total	Canada—Universities. Colleges Total Duplication.	Net Total.

*A total of 1,168 students were not separated according to sex, as follows: In Ontario under "other", 528; in B.C. under "university grade", 487; and in B.C. under "other", 153.

144. Universities and Colleges: Number of Students by Faculties, etc., 1927-28-Universities et collèges: Nombre d'étudiants par facultés, etc., 1927-28

Total (excluding duplicates)‡ Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Part time	Libres	Institu- Students tions Etudiants	111 111 112 113 113 113 113 113
sans complement	Full time	Réguliers	Students Etudiants	16,001 15,843 10,843 10,845 11,847 11,884 11,134 11
Total	Full	Rég	Institu- tions	251020990741020vvv888811
	Part time	Libres	Students Etudiants	* 657 477 667 77 77 77 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
Colleges—Collèges*	Part	Lii,	Institu- tions	HO 1 OH H 1 O 1 H 1 H 4 H 4 H 4 H 4 H 4 H 4 H 6
Colleges-	time	liers	Students Etudiants	6,430 6,410 10,420
	Full time	Réguliers	Institu- tions	44 875 HS ES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
S	ime	98	Students	589 2866 2866 2866 2866 2866 2866 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287
-Université	Part time	Libres	Institu- tions	
Universities—Universités	ime	liers	Students	14,344 11,5845 11,984 11,087 11,727 11,737 1
UI	Full time	Réguliers	Institu- tions	r. % = 10 x c c c r d 4 a a a a d 4 r a c d d = r r l l l
		Name of Faculty—Faculté		Matriculation—Immatriculation Arts and Pure Science—Arts et science pure. Philosophy—Philosophie Agriculture Commerce— Dentistry—Art dentaire Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Forestry—Sylveridure Musicine—Médecine Musicine—Médecine Public Heath and Nursing—Formation des gardes-malades Social Service—Giavres sociales Theology—Théologie Vetorinary Science—Médecine vétérinaire.

Duplication between the following Universities and Colleges have been eliminated in total figures:
Matriculation—Guebec Classical Colleges and Independent Schools and Laval and Montreal Universities: Gravelbourg and Ottawa University.

Arts—Quebec Classical Colleges, etc., and Laval and Mortreal, Waterloo and Western; Gravelbourg and Ottawa; Regina and Saskatchewan University; St. Michael's and University of Pororio; Huron and Western; Brandon and McMaster.

Agriculture—Oka and Montreal, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Laval, Macdonald and McGill., Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Educks Commerciales and Montreal.

Household Science—Macdonald and McGill.

Pharmacy—Ontario School of Pharmacy and University of Toronto.

*Data for Colleges includes following figures for Quebec, all in full time courses:—
*Law—Manitoba Law School and Manitoba University.

*Data for Colleges includes following figures for Quebec, all in full time courses:—
Matriculation—23 Classical Colleges and 9 Independent Classical Schools representing 5360 students.

Arts and pure Science—23 Classical Colleges and 1 Independent Superior School representing 237 students.

This object—7 Independent Superior Schools representing 171 students.

Theology—7 Independent Superior Schools representing 171 students.

Other—16 Classical Colleges and 1 Independent Classical School representing 2,906 students.

*Les totaux ne comprement pas de duplications entre collèges et universités dans les cas suivants:

*Matricultaion—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Québoc et les universités Montréal et Laval; Gravelbourg et université d'Ottawa, Matricultaion—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Québoc et les universités Montréal et Laval; Waterloo et Western; Gravelbourg et Ottawa; Regina et université de Manitoba; St. Michaels et Laval; Matricule de Montréal, Febr-Ame de la Pocatière et Laval; Waterloo et Western; Gravelbourg et Ottawa; Regina et université de Manitoba; St. Michaels et Laval; Macdonald et McGill.

Commerce—Ecoles des Haufes Etudes Commerciales et Montréal.

Sciences ménagères—Macdonald et McGill.

Pharmacie—Ecole de Pharmacie d'Ottario et Tronto.

Proit—Ecole de Droit du Manitoba.

*Les domées sur les collèges comprement les chiffres suivants pour le Québec, tous cours à temps entier:—

Matricultion—23 collèges classiques et 9 écoles supérieure indépendante représentant 57 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendantes représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendantes représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendantes représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendantes représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendantes représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures indépendante représentant 27 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures la école indépendante représentant 171 élèves.

Théologie—7 écoles supérieures la école indépendante représentant 171 élèves.

142.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1297-23 - Universities et collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1927-28

	Expenditure—Dépenses	Universités et collèges	\$ Universités—	214,578 5,571,980 D'Etat.	19,555 3,644,034 Autres, non confessionnelles.	424,449 2,102,929 Confessionnelles.	658,582 11,318,943 Total.	Collèges—	- 672,275 Agricoles.	8,457 150,338 Techniques.	- 44,482 De droit.	- 49,000 Vétérinaires.	48,423 1,353,641 Théologique et d'Arts.	- 43,299 De Pharmacie.	13,050 535,546 Tous autres.	69,930 2,848,581 Total.	
	Expenditur	Current Capital	60	5,357,402 214	3,624,479	1,678,480 42	10,660,361 658		672,275	141,881	44,482	49,000	1,305,218 48	43,299	522,496	2,778,651	
	ne	Total Income Total des	69	5,708,860	3,406,788	2,097,494	11,213,142		656,125	49,290	78,472	56,182	1,383,743	44,837	595,298	2,863,947	
	Sources of Income	Gov. Aid Allocations gouv.	690	3,962,480	729,575	73,700	4,765,755		185,237	35,554	1	49,000	38,684	1	494,413	802,888	-
	Sou	Invest- ments Place- ments	6/9	260,820	1,313,972	493,919	2,068,711		223,750	1	1	1	268,096	4,482	1,560	797,888	
The state of the s	Total	Total de l'actif	69	29,275,820	42,131,392	20,609,909	92,020,121		8,272,000	200,000	1	285,000	7,883,786	179,400	961,666	18,081,852	
		Universities and Colleges	Universities—	State Controlled	Other undenominational	Denominational	Total	Colleges—	Agricultural	Technical	Law	Veterinary	Theological and Arts	Pharmacy	Miscellaneous	Total	

*To the total expenditure add \$2,108,481 for Classical Colleges in Quebec, for which complete information is not available. A ce total, ajouter \$2,108,481 pour les collèges classiques du Québec sur lesquels des informations complètes manquent.

143.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 7 provinces in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1928 143.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées dans 7 provinces du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1928

	Number	Number	No. of P	upils in R — Internes			-	upils enroll - lèves inscri		
Province	of insti- tutions Nombre d'insti- tutions	on teaching staff Personnel enseignant	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	In Elementary grades Degrés élémentaires	In Secondary grades Degrés secondaires	Special work only Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades Non classifiés	Total
P.E.I.—I.PE. N.S.—NE. N.B.—NB. Ont. Man. Sask. Alta B.C.—CB.	3 5 3 27 - 32 26 3	19 64 23 413 - 132 184 39	937	232 144 289 1,191 - 797 122	232 204 371 2,059 - 1,734 222	609 261	45 243 179 3,731 520 1,030 220	25 9 237 - - 732	48 132 270 45	498 925 449 6,238
Total	99	874	2,047	2,775	4,822	6,797	5,968	1,121	495	14,381

144.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Secondary Grade Pupils by Subjects of Study,
 1928
 144.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Réparation des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire par sujets d'études, 1928

					a e	tuaes,	1928					
	Grad	le IX	Grad	le X		le XI	Grad	_	Spe	cial	To-	
Subjects	Degr	éΙΧ	Deg	ré X	Degr	é XI	Degr	IIX	Spé	cial	tal	Matières
	D C	C E	D C		ļ				D C	(C F		
	DG.	Gr.	DG.	GF.	DG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	DG.	GF.		
		m.c.v	0.15	W.C.	0.55	0.51					0.000	
Algebra	591	765	342	534	273	359	222	149	27	20		Algèbre.
Arith, and Mens	384	364 260	122 106	389 95	89	87 20	$\frac{1}{27}$	15	16			Arithmétique.
Botany	55 55	280	45	138	6 288	347	100	11 154	5	4 25		Botanique. Chimie.
Chemistry	102	299	52	95	117	192	28	20		21		Droit civique.
Eng. Comp.	639	843	389	676	374	543	223	242	23	194		Comp. anglaise.
Eng. Grammar	184	98	153	81	109	77	4	1		-		Grammaire anglaise.
Eng. Lit	623	842	383	671	366	518	251	304	28	175	4.161	Littérature anglaise.
French	525	772	341	616	416	493	214	288	29	125		Français.
French (oral)	154	419	104	293	30	239	38	138	9	68	1,492	Français (oral).
Elem. Science	414	502	206	150	1	30	-	10	-	3	1,316	Sciences élémentaires.
Geog. general	272	459	51	118	1	8	22	8	9	21	969	Géog. générale.
Geog. Physical	62	146	74	262	-	-	2	-	_	-	546	Géog. physique.
Geometry	445	418	291	481	303	393	170	242	21	22	2,786	Géométrie.
German	34	28	71	54	31	88	34	69	2	_	411	Allemand.
Greek	170	266	18 37	3 74	12 187	- 158	11 60	1 183		21		Grec. Histoire ancienne.
Hist. Ancient Hist. British	298	267	141	371	262	408	60	55	2	3		Hist. britannique.
Hist. Canada	349	404	101	179	110	125	81	63	11	. 0		Hist. du Canada.
Hist. Church	51	201	45	194	159	312	53	124		66		Hist. de l'Eglise.
Hist. European	69	50	42	104	37	45	52	39	_	43		Hist. Européenne.
Hist. French	-	20		39		12	-	10	-	_		Hist, de France.
Icelandic	2	3	2	2	1	3	-		-	-		Islande.
Latin	566	704	343	627	302	412	146	210	22	27		Latin.
Physics	71	046	167	131	191	144	90	116	10	-		Physique.
Physiology	- :	33		42		1		-		12		Physiologie.
Psychology	-			-	-	19	17	10	-	-	46	Psychologie.
Religious Instr	275	595	140	490	156	387	63	257	43	272		Instruction religieuse.
Spanish	_	11 11	_	14 10	_ [26	_	22 3		7 5		Espagnol.
Spanish (oral) Italian	_	- 11	_	- 10	_	-	_	- 0	_	- 0		Espagnol (oral).
Swedish	_	_	_	_	_			_	28	_		Suédois.
Trigonometry	24	_	16	-	11	15	143	87	-	20		Trigonométrie.
Zoology	33	90	106	128	-	-	24	8	-	2		Zoologie.
Book-Keeping	63	75	18	28	-	17	10	4	7 7	139		Tenue des livres.
Business Law	41	29	35	24	-	6	10	4	7	162	318	Droit commercial.
Shorthand	51	87	64	88	-	10	8	4	1	179	492	Sténographie.
Typewriting	42	74	51	76	-	15	10	4	2	188		Dactylographie.
Agriculture	17	29	19	47	8	26	-	-	-	3		Agriculture.
Art	125	384	80	149	21	40	2	30	9	91		Art.
Domestic Science	24	40 98	23	54 20	16	28 27	10	21	1	83 50		Science ménagère.
Elocution	87	168	30	83	14	62	10	61 39	10	45		Elocution. Travaux manuels.
Mech. Drawing		7	22	- 00	10	- 02	18	- 599	_	- 40		Dessin linéaire.
Military Drill	262	10	111	12	104	15	54	5	44	2		Exercices militaires.
Music	61	431	51	402	25	273	45	143	57	333		Musique.
Physical Culture	423	609	267	488	335	376	144	264	44	552		Culture physique.
Total sampled	See	e Engl	ish or	French	above	-Voir	· Angla	is ou	le Fran	içais		Total, ainsi classifié.

145.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées de 7 provinces du Canada: Diplôme, carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement des instituteurs, 1928 145.-Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 7 provinces in Canada: Teachers' Classifications, Experience and Salaries, 1928

Diplôme, carrière enseignante Elémentaires Elémentaires MH. F.				Catég	Catégorie et sexe	٥				
	ry	Secondary	lary	Technical Techniques	nical	Unspecified Non spécifiés	cified - écifiés		Total Total	
	Fi	МН.	Ħ.	МН.	뇬	МН.	뇬	MH.	다.	Total
Classification—Diplome—Universitaires University Graduates—Universitaires Sademic—Academique First Class—lère classe Second Class—lère classe Other Classe—Autres Religious—Congréganistes Class not given—Non spécifiés	10 17 17 133 133 151	100113110011	23 8 6 6 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 0 = 4 co	10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1111110	W 64 400	11128848	28188.42 201	20 10 44 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45
Total	100	109	161	12	29	65	09	171	400	571
Expérience—Carrière enseignante— Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—ans 6 Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—ans 6 11-20	8 26 31 17 18	28 28 30 12	10 61 35 29 29 26	- co co	288 288 111 88	1 1 2 4 2 2 4	22 1 22	21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	28 717 78 78 78 78 78	288 1175 1101 141
Total.	100	109	161	12	79	82	09	171	400	571
Salaries—Traitements— Under—Moins de \$1,500. Under—Moins de \$1,500. Under—Moins de \$1,500. \$1,000 and under—et moins de \$1,500. \$2,000 under = \$2,500. \$3,000 under = \$2,500. \$3,000 under = \$3,000. \$4,000 and over—et plus. Salaries not given—traitement non indiqué.	200	2000 A 2000	19 26 5 2 2 2 2 2 9 3	121110	177		6 11111	10 10 10 88 88 10 10 10	24.00	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
Total	100	109	161	12	29	82	09	171	400	571

146.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 7 provinces (Quebec not included) by grade, sex and age, 1923
 146.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, dans 7 provinces (Québec excepté) par degré, sex et âge, 1923

Grade	Sex									Age	e—Âge								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	T ota
	BG	19	6	4	- 1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
I	G.—F B.—G	44 46	43 116	13 126	66	29	15	- 5	-6	1	1	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	10 41
II	G.—F B.—G	62	257 4	191 38	91 72	42 60	20 28	9 12	4 7	6	1	1	_	2	_	_	_	Ξ,	688
	G.—F B.—G	_1	27	175 4	182 25	82 60	28 53	13 21	12 12	4 5	2	3	-	_	_	_	- 1	_	52 18
	G.—F B.—G	-	-	13	149 13	161 37	102 79	39 55	19 18	10 12	2 2 7	2	1 4	2	-	-	-	=	49. 23
	GF	~	-	3	34	122 20	190 54	128 61	44 54	24 26	18 13	7	4	1	1	-	-	-	578
	B.—G	_	-	_	3 1	28	150	199	160	42	18	9	3	1	_	_	-	_	61
	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	2	13	29 35	86 146	104 153	45 99	22 53	9 20	5 7	2	_	_	-		300 530
VII	B.—G	_	_	_	-	- 2	2 15	34 57	58 141	63 176	20 102	7 54	20	- 3	- 1	_	-	_	18 61
VIII	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	-	-	- 2	10 32	31 53	52 174	57 158	33 109	11 36	35	1	- 2	_1	1	20: 60:
IX	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	84	167	149	120	58	25 19	10	5	10	65
X	BG	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	62	115 32	338 64	287 136	157 122	59 91	46	17	2 13	6 22	54
XI	GF BG	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	10	75 4	104 23	269 87	238 149	119 138	59 80	21 41	3 15	11 31	568
XII	G.—F B.—G	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	4	33	97 10	200 39	167 83	90 76	31 48	22 18	20 30	
	G.—F B.—G	_	-	-	-	-		-	_	-	5	45	77	84	78 13	26	8	14	33
Spec. Spec	G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	43	70	71	60	14	11	10	
Total	B.—G G.—F	65 107	126 327	172 395	179 460	206 452	260 542	284 641	318 698	327 745	379 846	444 947	455 813	391 544			57 46	94 61	
	Total	172	453	567	639	658	802	925	1,016	1,072	1,225	1,391	1,268	935	571	227	103	155	12,179
Unclassified by	Grades-	-Nor	clas	sifiés	par	degr	és									.—G			
Unclassified by					_	_									G	.—F			68

147.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1928

Grade	Sex									Age-	Âge								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-
I	B.—G G.—F	15	12 31	10 15	- 2	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	~	_	_	_	-	_	22
IIII	з.—г В.—G G.—F	-	7	27	29	- 10	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	73
III H	з.—г В.—G G.—F	-		- 1	- 15	18	- 8	- 2	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	44
IV I	з.—г В.—G G.—F	-	-	-	15 - 4	7	18	- 4	- 2	-	_	- 1	_	-	-		-	-	36
V H	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-		- 6	20	16	-	- 2	- 1	_	_	_	-	_	-	45
VI H	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	- 2	- 5	15	- 9	-1		-		_	-	_	-	32
VII	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	7	13	-7	- 1		-	_		-	-	28
VIII	B.—F G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	- 6	12	- 1	_	-	_	_	_	-	20
IX	B.—G G.—F	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	10	11	_	- 2		_	-	-	23
X I	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	-	_		-	-	-	1	- 9	- 10	-1		-	-	-	21
XI H	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-		_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
XII	B.—G G.—F	_	-	-	_	- -5	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_			_	-	_
Total	B.—G G.—F	- 15	12 38	10 43	- 50	 35	34	- 31	- - 41	28	- 33	24			_	-	-	-	22 385
	Fotal	15	50	53					41		33			3		-		-	407

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degrés.

B.-G.
G.-F. 10 14 67 Unclassified by sexe and grade—Non classifiés par degré et sexe.....

Grand total.....94516— $10\frac{1}{2}$ 498

148.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Nova Scotia by grade, sex and age, 1928

148.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1928

Grade	Sex									Ag	e—Âge	•							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tota
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	2 3	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
I	B.—G G.—F	1	23 34	17 10	11	3	5	-	-		-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	6
II	ВС	-	-	4 7	4	8	6	4	1	1	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	2
III	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	14	6	6	3	4	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
IV	G.—F B.—G	_	_	2	11 2 3	8 7 6 4 6 17	6	1 4 5	5	5	- 3	3	- 1	_	_	-		_	9
V	G.—F B.—G	_	_	_	3	17	8	2	7	1 3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	_	_	_	_	_	4 2
VI	G.—F B.—G	-	-	_	-	- 1	18	19	14 9	5	3	6	_	_	_	-	_	_	1
VII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	_1	20	11	4	1 3	1 2	-		-		-	_	6
VIII	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-		-	4	23	14	10	5	2 3	1	-	-	-	-	6
	G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	- 1	15	13	8	6	4	_	-	-	_	4
IX	B.—G G.—F	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	- 1	4 2	5 18	13	11 13	3 4	1		_	_	6
X	B.—G G.—F	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	2	1 13	8	5	5 8	4 6	1 1		_	6
XI	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	-		_	_	_	-	-	1 3	2 15	9 8	4 4	1 4	1	_	1 1
XII	BG GF	-	-		-	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	- 1	- 4	10	- 3	-	-	1
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		1	2 13	2	2	-	1
Total	B.—G	3	23 34	21 19	21 34	26 29	42 44	27 50	31 55	32 49	22 59	29 45	22 48	18 30	10 34	4 9	3	-	35
	Total	6	57	40	55	55	86	77	86	81	81	74	70	48	44	13	4	-	87

149.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in New Brunswick by grade, sex and age, 1928

Grand total 925

149.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1923

Grade	Sex		,							Age	—Âge								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	3.—G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_
I F	G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	_
TT	G.—F B.—G	-	27	4	-	_	_	-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3.
III	G.—F B.—G	_	2	17	- 3	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2/
IV	G.—F B.—G	_	-	2	14	-4		-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	2
V	G.—F B.—G	_	-	_	- 1	_1	26 1	4	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	_	31
	G F.	-	-	_	-	- 1	3	22 2	3	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	2
VII	B.—G G.—F B.—G	-			-	-	-	3	19 4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	G.—F B.—G	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	3	2	.=	_	-	-	-	4:
(G.—F B.—G	-	-	-	-	-		-		- 5	12	8	3 5	-	- 2	_	-	-	25
X	G.—F B.—G	-	_	-	-	_		-	_	-	-	29	9	3		-	-	-	42
10	G.—F B.—G	-	-		-	=	_	-	-	-	Ξ	3	25	4	1	_	_	-	30
(G.—F.	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	- 3	3 22 2	2 2 7	1	-	_	2:
	B.—G G.—F	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	-2	14	2	_1	_	14
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G GF	_	-	-	_	_	-	_		_	_		_	-6	2	1	_	_	-
	B.—G G.—F	-4	29	- 23	1 17	1 5	4 29	5 29	5 22	11 35	12 22	20 40	15 39	9 36	12 19	2 2	1	=	35
-	Total	4	29	23	18	6	33	34	27	46	34	60	54	45	31	4	1		44

150.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Ontario, by grade, sex and age, 1928

150.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires		Répartition t âge, Ontario		inscrits	durant	l'année, par	degré, sexe
	e	i age, Ontario	, 1949				

Grade	Sex									Age	-Âge								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M I III IV VI VII VIII IX XI XII Spec.—Spéc	B.—G. G.—F. B.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—F.	2 222 - 5 - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 28 7 58 - 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 10 5 5 5 5 5 1 6 6 - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 5 32 9 46 - 43 5 5 20 - 1 	1 188 7 7 211 8 8 533 4 4 500 13 15 - 111 - 2	7 - 7 - 9 4 33 100 599 13 18 - 12 									1 1 1 1 2 12 2 2 2 0 7 7	1 - 1 - 3	11 77 - 8 11 - 2	195 35
Total	B.—G G.—F	2 28	8 94	8 136	19 144	33 170	47 175	84 277	100 335	119 363	146 396	147 453	143 375	138 231	75 107	18 18		16 4	1,135 3,310
	Total	30	102	144	163	203	222	361	435	482	542	600	518	369	182	62	10	29	4,445

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degrés	,147
Unclassified by sex and grade—Non classifiés par degré et sexe.	82
Grand total	,238

151.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils entered during year in Saskatchewan, by grade, sex and age, 1928

151.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année par degré, sexe et âge, Saskatchewan, 1928

Grade	Sex Sexe									Age	—Âge								
Degré		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tot al
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	3	2	2	-,	-		-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	7 8
I	B.—G G.—F	8	22 48	48 57	32 28	13 13	8	4 3	3	- 3	_	-	, =	- 1		-	-	_	138 171
II	B.—G G.—F	-	1 5	11 20	29 42	28 28	18 10	7 3	4	2 3	1	- 3	_	_	-	-		-	101 119
ш	B.—G G.—F	-	-	1	6	19 31	22 23	7 17	6	3	1	1 2	- 1	_	-	-	0	_	66 104
IV	B.—G G.—F	-	-		2 3	15 22	27 44	27 25	6	6 12	3 5	1 2	3	2 1	- 1	-	-	-	92 122
V	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	1	2	6 22	21 22	22 22	12 4	8	3 2	2 3	1 1	_	_	-	-	78 86
VI	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	_	- 1	6	10 18	21 30	11 17	7 13	-4	1 3	3 1	_	-			54 93
VII	B.—G G.—F	-	_	_	_	_	- 2	3	6 20	8 22	3 17	3 10	1 3	1	_	_			25 78
VIII	B.—G G.—F	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	. 2	23	$\frac{2}{32}$	6 18	- 6	2	-	-			14 82
IX	B.—G G.—F	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	2 1	2 13	8 27	7 27	18 17	. 8	6	1	_1	2	54 95
X	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_ ;	3	1 10	13 27	10 24	7 12	4 10	1 3	_2	9	50 96
XI	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	- 2	6 10	15 17	9 24	8 10	4 4	6	3	76
XII	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	4	5 13	10 11	9 10	11 4	6 2	9	54 48
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	Ξ	_	_	_	_	_	- I
Total	B.—G G.—F.	11 9	25 56	62 81	70 92	77 101	82 116	80 91	72 94	49 105	34 114	44 109	55 87	40 61	27 31	18 12	11 8	23 11	
	Total	20	81	143	162	178	198	171	166	154	148	153	142	101	58	30	19	34	1,958

Unclassified—Non classifiés. Boys—Garçons. Girls—Filles.	77
Girls—Filles	61
Unclassified by grade and sex—Non classifiée selon le degré et le sexe.	132
The state of the s	
Grand total	,228

152.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Alberta, by grade, sex and age, 1928

152.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Alberta, 1928

Grade	Sex									Age-	-Âge								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tota
	3.—G 3.—F	-	-	1 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	3.—G	36 29	44 52	39	16	12 10 15	2 3	1	3	1 3	1	- 2	_	-	_	-	-	-	153 170
II È	3.—G. G.—F. 3.—G. G.—F. 3.—G.	-	3	43 22 33	18 25 39	15 11	4 5	1 3	2 2		- 1	1	_	-	-	-	-	-	78
IIIÉ	3.—G G.—F	-	-	3 4	16 28	27 40	18 21	3 8 4	_ Ĩ	1 2	=	_	_	_		-	-	_	74
1V	3.—G G.—F	_	_	_	4	12 22 3	31 40	16 19	6 7	3 4	1 5	- 1	- 2	_	-	-	-	_	106
V	3.—G 3.—F 3.—G	-	_	_	_	3 5	18 29	25 43	22 28	10 12	4	_1	_	_	-	-	-	_	83 121
	3.—F	-	-	_	-	1	6 7	25 29	47 36	22 19	11 12	6	3	1	_	-	_	_	122 115
(3.—G G.—F	_	-	_	-	-	-1	7	12 28 3	23 35 15	14 22 22	11 14	1 2 5		1	_	- - 1	-	57 106 64
IX	3.—G 3.—F 3.—G 3.—F	=	_	-	=	Ξ	_	-	1 4	18 18	21 76	16 88	6 72	2 4 30	1 2 17	1 7	- 4	- 8	69
X	3.—G l	-	-	-	_	-		-	6	18	85 19	102 55	76 71	39 28 64	16 32	6	2	5	344 276
XI E	3.—F 3.—G	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	18	65 12	84 36	63 48	38 43	15 22 19	10 3 11 15	21	295 194
XII E	3.—F 3.—G	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	-2	- 14 3	30 4	45 15	45 18	14	10	17 13	187
	3.—F 3.—G	36	47	64	61	69	80	80	100	90	140	100	5	8	19	12	6	10	
	G.—F.	29	47 57	80	89	89	105	109	111	114	149 172	182 220	193 208	169 149	111 121	53 53	36 26	55 38	
1	Fotal	65	104	144	150	158	185	189	211	204	321	402	401	318	232	106	62	93	3,345

153.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in British Columbia, by grade, sex and age, 1928
 153.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Colombie Britannique, 1923

Grade	Sex									Age	-Age								
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I	B.—G G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—F B.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.	12 18 1 1	3 12 8 8 7 7	77777	20 55 9 - 20	2 5 5 - 11 - 3 3 - 2	3 3 11 1 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 4 4 6 6		2 2 4 4 5 6 6 100 26 26 11 111 110 22						1 2 1 1 7	7	8	
	B.—G G.—F	13 19	11 19	7 13	7 34	23	5 39	8 54	10 40	26 51	16 50	22 56	27 46	17 34	8 16	8	7	-8	181 517
	Total	32	30	20	41	23	44	62	50	77	66	78	73	51	24	12	7	8	698

154.—Business Colleges (Private) in Canada: General Summary by provinces for the year ended June 30, 1928 154.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Résumé par provinces, 1928

Description	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Total	Description
Number of Colleges reporting. Number of teaching staff Number of Students— Day courses	3 18 410	2 3 138			17 1,176	365			341 11,506	
Night courses	90 - 500	146	824 - 2,184	2,558 350 8,648		-	2,470		4,775 350 16,631	Non spécifiés.
Males, specified	166 334 -	46 100 -	853 1,331 -	2,311 5,984 350	585 1,007		979 1,491		10,991	Jeunes gens, classifiés. Jeunes filles, classifiées. Non classifiés par sexe. Diplômes.
Number of Colleges reporting. Enrolment represented Number diplomas granted during the year.	500 130	146 50	1,602 279	26 4,510 952	1,537 645	-	-	1 64 6	8,359	Nombre de collèges. Nombre inscrits. Diplômés.

155.—Business Colleges in Canada: Courses offered during year, 1928—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Cours durant l'année 1928

	Colleges	Colleges having 200 students	students	College	Colleges having 100,199	00.199	Collogos	Colleges baying less than 100	than 100		
	2113	and over		Cultano	students	400	2007	students	100	E	
	Colleges	ayant 200 et et plus	cudiants	Colleges	Coneges ayant de 100 a 199 étudiants	00 & 199	Colleges	Colleges ayant moins de 100 étudiants	is de 100	students	Cours on combinaison de
O L .	No. of Colleges reporting	Students during year Etudiants durant l'année	during ar s durant	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre	Students during year Etudiants durant l'année	ar ar s durant	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre	Students during year Etudiants durant l'année	during ar s durant	Total des étu- diants	cours offerts durant l'année
	collèges	МН.	표	collèges	МН.	H	collèges	МН.	FI.		
	\$882 - 5 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	6.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	880 880 880 860 980 00441 000 8804 88		88 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1, 588 1, 688 1, 508 1, 508 1, 508 135 135 143 163 163 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	© 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	10 de 10 to 10	4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4	20	6, 816 Total des inscriptions. 6, 835 Cours du soir. 901 Principes commerciaux. 6, 539 Kénographie. 6, 331 Tenue des livres. 8, 432 Dactylographie. 235 Service civil. 235 Service civil. 235 Service civil. 235 Service civil. 236 Anglais. 167 Anglais. 167 Anglais. 236 Anglais. 249 Pravail de bureau. 240 Travail de bureau. 250 Français. 261 Instruction genérale. 271 Non spécifiée. 272 Calloul rapide. 273 Connents commerciaux. 273 Connents commerciaux. 273 Connents commerciaux. 274 Calloul rapide. 275 Calloul rapide. 275 Calloul rapide. 276 Calloul rapide. 277 Non spécifiée. 278 Coninge des litres mécanique. 279 Non spécifiée. 270 Calloul rapide.
	- ² 23		1 18	1 1	15	114	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	164	5 Cours de traffic. Art oratoire. 164 Banque.
	1.2		010	·	1 1	, 1,50		1=	1 882	15 103	16 Amélioration générale.
	1 4	230	174	1 -	1 1	95	-	12	18	529	Poinçonneuse mecanique. Divers.
	No or	ما مرري ميريدين	in sollares	forant ronn	wat do lant	americ offer		CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS O	The second secon		

Refers only to colleges reporting courses,-1Ne couvre que les collèges faisant rapport de leur curric.lum.

14. INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS.

156.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1928 156.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1928

		Schools-	-Ecoles			Enrolm	nent—Inscr	iptions	
Year	Total Number of Schools		ass of Scho ypes d'écol			nber Enro e d'élèves		Average Attend- ance	Percent- age of Attend- ance
Année	Nombre total d'écoles	Day Ecoles du jour	Residential Internats	Combined Internats et externats	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1925 1925 1926 1927	324 325 326 333 335 341 339 322 321 326 331 340 324 333 344 343 343	251 251 249 256 257 269 265 264 248 247 253 255 242 247 254 255 255 255 255 255	77 78 76 76 75 74 74 73 71 72 73 73 74	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,607 5,648 5,631 5,908 6,367 6,528 6,167 6,211 5,966 6,020 6,219 6,605 6,931 6,896 7,318 7,318 7,319 7,327	5,583 5,655 5,513 5,806 6,101 6,271 6,011 6,202 5,986 6,176 6,339 6,416 6,792 6,976 7,191 7,464 7,401 7,691	11, 190 11, 303 11, 144 11, 714 12, 468 12, 799 12, 178 12, 413 11, 952 12, 196 13, 723 13, 723 14, 722 14, 782 14, 710 15, 018	6,763 6,838 6,929 7,218 8,711 8,080 8,285 7,878 7,601 7,649 8,074 8,668 9,106 9,188 9,879 10,598 10,541 10,866	60·44 60·44 61·62·18 61·62·38 63·13 63·43 63·56 62·77 64·22 66·56 66·32 69·44 71·66 72·38
		Ву	Provinces	, 1928—Par	provinces	, 1928			
P.E.I.—I. du PE. N.S.—NB. N.B.—NB. Que.—Qué. Ont. Man. Sask. Alta. B.C.—C.B. N.W.T.—T.NO. Yukon.	1 11 10 35 93 55 36 21 60 9	1 11 10 31 78 43 22 1 42 5	12 10 13 20	- 4 3 2 1	7 134 763 1,875 1,152 950 689 1,371 131	17 137 134 795 1,958 1,142 978 743 1,486 181	24 271 268 1,558 3,833 2,294 1,928 1,432 2,857 312	17 153 191 1,070 2,661 1,626 1,548 1,273 1,984 213	70-83 56-48 71-26 68-67 69-47 70-88 80-29 88-88 69-44 68-26 53-94
Total	340	251	77	12	7,327	7,691	15,018	10,866	72.35

157.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1928 157.—Écoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1928

(a) Residential Schools, 1928-Internats, 1928

Province	Num- ber of Schools Nom- bre d'écoles	Roman Catho- lic — Catho- lique romaine	Denomic Confessions Church of England Anglicane	-	Pres- byter- ian Pres- byté- rienne		mber enro e d'élèves Girls Filles		Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	Percentage of Attendance Pourcentage de fréquentation
Ont Man Sask Alta N.W.T.—T.NO B.C.—C.B Yukon Total	12 10 13 20 4 16 2	3 8 12 3	4 : 2 : 3 : 6 : 1 : 2 : 2 : 2	1 4 2 2 2 - 5 -	1 1 1 2	521 496 670 679 84 748 30 3,228	630 532 725 727 100 817 36	1,151 1,028 1,395 1,406 184 1,565 66	1,231 1,256 148	91·24 88·24 86·48 80·43 87·66 90·90

(b) Day Schools, 1928-Ecoles du jour, 1928

Province	Number of Schools Nombre d'écoles		Girls Filles		Average Attendance Moyenne de fréquen- tation quo- tidienne	Percentage of Attendance Pourcentage de fréquen- tation
P.E. Island—Ile du P.E Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick Quebec—Québec Ontario. Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta. Northwest Territories—Terr. du N. Ouest Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique Yukon.	11 10 31 78	7 134 134 738 1,324 645 278 10 47 614 91	17 137 134 761 1,286 601 244 16 81 653 84	24 271 268 1,499 2,610 1,246 522 26 128 1,267 175 8,036	17 153 191 1,025 1,559 674 312 17 65 604 70	70.83 56.45 71.26 68.37 60.11 52.48 59.77 65.38 50.79 47.67 40.00

(c) Combined Public and Indian Schools, 1928—Ecoles publiques et indiennes combinées, 1928

Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique.	2	25 30 11 2 9	34 42 9 9	59 72 20 11 25	45 54 14 5 8	76·27 75·00 70·00 45·45 32·00
Total	12	77	110	187	126	67.37

158.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1928 158.—Ecoles Indiennes au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré, 1911 à 1928

		1	Standard-	-Echelon			
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	M-4al
Année		Equivale	nt Grade-	–Degré éq	uivalent		Total
	I	II	III	IV—V	VI-VII	VIII—X	
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1925 1926	5,310 6,614 5,452 6,026 6,199 6,381 5,846 5,853 4,416 5,869 5,974 5,917 6,252 6,251 6,251 6,329	2,204 2,115 2,108 2,072 2,388 2,351 2,400 2,329 2,162 2,258 2,258 2,489 2,574 2,666 2,707 2,824 2,642	1,724 1,604 1,728 1,716 1,817 1,888 1,828 2,059 2,048 2,018 2,068 2,081 2,126 2,280 2,750 2,321 2,321	1,172 1,142 1,122 1,134 1,230 1,275 1,198 1,198 1,281 1,258 1,329 1,488 1,584 1,583 1,692 1,627 1,697	574 581 521 527 600 601 709 618 639 618 645 726 803 817 836	247 213 239 234 296 246 285 239 271	11,190 11,303 11,144 11,714 12,468 12,799 12,178 12,413 11,952 12,196 12,558 13,021 13,723 14,222 14,782

INDIAN EDUCATION

159.—Indian Education Vote—Expenditure for year 1927-28 159.—Voté pour l'instruction des Indiens—Crédits de l'année, 1927-28

_	Day Schools Ecoles du jour	Residential schools Internats	Ex- pupils Ex-élèves	Special salaries and travel Salaires spéciaux et dépla- cements	Tuition Ensei- gnement	Freight, express, etc. Chemin de fer, message-gerie, etc.	Station- ery Pape- terie	Miscel- laneous Divers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle- Ecosse	15,147	11,004	_	-	12,104	_	313		38,568
Edouard	621	-	-	-	75	-	27	-	722
New Brunswick—Nou- veau-Brunswick. Quebec—Québec. Ontario Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. B.Columbia—Colombie	21,769 115,714 45,803 64,046 36,739 1,328		44		608 3,716 5,874 238 1,170	3 511 839 984	1,932 2,711 9,514 4,141 5,344 4,334	366 1,031 4,452	25,304 122,144 280,083 254,686 473,111 273,203
Britannique Northwest Territories—	52,619	447,670	72	2,519	555	469	6,920	310	511,135
Terr. du N. Ouest Yukon	1,022 3,855			_	_	266 220	1,132 11	-	$34,340 \\ 20,499$
Total	358,663	1,599,048	1,474	3,639	24,356	4,074	36,379	6,158	2,033,795
Less amount refunded from Vote 535 re Flat Increases—Moins ris- tourne du vote 535, au sujet d'augmentation									49.0
horizontale									420
	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,033,375

PART III—CANADIAN LIBRARIES: HISTORY AND LEGISLATION TO 1929 AND STATISTICS FOR 1926-7

LIBRARIES OF CANADA

PART I

HISTORY OF CANADIAN LIBRARIES

Perhaps the earliest library in all North America, and certainly the first of Canada, was that of Marc Lescarbot, brought by him to Port Royal in 1606; and the first public library in North America is said to have been established by a chaplain to the English Governor of New York in 1700, "...although New France had no printing press, there were actually more books than there were people in the colony at the close of the period of French rule". Peter Kalm, an early Swedish traveller and scientist, referred in his records to a Jesuit library at Quebec about the middle of the 18th century. There is another record of this library in 1789. It was afterward bought by the proprietors of the Quebec Gazette. In 1779 a subscription library was founded in Quebec by a number of officers and merchants. Twelve years after this the Upper Canada Legislative library was founded, and the following year that of the Quebec Legislature. The year 1796 saw the establishment of a public library in Montreal. Although Laval, having its beginning in 1663, possessed a library from the very first, it was not until 1852, when the College became a University that there is found any important record of this library.

The earliest mentioned library in the Maritime Provinces is that of King's College, until recently, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, dating from 1800 and containing many rare and valuable literary specimens. This same year marks the founding of a library in Ontario,—the province most renowned in matters pertaining to libraries. This was the public library at Niagara.

Returning to the Maritime Provinces, one finds that in 1822 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the Yarmouth Book Society was formed (with twenty members, when there were but eighty houses in the entire community). From this beginning developed in 1860 the Milton library. The Halifax library was started in 1824. The following year Lord Dalhousie established the Garrison library. In 1828 there were also in that city one or two circulating libraries, and in 1831 a Mechanics' library. Sir William Young, in 1873, gave his collection of 1,500 volumes to the City of Halifax, and 1876 the Halifax library supplemented these with its 6,000 volumes. From this nucleus grew the Free Public library.

The literary and Historical Society of Quebec was founded at the instigation of Lord Dalhousie in 1824. The Quebec Library Association was established in 1843. Montreal, as early as 1824 had 3 libraries: The Montreal Subscription Library, the Garrison Library, and an Advocates' Library. Between 1821 and 1837 the Montreal Public Library together with the Mercantile News Room was housed in an old church building. In 1851 the Library of Parliament purchased volumes of the old Jesuit Library, then in the hands of the Quebec Gazette. The volumes not destroyed in the fire of 1854 are still in the Library of Parliament.

In Western Canada in 1824, John Johnson, an independent fur trader, had a much-used library of 1,000 volumes. The Hudson's Bay Company sent out annually the best books and periodicals for the use of its employees. In 1833 a circulating library of the Hudson's Bay Company existed at Fort Vancouver. Remains of a library established by partners of the Northwest Company were found at Fort Chipewyan in 1843-44. The most important library in the west was that founded in 1847 by officers of the 6th Regiment in the Red River Settlement. The first books were paid for through a grant from the Council of Assiniboia and subscriptions from the settlers. This library received a bequest of 500 volumes together with maps, globes and astronomical instruments. After 1860 this institution was divided, one portion being left at Lower Fort Carry for the settlers, the other going to the residence of Magnus Brown for the use of the Winnipeg Community and later forming the Provincial Library.

Mechanics' Institutes.—The Government of Ontario in 1835, made special grants to the Mechanics' Institutes of Toronto (founded in 1831) and of Kingston. These institutes, modelled after that founded in London, England, by Dr. Birkbeck some years earlier, (says Dr. E. A. Hardy, in his book on "The Public Library") were really Library Associations. The purpose of these Institutes was to provide lectures and study classes for working men and women, and to supply them with a circulating and reference library suited to their needs. In 1857 grants were paid to 58 Mechanics' Institutes, and a Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada composed of members from each Institute was incorporated to assist the Institutes by collecting museums and libraries, and founding schools for mechanics, providing lectures and persons to keep records of transactions, and publish these lectures and other records when desired. (A similar step was taken in Lower Canada.) The Minister of Agriculture in 1858 made investigation of 143 Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations receiving aid, 49 of which reported, these reports showing that the original purpose of these institutes: namely, the provision of literature and the holding of evening classes, was not being carried out. No further grant was paid in Upper Canada, but in 1868 the grant was paid in Ontario. The same year an Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario was organized in Toronto with 2 representatives from each Institute.

The Association of Mechanics' Institutes was formed:-

- (a) to provide a centre for those Institutes which were isolated;
- (b) to prepare a catalogue of books suitable to their needs;
- (c) to enable them to procure books at the lowest wholesale prices;

(d) and to provide information and instruction for evening classes; and establish libraries, reading rooms and exhibitions and in other ways to be of service to the Institutes.

This association lasted until 1886; but there is little record of the results of its activities. It was in 1868 that the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Public Works took charge of the Mechanics' Institutes. In 1872 a provision was made for the inspection of these institutes by the county school inspectors, but this did not work satisfactorily. In 1873 the institutes were permitted to add to their libraries works of history, travel, biography, poetry and philosophy. In 1880 fiction was permitted and later was limited to 20% of the total number of volumes. This same year the Mechanics' Institutes were placed under the care of the Minister of Education. The Public Library Act of 1895 changed the name of "Mechanics' Institute" to "Public Library", and provided that there should be an actual change of the Institutes to Public Libraries. The wisdom of this movement may be seen in the fact that in the Province of Ontario in 1883 there was 1 free library, in 1895 there were 12 free libraries, while in 1896 there were 54 and in 1902 there were 140 free libraries.

Travelling Libraries.—At a reception for the Countess of Aberdeen held by the ladies of Winnipeg on October 19, 1890, a plan was formed for the distribution of literature among the isolated settlers of the Canadian West. The outcome of this decision was the formation of the Aberdeen Association in November of that year (under the leadership of Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Chief Justice of Manitoba). With the help of immigration agents, missionaries and others interested in this venture, lists of would-be readers were easily obtained. The work and its fame grew and in 1893 a second branch was formed at Halifax, followed by branches at Ottawa, Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Victoria, Brandon, Quebec, St. John and London. These branches worked separately, except that lists of applicants were exchanged, to prevent duplication, until in 1890 they united as one association with headquarters at Ottawa. Mrs. Gordon who was instrumental in this union secured for the Association large contributions of literature from Great Britain, an office being located in the Old Country. In 1903 the work in England was transferred to the Book Sub-Committee of the Victoria League, through which literature is sent to Canada, South Africa and Australia. Through the kindness of the Postmaster General, in 1894 the Association was allowed the free service of the mails.

A beginning in travelling libraries was made in 1897 by Mr. James S. Potter of Kingston, who, under the auspices of the Upper Canada Tract Society started a system of floating libraries among the sailors. In 1896 the Government of British Columbia began its work of travelling libraries among the mining camps and agricultural districts; and later in the lumber camps of the province. In the year 1900, under the influence of Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, the Canadian Club of Toronto and McGill and Queen's Universities contributed circulating libraries for use in the lumber camps. The following year saw the institution of the Canadian Reading Camp Association, numbering among its leaders prominent officials of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. This Association established what is known as the "Frontier College", the aim of which is to put a reading room or tent in every frontier camp in Canada and provide a means of profitable entertainment and social development for the men. An important feature of this college was at first to give instruction along elementary lines. As Mr. Fitzpatrick has said, these camps provide manual training for the teachers, who must work along with the men by day. The special requirements for the teachers were that they must have a college education and good physique, and must "mix well". The subjects first taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography and bookkeeping. The Frontier College has greatly advanced so that now it is possible for both men and women under its direction to study for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The Ontario Department of Education makes a grant to the Frontier College. An Act incorporating the Frontier College was passed in the House of Commons May 26th, 1922.

East of British Columbia, the travelling libraries of McGill University came next in time of origin to those under Mr. Potter's supervision.

Statistics of the work of the McGill University Travelling Libraries for the year 1926-27 are included with the total figures reported for the University Library in Table 6.

In Manitoba the travelling libraries are maintained by the Department of Education, having been transferred from the Department of Agriculture in 1923 when they had been in existence for nearly five years. They were first started by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture in 1918 with 45 libraries. In the year ending June, 1928, the number of libraries sent out was 242 and the circulation reported was 102,100 volumes.

The Ontario Government instituted libraries for camps and for schools in rural districts in 1901, giving also a grant for instruction in the camps. In Ontario that year 8 travelling libraries were in use; in 1902 there were 19; and in 1928 there were 337 stations. These libraries were wholly under Government control and entirely financed by the Government. In 1928 community libraries were placed in the school cars which the Government has provided for the population of Northern Ontario.

The inspector of Libraries for Ontario in 1909 gave the following information relating to the work and uses of travelling libraries (Report of the Department of Education, p. 371); they are loaned free of charge to:

(a) small struggling libraries;

(b) groups of taxpayers living in hamlets;

(c) rural communities:

(d) Women's and Farmers' Institutes;

(e) Mining, mill and other industrial companies in New Ontario;

(f) poor schools not possessing a school library (loaned only under pressing needs).

Special travelling libraries are loaned to:

(a) Public Libraries in industrial centres: technological collections for the use of artizans and mechanics;

(b) Public Libraries: collections for children only;
(c) Public Libraries: collections for young men and women only;
(d) Library Boards: library upon construction;

(e) Library Boards: library on administration;

(f) Library Boards: library on cataloguing and classification;

(g) Study clubs: library on Canadian history or special literary subjects and travel; (h) Individuals: special collections of books for reading course.

In 1913 the University of Alberta organized as a part of its Extension Work, a system of travelling libraries. These libraries are available for the use of those persons so located that the city public libraries are beyond their reach. In the first year there were twenty-five travelling libraries. In March, 1929 there were 237 in circulation, with a total of 11,850 volumes. There is also an "Open Shelf" section, which really is a library circulating by mail. It is available for anyone paying the postage both ways. A catalogue, which is sold at the price of twenty-five cents, is a guide for the borrowers. In 1928-29 the number of volumes circulating from the "Open Shelf" was 23,188. Pamphlets are also loaned in this way. One particular item covered by this work is the provision of plays for amateur production. During the year 1928-29, 140 committees availed themselves of the opportunity to use these plays. Reading courses are also prepared and are used by groups of young farm people, and supplemented by related radio talks.

In Saskatchewan there has also been a system of travelling libraries carried on since 1913. These libraries contain about fifty books and are sent to groups of people, under certain this but without cost to the readers except for return transportation. There are now restrictions, but without cost to the readers except for return transportation. There are now 1,265 of these libraries in use and more demanded. The "Open Shelf" system (non-fiction) has always been adopted. Single volumes are sent to individuals for a limited period of four weeks with renewal privilege for two (further) weeks. 9,000 volumes are now available and the

catalogue is sent to applicants on receipt of the sum of fifty cents.

In Nova Scotia the McGill University Travelling Libraries have been circulating for a number of years. The Provincial Department of Agriculture at Truro made a special arrangement for the use of these libraries through the Women's Institutes of the province. Certain clubs have also made use of these libraries. Early in the first decade of this century local work with travelling libraries on a somewhat systematic scale was started in the county of Yarmouth, by Mr. Herbert Killam, then librarian of the Yarmouth Public Library, who has been for some years head of the Government Travelling Libraries of the Province of British Columbia. The work which he started has been continued. The Provincial Science Library at Halifax has for many years lent books throughout the province. A similar practice has been in vogue with the Amherst Library begun by the late Mr. Lay, for whom the present library is a memorial.

Postal Library.—The suggestion for a Postal Library for Canada was made in October, 1913, by the Municipal Commissioner for Lethbridge. The idea was to have the library associated with the post office throughout the country. There was to be one book per capita for the whole Dominion. Slight financial obligations were to be made upon the borrowers in order to pay for the library service entailed. A system of co-operation was to be carried on between postmasters in different offices, making any book available in any part of Canada. On February 18, 1914, the announcement was made in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Borden that communications regarding this scheme had been received and that the subject was being considered. For obvious reasons, it was not possible that year to carry out the scheme, and since then the matter does not appear to have been definitely reconsidered.

Library Associations.—(See Table 1). At the meeting in Montreal of the American Library Association in 1900, it was determined to organize a Canadian Library Association; but the range of territory which such a body would cover, and the small number of libraries then existing beyond the bounds of the province of Ontario, caused the decision to be altered, and the outcome of this decision was the organization of the Ontario Library Association, which held its first meeting in Toronto in 1901 on Easter Monday and Tuesday. These days,—except in 1927 when the meetings were arranged to coincide with those of the American Library Association in June,—have always been reserved for the Association meetings chiefly for two reasons: reduced holiday fares, and the sessions in Toronto during Easter week of the Ontario Educational Association, bringing together a larger number of teachers and educationalists. For the first few years the transactions were not published except in the reports appearing in the American Journals:

"Public Libraries" and "The Library Journal". The leading papers and addresses have appeared in the "Ontario Library Review", a quarterly issued since 1910 by the Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education. The Provincial Library Commission for Ontario was created in 1904 by the Ontario Library Association. At the 51st meeting of the American Library Association held in Toronto in 1927, there was a special session of the Canadian Libraries at which it was again decided to organize a Canadian Library Association.

To Saskatchewan goes the credit for next creating a Provincial Library Association. This

body took form on April 13, 1914, with an executive of three officers and four councillors.

In April 1918, at the library of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., the Maritime Library Association was formed, with members from both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A record of that meeting appeared in the "Ontario Library Review" for May 1918, also in "Public Libraries" about the same time. A meeting was held at Wolfville the 13th of June, 1922. Among those present was the then Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. H. MacKay. Definite plans for promoting library interest in the Maritime Provinces were arranged at that time and the newspapers have been used to inform the people on the subject.

The Alberta Library Association was organized March 19, 1920, with an executive consisting

of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and a committee of three members.

The British Columbia Library Association was organized in 1911, as it was felt there was a need for helping library activities in the province. Previous to that time British Columbia librarians were members of the Pacific Northwest Association, organized in 190), whose members include librarians from five of the Western States, as well as from British Columbia and Alberta.

Dr. E. A. Hardy, whom we have previously quoted, suggested in 1903 that a system of Library Institutes be installed in Ontario. It was not until 1907 that a Commission was appointed to carry out this suggestion, but on July 7 of that year the first Ontario Library Institute was held at Brantford, being made possible by a grant from the provincial Education Department. Immediately afterward, ten Institute districts were formed in the province, and in 1908 three Institutes were held. The following year an Act was passed providing for the permanent establishment of library Institutes under the Department of Education, and for the holding of annual meetings. Six Institutes were held in Ontario in 1902, under the direction of the Inspector of Public Libraries: a grant of \$2,200 being made for this purpose.

*Carnegie Libraries.**—Andrew Carnegie, as long ago as 1889, had in mind the scheme for

assisting the needy ambitious, contributing that year to the North American Review two articles bearing on this subject. Free library buildings, erected in all parts of the English speaking world, stand as monuments to his creed. With each gift there was always the requirement that a minimum annual taxation be provided for the maintenance of the libraries. The community must also supply the site, easily accessible, large enough to provide light on all sides, and also to allow for extension when necessary. Plans were required to be approved and a pledge or agreement had to be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk or corresponding officers of the community. Payment of the amount promised was made upon receipt of a requisition signed by the city officials and countersigned by the architect. The total number of libraries receiving gifts from Mr. Carnegie as announced in 1919 was 2,811 and the amount donated was \$60,-364,808.85. Of the above number, the following table will show the number located in Canada.

Province		Promised Library Buildings (including buildings erected)			Erected Library Buildings	
rrovince	Number of Grants	Number of Buildings	Amount	Number of Buildings	Amount	
Alberta British Columbia. Manitoba New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario Quebec Saskatchewan.	4 1 5 121 3	4 3 6 1 5 128 3 4	\$ 130,000 00 121,915 00 243,000 00 50,000 00 109,000 00 2,064,495 00 175,000 00 114,500 00	1 3 4 1 102 - 2	\$ 80,000 00 121,915 00 211,000 00 50,000 00 1,830,995 00 74,500 00	
Yukon	146	155	3,032,910 00	114	25,000 00	

Library Schools.—There have been in Canada several library schools. The first to be established was that at McGill University, opened in 1905 under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Gould, then Librarian. This school gave a short summer course of 4 weeks and was held annually until interrupted by the Great War. When re-opened in 1923 the course was lengthened to 6 weeks. Then, in 1927, in co-operation with the Carnegie Corporation, a one-year course was added to the University curriculum, and conducted according to the standards of the American Library Association. The school conducted by the Ontario Department of Education at Toronto was the next to be established and was held for a period of 4 weeks in 1910. The time for training was extended in 1918 to 2 months, and again, in 1919 to 3 months. The only break in the school's career was in 1915. There is no entrance fee nor charge for books and stationery, the latter being supplied by the Department. Free transportation is also granted to Ontario students 94516-11

though the school is open to anyone fulfilling the required standards. At first anyone in library work or under appointment was admitted, though, before attendance at the school, a term of apprenticeship in some library was recommended; but in 1921 the class was limited to 30 students, all of whom, unless holding university degrees or having honour matriculation standing, were submitted to an entrance examination test. That year all students in the class were awarded certificates. This short course has now been replaced by a one-year course at Toronto In 1912 two one-year courses in Library Science were introduced into the curriculum of Acadia University, elective for juniors and seniors. In 1923 Western University created a course in Library Science, to run concurrently with the Arts course. Four years later the degree of Bachelor was conferred on four students. The school has since been discontinued. Queen's University in 1925 held a six-week's course in Library Science, concurrently with the summer school. This has been discontinued. In addition to these special courses in Library Science, the Normal Schools of Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford and Toronto give library training, and several of the larger public libraries hold what are known as "apprentice classes", in order to have a group of trained librarians to draw upon in a time of

Libraries for the Blind.—The Canadian Free Library for the Blind was organized in Toronto in 1906 but began circulating books from Markham, Ontario, the home of its founder and first librarian, E. B. F. Robinson, in 1907 with 81 volumes and 26 patrons. It was transferred to Toronto in 1911 as the work had increased, and was for a time in one of the Toronto City libraries at Toronto Junction. In 1913 the Library for the Blind contained 3,790 volumes and 1,340 pieces of music, these being chiefly in the New York point embossed system, the borrowers being 180 blind Canadians. In 1917 the name was changed to "The Canadian National Library for the Blind" as the books in this library are as a significant of Canadian. Blind" as the books in this library are available anywhere in Canada. They are also circulated in Newfoundland and in the United States. They have been carried through the mails post free since 1898, Canada being the first country to grant this privilage. Early in 1919 the library was amalgamated with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and became "the Library and Publishing Department" of the above-named institute. At this date there were 11,189 volumes and 1,968 pieces of music, and a registration of 888 borrowers. In 19-0 a grant was made to this Institute from the Ontario Government. This library is among the largest collections for the blind in the world. The others in Canada are:—the small school libraries at the Ontario School for the Blind, at Brantford; the Nazareth School for the Blind and the Montreal Associa-School for the Blind, at Brantford; the Nazareth School for the Blind and the Montreal Association for the Blind at Montreal; The Halifax School for the Blind; The British Columbia School for the Blind at West Point Grey, Vancouver; and the Mary McIntyre Library for the Blind at Winnipeg, the western division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which serves the blind readers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This library has some hundreds of volumes, and in March 1929 had 51 borrowers recorded. The libraries contain books in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Esperanto, Latin and Greek. The Braille system, in different grades, has officially replaced the New York point; but there are also books in the Moon type, more easily learned by the elderly blind.

School Libraries.—Some time during the school year of 1927 there was organized in Prince Edward Island, by the activities of a former native of the province. Mr. Adam Andrew a School

Edward Island, by the activities of a former native of the province, Mr. Adam Andrew, a School Days Library Commission. It is the organizer's purpose to interest other former natives in this Commission to the extent that a library of fifty or more books may be placed in every rural

school. During the year 1928 the number of libraries placed was twenty-six and twenty-four others were made ready for allotment.

At the Nova Scotia Normal College a model library for rural schools has been collected and catalogued according to the system recommended in the Manual of School Law. Tuition fees have been paid into the library fund by students who have taken service abroad before fulfilling their obligations to teach in Nova Scotia. The amount contributed in this manner has been annually decreasing for some years, in 1927 reaching but \$234.17, while in 1921 it amounted to \$1,065.48 for the year and the total contribution with interest had been \$6,917.10. In 1927, from an appropriation made by the Department of Education for encouraging school libraries, a set of the new edition of the Makers of Canada was placed in each high school, and several hundred sets of books on Nova Scotia, supplemented by Canadian history readers, were placed in rural schools. It has hoped to supply similar sets of books to all the remaining schools, in the course of time, and books in both French and English to the bilingual schools. In 1928 about 770 rural school libraries were distributed by the Department. The following figures show the state of Nova Scotia school libraries in 1928:—

	Rural and Village	Urban	Total
Number of Books in School Libraries. Value of books in School Libraries.	55,058	45,604	100,662
	\$33,064 27	\$33,410 60	\$66,474 87

The Black Memorial Libraries recently placed in Halifax county schools are to be moved

from school to school. These contain twenty-five volumes and are of standard works.

In New Brunswick the provincial grants paid in 1927-28 to school districts maintaining libraries amounted to \$125.62, the districts having contributed \$258.59. These libraries contained a total of 518 volumes.

In Ontario in 1928 there were 5,573 rural schools with libraries valued at a total of \$575,815, and containing 1,307,935 volumes.

Table 1 Canadian Library Associations Sociétés bibliothécaires du Canada

Association	Date of Founding Date de la fondation	Territory covered Territoire couvert	No. of Members N° de membres	
Canadian Library Association	June, 1927	The Dominion		
Ontario Library Association	1901	Ontario		
Sask. Library Association.	April 13, 1914	Sask		
Maritime Library Association	April 13, 1918	N.S., N.B., P.E.I	15 chartered members ¹	
Alberta Library Association	Mar. 19, 1920	Alberta	50 possible members ² .	
British Columbia Library Association	1911	British Columbia	16 (paid) ³	
Pacific Northwest Library Association Ottawa Library Association		British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Alaska. Ottawa		

Table 2 Canadian Library Schools

Institution holding school	Date of founding	Length of session	Remarks
Acadia University	1912 1904 1923 1927	1 year 4 weeks 6 " 1 year	2 courses: elective for juniors and seniors. Summer session. With co-operation of Carnegie Corporation; under
Ontario Department of Education	1911 1917 1919	4 weeks 8 " {12 " 4 "	American Library Association standards. 2 courses.
Queen's University	1920 1925 1923	12 " 6 " 4 years	Summer session. Concurrently with arts course. Degree of Bachelor conferred on 4 students in 1927. School since discontinued.

Canadian Library Commissions

A Library Commission is a body organized for the purpose of assisting libraries or establishing new ones in the territory under its supervision. It may act independently as a Department or Branch of a Department of the Provincial Government or it may act through one of the universities. The assistance is likely to include lending book-collections or single books, and sometimes goes no further. In the latter instance the Library Commission assumes the form of a Travelling Libraries System. Often, however, the aid given includes the recommendation of grants from the Provincial Treasury if it is felt that the local effort for library extension is worthy of financial aid, and also includes direction in any matters of library administration.

A list of Canadian library commissions is given below:

British Columbia Public Library Commission.

Manitoba Travelling Libraries, Department of Education.
Ontario Travellin: Libraries Branch, Department of Education.
Open Shelf Library, Department of Extension, University of Alberta.
Quebec Travellin: Library Department, McGill University Library.

Saskatchewan Open Shelf Library, Bureau of Publications.
Saskatchewan Travelling Libraries Branch, Bureau of Publications.
School Days Library Commission, Prince Edward Island, Department of Education, privately financed.

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^{1 15} registered members. 2 50 po sable members. 8 16 paid- p members.

^{4 3 30} paid-up members.
5 Members from 95 libraries

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Libraries allowing reference privileges in preparation of this study.

Library of Parliament Supreme Court Carnegie Library

McGill University Library.

Springfield, Mass. Public Library.

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CANADIAN LIBRARY LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION

Public Library Legislation.—All the provinces and the Yukon Territory have some form of public library legislation. In the older provinces the earliest legislation was for the establishment or incorporation of mechanics' institutes and library associations, the mechanics' institutes being patterned after those of the British Isles, which have had an important history. The first province to have a Free Libraries Act was Ontario. All of the four western provinces appear to have used this act as a model in legislating for public library promotion. In these acts a special library tax is stipulated; the number and personnel of the library board and their term of service indicated; the frequency of meetings stated; special meetings provided for; the date of the annual meeting set; the number of members constituting a quorum indicated, also the details covered by the yearly estimates and the annual report. Provision is also made for dissolution of a library in certain circumstances. The Public Libraries Act of British Columbia, by which the Public Library Commission was established, was drawn up independently of the Public Libraries Acts of the other provinces. It is a long act, containing provisions not included in the legislation of the other provinces, and at the same time leaving certain details, included by the other provinces, to be specified in the by-laws of individual libraries.

In Ontario and British Columbia special provision has been made for the activities of the travelling library service. In Ontario and Saskatchewan the administration of the Public Libraries Act is under the Department of Education. In Prince Edward Island and in the Yukon legislation has been enacted for the libraries of specified cities or towns. The laws of the Yukon, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta make provision for the erection or improvement

of public library buildings.

The Mechanics' and Literary Institutes Act of Alberta was repealed in 1924. In 1926 the circulating libraries of Ontario were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Educa-

tion.

School Libraries.—One of the earliest records of library legislation found is in connection with school libraries, in 1850. There is some type of legislation for school libraries in every province and in the Yukon. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the provisions of the acts are practically identical, specifying grants from the Board of Education. Schools in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia are entitled to receive provincial aid for their libraries. Local aid is also required for school libraries in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and is provided

for in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Legislative Libraries and Law Libraries.—The legislative libraries of Nova Scotia and Quebec and the Provincial Library of Manitoba were established by the acts for that specific purpose. A clause relating to the staff of the Ontario Legislative Library is inserted in the statute law quoted in the following article. The Provincial Library Act of Manitoba was repealed by the act establishing the Department of the Library and Museum. The Legislative Library and Bureau of Statistics Act of British Columbia also established a government department. There were acts which established the law libraries at Fredericton and Winnipeg and the Advocates' Libraries at Montreal and Quebec and the Quebec Library.

New Legislation.—The 1928 Amendment to the Saskatchewan Public Libraries Act refers to the issue of Free Library debentures for 10 years, to purchase land, or for twenty years if for

building purposes and provides for improvements to present property.

The Amendment of 1929 refers to the provision of a free library rate without the specification of an exact limit to the rate.

Chapter 2 of the 1929 Statutes of Prince Edward Island is a new Act for the incorporation of the Legislative and Public Library and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery.

Chapter 52 of the New Brunswick Statutes of 1929 is the Public Libraries Act, an entirely new type of legislation in the province.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public Libraries of Prince Edward Island have been established by a separate act for each library, the Charlottetown Library Association, the Summerside Charlottetown; Public Library, and the Grand Tracadie Library Club of Queen's County. The Summerside. Charlottetown Library Association Act of 1888 was the earliest of the three. By Grand Charlottetown Library Association Act of 1888 was the earliest of the three. this Act the association was incorporated. A subscription of \$50 constituted a life membership until the forming of a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of not more Membership. than \$20,000, voting powers of each member of the association being regulated by the number of shares each should hold. The remaining two Acts were passed in Voting powers. 1908. A life membership in the Summerside Free Public Library, Incorporated, is obtained by the payment of \$25, an annual membership by the payment of \$1, the latter giving a member full privileges for that year. The Act of Incorporation of the Grand Tracadie Library Club permits the Club to make its own by-laws and By-laws. Appointments. appointments.

Legislative and Public Library and Robert Harris Memorial

By "An Act to incorporate the Legislative and Public Library and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery", (1929, C. 2), it is made possible to supplement the bequest of \$20,000 from the Harris estate with \$10,000 from the Provincial Government and \$10,000 from the city of Charlottetown for the purpose of erecting a building to contain the Legislative and Public Library and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery. The Act provides for a Board of Trustees composed of 7 members consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor; one trustee nominated by the Harris family and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; the Premier of the province; the Mayor of Charlottetown; the Trustee of the Dodd Public Library fund; one member appointed by the provincial government; and one member appointed by the Charlottetown City Council. The Board shall have the right to appoint officers and employees and to fix their salaries. It may also purchase or accept gifts of land. documents, or other material suitable for the purposes of the library or art gallery. When the Board accepts any grant, gift or bequest of money, or services, under any specified conditions, it is incumbent upon the Board to see that these conditions are carried out.

The provincial treasury shall provide the salaries of the Librarian and the Assistant. The cost of maintenance shall be equally divided between the province

and the city, and shall be payable by the Chairman of the Board.

The Board may make by-laws relative to the use of the Library and gallery; for fixing fees for the use of the Library and gallery; for excluding or removing offensive persons; for imposing penalties not to exceed \$10; or for other purposes.

NOVA SCOTIA

Library association or institute.

Incorporation.

By-laws.

Officers Support.

Freedom from taxation.

In the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia of 1884 (c. 81) is an Act dealing with "Library associations and institutes." This Act, which was without amendment until 1905, stated that 10 or more persons having at least \$100 in money or property might declare their intention of establishing a library association or institute, or both, at some designated place, stating (in the declaration) the proposed name and purpose of the organization, the amount subscribed and the names of the trustees, also the mode of appointment of successors or new members and the mode of making by-laws, and other items; upon filing a duplicate of this declaration with the Registrar of Deeds, the process of incorporation being completed. The management of the incorporation was in the hands of the directors or a majority of them, by whom the by-laws would be made. At the annual meeting the president and librarian must be appointed, also the directors or trustees for the ensuing year, or until the appointment of successors. A fine not to exceed \$4 for infraction of by-laws was authorized. By the amendment of 1905 (c. 43) provision was made for a vote by the town or municipal council of \$500 annually towards the support of a library association or similar body within the same county, and for the levying of a tax to raise this appropriation. All library property incorporated under this act was declared free of taxation. An amendment of 1922 (c. 15) increased the appropriation from \$500 to \$1,500.

NEW BRUNSWICK

University

An act of 1923 (c. 34) provides for the issue of debentures for the construction and equipment of a Provincial Building at the University of New Brunswick to house the Department of Forestry and the Department of Mineralogy, and a Library. This act authorizes the issue of debentures under the Provincial Loans Act, not to exceed \$200,000. By an amending act of 1909 (c. 6) the issuable amount of the debentures is increased to \$300,000.

Adbrary Commission The New Brunswick Public Libraries Act (1929, c. 52) provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of the New Brunswick Library Commission consisting of three members, each appointed for ten years, the members to receive no salary but to have travelling and other expenses paid. The Commission shall appoint a Chairman from their number.

The duties of the Commission shall be (1) to co-operate with public library associations, boards and librarians, (2) to conduct a system of travelling libraries, (3) to encourage in every way possible the establishment and extension of public libraries in the province, (4) to form a Library Council, (5) to promote the establishment of Public Library Associations, (6) to submit an annual report to the Provincial

Secretary, and (7) to appoint a trained and qualified librarian as Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission.

Co-operation

The Commission may co-operate with the University of New Brunswick or with university any university or college in the province in carrying on training classes for librarians.

Council

The Library Council appointed by the Commission may have the number of members determined from time to time. Its duties will be to co-operate with the Commission in the establishment of public libraries and Public Library Associations. The Commission is so protected that no action can be brought against it except with the consent of the Attorney General.

Attached to the act is a form of declaration for formation of a Public Library Public Library Association. Any ten or more residents of twenty-one years or over may, with Association. the Commission's approval, form a Public Library Association which shall then be an incorporation and shall have power to hold or dispose of real or personal property. Any resident may become a member of the Association upon fulfilling the requirements made by the Board, but unless he be over twenty-one years of age he may not vote nor hold office. The Association shall have a Board of Management of five members elected within 30 days of incorporation to hold office until the appointment of successors. The Board shall appoint one of its members Chairman, and shall appoint a librarian, secretary-treasurer and any other officers. It may arrange for meetings, define duties of officers, provide quarters for the library and raise funds for its support; it may also, with the Commission's approval, purchase or erect buildings, purchase reading matter and supplies, and make rules for library management. The Board shall also keep minutes of all its proceedings and of all meetings of the Association, and submit a yearly report to the Commission.

Municipal Library Associations may be established by the Commission in Municipal

any city or county.

Associations.

QUEBEC

In the Statutes of Canada of 1849 (c. 145) there is found the Act to Incorporate the Library Association of the Teachers of the District of Quebec, which included the city of Quebec and vicinity. The Act states that the association had a library and reading-room and held meetings every two months at which lectures and debates were given. Officers and managing committee were provided for, as well as a yearly

The annual revenue was not to exceed £100.

The act of 1851 respecting library associations and mechanics' institutes is recorded in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada (c. 72, s. 21) and stated that 10 or more persons having at least \$100 in money or property for the use of the institute might file with the Registrar of deeds a declaration of their intention to establish either a mechanics' institute or a library association or both at some specific place, Mechanics' announcing the purpose for creating the organization and stating the names of the institute and proposed trustees, the amount subscribed and certain other details. This act also library provided for the incorporation of mechanics' institutes or library associations already association. existing. In a city or town with a population of more than 3,000, land to the value of \$2,000 might be held by the corporation. If the population of city or town were less than 3,000 the land held could be worth \$1,000. These amounts were increased by the amendment of 1856 (Can. c. 51) to \$2,500 and \$1,250 respectively. community were not incorporated the land might only be of a value of \$400. by the amendment of 1856 (Can. c. 51) to \$2,500 and \$1,250 respectively. If the community were not incorporated the land might only be of a value of \$400. Provision was made for a fine not greater than \$4 for infraction of by-laws by a member or one who had agreed in writing to observe them, this fine to be used by the corporation. A library association and a mechanics' institute might be combined with each other but with no other institution or business. The by-laws might provide Dissolution. for dissolution of the corporation. This act appears in the Revised Statutes of Quebec 1909 (title 8, c. 1). In 1890 (c. 34) an act was passed to authorize city, Quebec 1909 (title 8, c. 1). In 1890 (c. 54) an activate passes in their own or an Grant to town and village corporations to aid in support of public libraries in their own or an Grant to adjacent municipality, and to aid mechanics' institutes or library associations pro-organizations when free. vided that they should be free.

ONTARIO

Under the same act of 1851 which governed the Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations of Quebec (Consolidated Statutes of Canada, c. 72), were those in Ontario also governed. This act was requoted in the Revised Statutes of Ontario,

1877, c. 168. In the Consolidated Municipal Act of Ontario for 1892 (c. 42, s. 479, ss. 9), there is provision for a by-law for grant of money or land by the council of every Aid. county, township, town and incorporated village in aid of any incorporated mechanics' institute or free library established under the Free Libraries Act of 1882 (45 Vic. Free Libraries e. 22; R.S.O. 1887, c. 189). The Public Libraries Act was passed in 1895 (58 Vic. Act. c. 45; R.S.O. 1897, c. 232) and was re-enacted in 1909 (9 Ed. VII. c. 80; R.S.O. 1916, c. 202) when a provision was included for the establishment and maintenance of travelling libraries under the administration of the Minister of Education. In Travelling 1916 an amendment was made to include provision for a township library board, libraries. An amendment of 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 25, s. 26-29) increased the public library rate Board, from a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill to one mill on the dollar. In 1920 the Public Libraries Act was consolidated and amended (10-11 Geo. V, c. 69); in 1925 (15 Geo. V, c. 63), an amending act provided for a retiring allowance or gratuity for any em-Pensions. ployee not to exceed his last three years' salaries combined, should he be compelled by age or ill-health to give up his position; and also for the establishment by by-law in cities of over 50,000 population, of a pension or life insurance fund or both for employees, with or without contributions from them to such a fund. By an amendment of 1926 (16 Geo. V, c. 56), it was decreed that no circulating library might be

Board.

Quorum.

Levy.

Estimates.

established except by a religious body or an educational institution without written permission from the Minister of Education, this permission being subject to cancellation at discretion.

The Public Libraries Acts of the Prairie Provinces are founded on the Ontario In Ontar'o the library board in a city, town or village may consist of nine members, including the mayor or reeve, three members appointed by the council, three appointed by the public school board and two appointed by the separate school board if there is one in the community, each member being appointed for a term of three years, except that at the forming of the board one member of each group shall hold office till the first annual meeting, and one of each group until the second annual meeting or until appointment of successors. In police villages seven members shall constitute a board; the chairman of the board of police trustees and two other persons appointed by the police trustees, two appointed by the board of the school section or sections, and two by the separate school board, if any. The library board in a township shall consist of five members. In Ontario a majority of the members of the library board constitute a quorum, and the board meetings must be held at least once a month from September to June. The estimates cover (a) interest on money borrowed, (b) amount to be raised on the sinking fund, (c) expense of maintenance and management. The public library rate fixed by the act f 1920 is not to exceed 50 cents per capita of population, except when by a vote of a majority of the council or board this rate is increased to an amount equal to not more than 75 cents per capita. An exception is made in the case of libraries that, previous to January 1, 1917, had made some agreement whereby a gift was received on the condition that not less than a stated amount would be expended for library maintenance. For such a library it is permitted to levy and assess a sufficient rate to provide funds necessary for carrying out the contract as made at that time. The monies levied under the Ontario library rate are received by the treasurer and paid out by order of the board. This act provides for the issue of public library debentures by the council, or, on their refusal to do so, the submission to the electors of a by-law for the purpose.

Debentures.

Dissolution. Penalty.

No age limit.

the making of regulations.

in a library. A free reading room, branch libraries and evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workingmen in manual and mechanical arts are provided for by the act. No age rule shall be made to exclude children. The act of 1920 is in three parts: (1) applying to free public libraries, (2) to association libraries, and (3) specifying the powers and privileges of the Minister of Education and providing for

MANITOBA

If a library remains closed for a period of two years, the corporation is con-

sidered dissolved. A penalty is to be exacted from anyone creating a disturbance

Board.

In the province of Manitoba, to establish a free public library and a free news rcom a vote of three-fifths of the qualified electors is required. When established by a single municipality the library board (provided for in the "Public Libraries Act" of Manitoba, R.S. 1913, c. 161) consists of five members, including the mayor of the town or village or the reeve of a rural municipality, and one councillor, one public school teacher and two resident electors. Where two or more municipalities are together establishing a library, the board shall consist of the mayor or reeve of each municipality and one public school teacher from one of the municipalities and not more than one elector from any one or all of the municipalities uniting, all of the members to be appointed by the 15th of January each year. Fines paid for infraction of library by-laws shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality in which the library is located. A copy of the estimates is to be supplied annually to the secretary-treasurer of each municipality, and a financial report to each municipal council. By amending acts of 1921 (c. 48) and 1925 (c. 40) provision is made for the appointment by the provincial government of a public library board to assist in establishing free libraries.

Penalty.

Estimates. Report.

SASKATCHEWAN

Board.

Debenture.

In Saskatchewan a library board consists of the mayor and six residents, the first three appointed for one year and the three additional for two years, all new members being appointed for two years. Three members constitute a quorum and the board meetings are held every three months, as in Alberta. The Act of Saskatchewan (1906 c. 37, R.S. 1909 c. 93) provides for a free library debenture for the purchase of land and erection or improvement of buildings and for the books and requirements necessary upon the organization or incorporation of a library. By an amendment of 1928 (c. 42) these debentures are made repayable in equal annual installments or at the end of a given period, with interest paid annually. They may also be used to raise money for additions or improvements to present property. By an amendment of 1928-29 (c. 36) the free library rate is provided for and may be so fixed by the Council that it will furnish an amount approved by them, the rate itself not being specified in the Act. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, if the total tax so levied does not exceed \$500 it may be paid from the general funds of the Levy. municipality. The estimates in both Saskatchewan and Alberta cover (a) the amount of principal and interest required for annual payment of any outstanding Estimates. debenture (b) expense of maintenance and management of libraries and reading

A provincial grant of \$1 for every dollar spent on books, magazines and news-Aid. papers, the whole not to exceed \$200, is provided for in Saskatchewan. If a library Closed library. is closed for two years it becomes the property of the council which may decide upon its disposal. All libraries shall be free. A penalty not to exceed \$20 may be exacted Free. from anyone creating a disturbance in a library. A penalty not to exceed \$10 is Penalty. provided for wilful infraction of a by-law. All fines are to be paid to the municipality for library purposes. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta the janitor may be created a special constable to protect the library and keep order. By an amendment of 1913 (c. 48) provision is made for rural libraries which shall receive from Rural libraries. the municipal council grants up to \$200 for establishment purposes and \$100 from the village council or \$50 from the board of trustees. The provincial librarian may supply reading matter to such libraries from the provincial appropriation for the purpose. The amendment of 1915 (c. 43, s. 17) states that this act is administered by the Department of Education.

ALBERTA

The Alberta Public Libraries Act 1907, c. 17; R.S. 1922, c. 15) provides for a by-law to be voted upon by the electors for establishing a library. If this is defeated no new by-law may be submitted during the municipal year. The library board Board. consists of the mayor or other head official as an ex officio member, and in cities of over 15,000 population 6 additional members; in other municipalities 4 additional members appointed from among the resident electors, two to hold office until January of the following year and two to hold office until January of the second year. Three of a board of five members or four of a board of seven members make the required Quorum. quorum. Public library debentures may be issued for the purpose of raising funds Debenture. to erect or to improve buildings of stone, concrete, brick or brick veneer. The estimates, as in Saskatchewan, provide for (a) the amount of principal and interest Estimates. required for annual payment of any outstanding debenture, (b) expense in detail of maintenance and management of libraries and reading rooms, and purchases. A grant of \$1 is provided for every dollar spent by the board for the purchase of books, the sum not to exceed \$300 in one year, and \$1 for each dollar spent on Aid. magazines and newspapers for the reading room of each library, up to \$50 in one year, provided that the amount be spent for additional books, magazines and newspapers within six months of being received by the board. In any city of 5,000 population, additional grants of the same nature may be paid to a branch library. The by-laws made by the library board must be posted in a conspicuous place before they can be valid. A penalty is provided for anyone creating a distrubunce in a Penalty. The janitor may be a special constable. No fine may exceed \$20 and costs. The public library assessment rate must not exceed one mill on the dollar. Annual $_{\rm Levy}$ requirements up to \$500 may be paid from the general municipal funds. A library closed for two years is dissolved, the property being at the disposal of the council. Dissolution. All libraries must be free.

There has also been in Alberta a Mechanics' and Literary Institutes Act (1908 c. 16), which provided that an institute could be organized by 30 persons in any city, town or village, incorporated or unincorporated, or in an area comprising one or two townships in which there was not already an institute organized under the act. The institute became a corporation with right to hold property. By these institutes evening classes were organized and libraries with reading-rooms established. The Societies Act of 1924 (c. 11, s. 40), repealed the Mechanics' and Literary

Institutes Act.

rooms and for purchases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Free Libraries Act of British Columbia (1891, c. 20; R.S. 1897, c. 121; R.S. 1911, c. 140) has been superseded by the Public Libraries Act (1919, c. 48; R.S. 1924, c. 140) has been supersected by the Fublic Libraries Act (1918, c. 48), R.S. 1924, c. 141). This act is in five parts, relating respectively to (1) Public Library Commission (2) travelling libraries (3) public library associations (4) municipal public libraries (5) general provisions. The Public Library Commission Public consists of 3 unpaid members acting for 3 years, the province paying necessary Library expenses. The Commission's duties are to co-operate with library officials, to operate the system of travelling libraries, to apportion or refuse government appropriations to public libraries, and to submit an annual report to the Provincial Secretary, always, it is understood, encouraging and generally supervising public library

Staff.

Travelling

Public library association.

Estimate.

Schedules.

Board.

Quorum.

Outside residents.

Exchanges.

activities. A paid superintendent and staff are provided for, also what funds are required for the superintendent's travelling or other expenses, a limit being placed on the annual expenditure. This official must be a qualified librarian and must manage the business of the Commission. Training classes for librarians may be held at any place approved by the Commission with the co-operation of the University of British Columbia. The travelling libraries are mainly for the benefit of unorganized and sparsely populated sections but may also assist libraries and other organized groups by loans of special collections of books. A public library association may be formed by any 10 or more persons 21 years of age, subject to the approval of the Commission. There is no fee for incorporation. The board of management consists of 5 members of the association, to be elected within 30 days of the date of incorporation for a term of one year. The board of management shall consist of a chairman, secretary-treasurer, librarian and other necessary officers, with salaries approved by the Commission. This board shall make rules for holding meetings and managing the association; define the duties of the officers; provide accommodation and means of raising funds, including the fi ing of an annual membership fee; with the Commission's approval, purchase or erect buildings, purchase reading matter and supplies and make rules for management of the library; keep minutes of all proceedings and submit an annual report. The library estimate in a rural school district, levied under the Public School Act (1922, c. 64; R.S. 1924, c. 226) may not exceed 34 of a mill on the dollar of assessed property. The money is to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in equal quarterly School premises' may be used for distribution of books, the teacher payments. acting as librarian. When the municipal council, at the request of the association passes a by-law for taking over the assets and property of the association, the latter is dissolved, the library becomes a municipal public library and the assets are under the public library board. A by-law for this purpose must previously have been submitted to the electors at an annual municipal election. The act provides schedules for use in forming a public library association, the petition and the by-law for establishing a municipal public library. The petition in a city municipality of 5,000 population must be signed by 100 or more electors; in a smaller community by 25 or more electors. The public library board consists of 3, 5, or 7 members including the mayor or reeve of the municipality or a member of the municipal council selected by the council, and other citizens of the municipality, also selected by the council, who must be British subjects of at least 6 months' residence in the municipality. The member from the council holds office for one year or until the end of the year, half of the remaining members first appointed for one year, the others, and all new members, for two years. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. The duties of a public library board are: to make rules for the government of the library, to submit to the municipal council an estimate for the year; to control expenditure of all monies levied or donated or bequeathed for library purposes or revenue derived from fines; to appoint a librarian and staff and fix their salaries; to keep accounts and submit them to the municipal auditor; to submit an annual report to the mayor or reeve and council and to the Commission. If the library board is dissolved the municipal council will be vested with the property and assets of the Board, the Commission being entitled to claim for the use of the travelling libraries books equal in value to the aid given. Every library board and board of school trustees setting aside funds for library purposes shall be entitled to a share in the Commission's appropriation, not more than one-half the amount raised and spent for books and periodicals or in co-operation with other libraries for book service, provided that not more than 45% is spent for fiction, and the amount does not exceed \$200 in one year. Libraries are free to all residents of the municipality or locality and may, under certain regulations, be available to outside residents. Temporary or permanent exchanges of books may be made with another library or board, and an agreement may be made with another board municipal coun il or board of school trustees for loan of books to residents in the locality concerned. All libraries established prior to the passing of the act of 1919 became by that act municipal public libraries.

YUKON

Mechanics' and literary institute. In the Yukon Territory a mechanics' and literary institute becomes organized and incorporated upon the submission to the Territorial Secretary of a declaration signed by 30 persons in an incorporated or other city or town, in which is given a detailed statement of the amounts subscribed and the place where it is proposed to establish the institute (C.O.Y.T. 1914, c. 63). This declaration must be accompanied by a sworn certificate signed by one member. The forms for both declaration and certificate are outlined in the ordinance. At the first meeting called the following officers must be elected for a term of one year: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, auditor and at least five directors. The annual membership fee is \$1.

Membership.

The act provides for evening classes, a technical or general library and a reading Evening room. The annual report must contain names of members, amounts paid by them, classes. statement of classes organized, list f books purchased and of newspapers and Report. periodicals filed and a statement of the progress and activities of the organization. A detailed financial report must also be made and forwarded to the Territorial Secretary, a signed copy being entered in the journals of the institute. All runds are to be used for the organization, but not more than one-quarter of same may

be used for a reading-room.

The Ordinance to provide for the management of free public libraries within the city of Dawson (Y.O. 1903, 20) stipulates that the board of management shall Dawson City. consist of 7 persons: 4 appointed annually by the city council and 3 by the Commissioner of the Yukon, all vacancies occurring to be filled for the balance of the term. One member of the board is to act as chairman, and the meetings are to be Meetings. held monthly. Four members constitute a quorum. All orders and proceedings Quorum. of the meetings are to be kept in books which are to be produced for evidence when required. The board must procure or erect buildings for the library, newsroom and Buildings. museum, when one is to be established; purchase reading matter, maps and other essentials; keep the property in a state of repair and appoint or dismiss officers and servants; make by-laws for the organization; and impose any necessary penalties By-laws. not to exceed \$10 for any offence. In case of damage the entire value must be Penalty. recovered. The accounts must be audited by the city auditor and submitted to Accounts. the Commissioner-in-Council and the city council. The estimates must be sub-Estimates. mitted by April 1. All libraries and buildings connected with them are free.

Free.

The amendment to this ordinance (1907, c. 1) specifies that any person failing to attend three consecutive meetings of the board ceases to be a member.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Among the earliest Canadian library legislation found is an act in the statutes of Canada for 1850 (13-14 Vic.), c. 48 "An act for the better establishment and maintenance of common schools." Section 12, sub-section 17, provided that the trustees of each school section should appoint a librarian and provide a library. The act also provided for a grant from each municipal council for a county common school library. Local school superintendents were required to make an annual report to the chief superintendent of schools on the number, size and management of school libraries. The chief superintendent was required to promote the establishment and to apportion sums from the legislative grant equal to the amount raised locally for the purpose. The entire appropriation should not exceed £3,000 annually.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEW BRUNSWICK

The Public School Act of Prince Edward Island (1877, c. 1, s. 80) and the Schools Act of New Brunswick (1922, c. 5, s. 96) provide grants from the Board of Education to any school district raising a fund for establishing or improving a library, equal to one-half the amount raised, up to \$20 in any one year, the grant to be used in the purchase of books.

ONTARIO

NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Education Act (1911, c. 2, s. 72c) authorizes ratepayers to vote funds for books for school libraries.

The "Act for encouragement of rural school libraries" (1903, c. 24) specifies an annual grant to any teacher of \$5 or \$10 from the Provincial Treasury according to the equipment of the school, the value of the library, and the general management of both school and library. This does not apply to schools employing a class "A" (Grade XII) teacher drawing a superior school grant or a teacher drawing an agricultural or manual training grant. Nothing in this act applies to the schools in any incorporated town.

In the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada (1860, c. 15) appears an "Act respecting provincial aid for superior education and normal and common schools," section 10 of which provides for aid to parish and township libraries. Under the Public Instruction Act (40 Vic. c. 22, s. 5; R.S. 1888, art. 2236) provision is made for an annual grant up to \$2,000 in money or in books from the Superior Education Fund for the establishment of city, town, village, parish or township libraries in suitable school municipalities. School corporations may make appropriation and issue debentures for establishing libraries which are subject to the regulations of the Committee of Public Instruction.

MANITOBA

The Public Schools Act of Manitoba (C.A.M. 1924, c. 165, s. 49c; R.S.M. 1913, c. 165, s. 118c.) stipulates that it shall be the duty of the school board in each city, town or village to establish and maintain school libraries.

SASKATCHEWAN

By the Saskatchewan School Act (R.S. 1920, c. 110, ss. 17) it is required that a suitable library be provided by the school board of each district.

ALBERTA

Special grants from the Provincial Treasury for school libraries are prescribed for by the Alberta School Grants Act (R.S.A. 1922, c. 53, s. 4h; amended by 1923 c. 37, s. 2f) a sum not to exceed 15 cents per day for the first year being allowed to each rural school or classroom maintaining a minimum grading on its efficiency in all respects, and for the 5 years following the grant to be paid in proportion for each day the school is kept open. The equivalent of the grant may be supplied in books.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act of British Columbia (1922, c. 64, s. 27; R.S. 1924, c. 226, s. 27) provides that where money has been allotted by vote or gift for a school library in any district the Council of Public Instruction may make an equal grant up to \$50 for the purchase of books.

YUKON

The Yukon school ordinance (C.O.Y.T. 1914, c. 79, s. 54, ss. 13), provides that the school board of every district may supply a library suitable to the purposes of the school and make rules for its management.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIES AND LAW LIBRARIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Chapter 2 of the Prince Edward Island Statutes of 1929 (summarised under the heading of Public Libraries, on p. 166) provides for the incorporation of the Legislative Library of the Province with the Public Library of Charlottetown and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery.

NOVA SCOTIA

Legislative Library. The Nova Scotia Legislative Library and Library of the Nova Scotia Historical Society were together established by the Act respecting the Legislative Library (R.S. 1884, c. 12; R.S. 1900, c. 27). By this act the management and regulation of the libraries was vested in the Nova Scotia Library Commission, consisting of 9 persons, the Lieutenant-Governor being president. Four members of the Commission were to be appointed annually by the Nova Scotia Historical Society and four by the Governor in Council. The duties of the Commission prescribed by the act were to make suitable by-laws and to submit an annual report.

NEW BRUNSWICK

In the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick (C.S. 1867, c. 34; C.S. 1877, c. 34; C.S. 1903, c. 71) appeared the act creating the Law Library at Fredericton, Fredericton, supported by annual fees paid by the attorneys. This fee was later increased Law Library from \$5 to \$10 (1908, c. 18) for attorneys of over five years' standing and again at Fredericton. (1921, c. 40) to \$15, while the junior attorneys' fee was increased from \$3 to \$5 and in 1920 to \$10.

QUEBEC

Chapter 34 of 49-50 Victoria, section 25, as quoted in the Quebec Revised Statutes (1888, Title 10, c. 1, s. 4) provided for library associations of the bar. The Advocates' Libraries of Montreal and Quebec and the Quebec Library were Advocates' established much earlier, as these are all incorporated under the statutes of Lower Libraries, Canada (3 and 4 Vic., c. 48, c. 49, c. 50, respectively). The Library of the Legis-Quebec lature was established under the act quoted in the Revised Statutes of Quebec Quebec (1888, Title 2, c. 1, s. 5).

ONTARIO

Chapter 27 of the Ontario statutes of 1917 (s. 10) states that the librarian and other officers and members of the staff of the Legislative Library may be appointed Legislative by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but the act is not in any way to affect Library staff. prior appointments made by the Speaker of the Assembly.

MANITOBA

The Provincial Library Act of Manitoba (48 Vic., c. 7; R.S.M. 1891, c. 86) was repealed at the passing of the Provincial Library and Museum Act of 1919 Provincial (9 Geo. V, c. 51) which provides for a Department of the Library and Museum under Library and the president of the executive council, and managed by a board of trustees consisting for the president, the provincial secretary and the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, assisted by the library committee of the Assembly. The librarian shall rank as deputy head and shall be assisted by officers whose salaries shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and paid from the Provincial Treasury. This library is to receive a copy of every book, newspaper, pamphlet or other publication printed or issued in Manitoba, a penalty being exacted for failure to observe this statute. All property housed in this library belongs to the King.

An early act (38 Vic., c. 17) quoted in the Consolidated Statutes of 1888 (c. 28) provided for the erection of a building in Winnipeg and the establishment of a law Law Library. library, funds to be raised by a levy of fees and the issue of 20-year bonds to an amount not to exceed \$40,000. This was the "Act respecting accommodation for

the court of Queen's bench and a library."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

By the Legislative Library and Bureau of Statistics Act of British Columbia Legislative (1894, c. 27; R.S. 1897, c. 119; R.S. 1911, c. 138; R.S. 1924, c. 138) provision is made Library and for the suitable housing of and adequate staff to care for the books, papers and other Bureau of Statistics Act. property in the Legislative Library, belonging to the King. This act provides for loan to the public of such books as are not required by the Legislative Assembly, through the Public Library Commission (amendment of 1920, c. 47) any officer of the library staff being expected to act, when required, as secretary. The librarian and staff are to hold office "during pleasure" and to be paid from the provincial treasury funds so appropriated. During the session additional clerks and messengers may be appointed by the speaker of the Assembly. The librarian is required to make a report to the speaker early in each session of the Legislature together with any recommendations for improvement of the library, and shall be prepared to compile or procure any historical or other information which may be required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or a minister of the crown. He shall also be secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics and shall, as instructed by the Provincial Secretary, collect and publish statistical information relating to the activities and resources of the province and to make an annual report to the Provincial Secretary, including a summary of whatever facts may be required.

Table 3.-Library Development in the Provinces and Territories of Canada as Shown by Legislation

Act quoted1/

Province	Date	Number	Title	Provision
Prince Edward Island	1877 1838 1503 1908 1929	c. 1, s. 80 c. 20 c. 20 c. 20 c. 2	Public School Act. Charlottetown Library Association Act. Grand Pracadie Library Club Act. Summerside Free Public Library Act. Act to incorporate the Legislative and Public Library and the Robert Harris Memorial Gallery.	Grant from Board of Education for school libraries. Establishment. " Provides for funds for erection and maintenance.
Nova Scotia	R.S. 1884 R.S. 1900 R.S. 1900 R.S. 1900 1903 1903 1911 1922	6. 12 6. 23 6. 24 6. 24 6. 45 6. 43 6. 2, 8. 726 6. 15	Legislative Library Act. Library Associations and Institutes. Library Associations and Institutes. Library Associations and Institutes. Act for encouragement of rural school libraries. Library Associations and Institutes (amendment). Legislative Library; Akins Library Education Act. Library Associations and Institutes (amendment).	Establishment. det requoted. Grants from Provincial Treasury. Annalgamation. Annalgamation. Vote of ratepayers for books. Increase of town or municipal grant.
New Brunswick	C.S. 1887 C.S. 1887 R.S. 1898 R.S. 1903 1923 R.S. 1928 1928 1929 1929	6. 52 8. 986 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6	Act respecting the Law Library Act relating to the Legislative Library (smendment) Act respecting the Law Library (smendment) [Schools Act Act to provide for issue of debentures for construction and equipment of a Provincial Building at the University of New Brunswick for the Departments of Forestry and Mineralogy and for a Library. (amendment)	Establishment. Penalty for requoted). Penalty for neglect to return books. Insurance required. Governor to act for Speaker. Establishment (Act requoted). Further increase of fee. Further increase of fee. Provision for building by issue of debentures. Increase of amount of debentures.
Quebec— Lower Canada	1839-40 "" 1849 1850	c. 48 c. 50 c. 50 c. 145 c. 145 s. 21, s. 8.2, 17; s. 21, s. 8.3, 17; s. 31, s. 8, 8, s. 10; s. 33, s. 8, 8, s. 10;	Advocates Library, Montreal. Quebec Library Act to incorporate the Library Association of the Teachers of the District of Quebec. Act for the better establishment and maintenance of common schools.	Establishment. " School libraries established and grants provided.
Lower Canada	1851	s, 41. c, 86 c, 72, s. 21	Act to provide for the incorporation and better management of library associations and mechanics' institutes. Incorporation of Mechanics' Institutes and Library Associations.	Incorporation of existing organizations. Establishment.

							LIBI	RAR	Y D	EV	ELC	OPI	MENT							17
Act to amend the Act for incorporating library associations Inorease in value of property permitted to be held by institutant and mechanics' institutes.	Gra	Establishment.	Grant in money or books from Superior Education Fund for	Act	Establishment (Act requoted). Municipal grants for public libraries.	Grant from Superior Education Fund for libraries in school municipalities.	Act requoted.	Duty of Superintendent of Education to promote establishment of school libraries	Establishment.	Re-enactment.	Actrequoted.	Authorization by members of sales and mortgages voted by	Est Mur Tra			Provision for municipal grant of mand or money to tree inpraries. Museums and additional land or buildings to be authorized	by municipal council. Janitor a special constable. New act including provision for travelling libraries.			On.
Act to amend the Act for incorporating library associations and mechanics' institutes.	Act respecting provincial aid for superior education and normal and common schools; aid to parish and township	Library Associations of the Bar. Library of the Legislature.	Libraries in school municipalities	Library Associations and Mechanics' Institutes	Library Associations of the Bar. Act to authorize city, town and village corporations to aid	In the support of public libraries. School libraries	Library of the Legislature. Library Associations and Mechanics' Institutes.	Act respecting common schools in Upper Canada		Municipal Aid to Mechanics' Institutes	Act respecting Library Associations and Mechanics' Insti-	Act respecting power of Mechanics' Institutes and Library	Free Libraries Act. Municipal Aid to Mechanics' Institutes or Free Libraries Free Libraries Amendment Act.	Act Respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools Free Libraries Act	Municipal Amendianeth & C. Municipal Aid to Mechanics' Institutes or Free Libraries. Free Libraries Act ("meadment")	Consolidated Municipal Act.	Act for better protection of free libraries.	Municipal Act. Mulnicipal Act. Public Libraries Act (sunondment)	, a , a , a , a , a , a , a , a , a , a	Scalute taw amendment
c. 51	c. 15, s. 10	c. 34, s. 25 Title 2, c. 1, s. 5	c. 22, s. 5 Title 5, c. 10	Title 8, c. 2	s. 1, art. 3105 Title 10, c. 1, s. 4 c. 34	c. 28, s. 545 Title 5, c. 9	s. 2, art. 3041 Title, 2, c. 1 Title 8, c. 1	c. 64, s. 106, s.s. 11,	c. 29, s. 55 c. 48, s. 372, s.s. 4	c. 35, s. 113; c. 174,	s. 454, s.s. 4 c. 168	c. 29	c. 18, s. 482, s.s. 9 c. 19	c. 173 c. 189	c. 29, s. 19 c. 184, ŝ. 9 c. 38	c. 42, s. 479, s.s. 9	c. 36	c. 233 c. 223, s. 591, s.s. 4	c. 29	c. (, S. 41
1856	1860	1886 R.S. 1888	R.S. 1888	R.S. 1888	R.S. 1888 1890	R.S. 1909	R.S. 1909 R.S. 1909	C.S. 1859	1867-8	R.S. 1877	R.S. 1877	1879	1883	R.S. 1887 R.S. 1887	R.S. 1887 1889	1892	1893	R.S. 1897 R.S. 1897	1899	1903
Statutes of Canada	C.S. Lower Canada	Onepec						Ontario— Upper Canada	Ontario											

Table 3.—Library Development in the Provinces and Territories of Canada as shown by Legislation—Continued

Act quoted1/

Province	Date	Number	Title	Provision
Ontario	1903 1904 1906 1906 1906 1909 1913 18.S. 1914 18.S. 1914 1910 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1926 1927 1928	c. 10, 8, 54 c. 52, 8, 54 c. 52, 8, 25, 8, 8, 1 c. 88, 1, 4, 8, 1, 1 c. 79, 8, 16 c. 18, 8, 38 c. 25, 8, 4, 8, 1, 1 c. 25, 8, 26, 29 c. 25, 8, 26, 20 c. 26, 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c. 26, 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c. 26, 26 c.	Public Libraries, Act (amendment. Act to amend Public Libraries Act Authorizing certain payments under the Public Libraries Act Department of Education Act. Public Libraries, Act (amendment) " " " " " " " Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. Department of Education Act. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Funds only available from grants, gifts or fees. Date for submission of estimates. Member of Board a British subject. Provision for payment of bills. [Provision for payment of bills. Provision for school libraries. [Public Libraries Act under Department of Education. Meemchant. Museum and art galley permitted in large city library. Public library board changed. Municipality responsible for suditing. Act requorded. Provision for township library board. Provision for township library board. Appointment by Speaker of the Assembly to Legislative Rate increased to one mill in the dollar. Remoternant and consolidation. Remoternant and consolidation. Provision for retiring allowance and pension or insurance fund. Permit equired for circulating library not conducted by religious or educational institution.
Manitoba	C.S. 1880 1880 1889 1899 1900 1899 1900 1875 1913 1914 C. Acts 1924 C. Acts 1924 C. Acts 1924	0. 17 0. 28 0. 28 0. 18 0. 114 0. 114 0. 114 0. 115 0. 151 0. 40 0. 40	Act respecting accommodation for the Court of Queen's Bench and a library Bench and a library Act. Provincial Library Act. Public Libraries Act (amendment) Provincial Library Act. Provincial Library Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act. Public Libraries Act.	Establishment of a law library. Establishment. Amendment Act requoted. Establishment of school libraries. Establishment of public libraries. Establishment of public libraries. Act requoted. Two or more municipalities may establish a library. Establishment of a board by Lioutenant-Governor in Council.
Saskatchewan	1906 1907 1908	c. 26, s. 5, s. 30 c. 35, s. 9, s.s. 2	Public Libraries Act Public Libraries Act (amendment).	Establishment. Council may grant any sum up to \$500. Board membership changed. Purchase of land provided for.

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¹ Where original Act has not been ascertained, reference has been made to the earliest revised or consolidated statutes.

PART III

CANADIAN LIBRARIES: STATISTICS, 1926-7

In the list of Canadian libraries given with this report there are 1,025, classified as: 623 Free Public and Association Libraries, 126 University, College and Normal School and certain other educational libraries, 52 libraries supported by Dominion and Provincial Government funds, and 224 other libraries. In this last group are included the Parish libraries of Quebec, the aw libraries, and a few special organization and society libraries which could not be placed in either of the first three classes. Of the entire list, statistical reports for the year 1926-27 have been received from 779 or 76%. To the number reporting on their activities during the above period may be added the number reported closed since 1925, i.e. 28. Of these, several explained that fire had been the cause of discontinuing the library. In addition to the seven new librarie grouped at the end, which were not in action during 1926-27, six other new ones have sent in reports which are included. A summery of the statistics reported is given in Table 4. The libraries in this table are arranged in order of size into 23 groups. Each group is crossclassified according to the number of books per borrower during the year. Thus the table shows that out of 62 libraries with less than 1,000 volumes, 7 circulated less than 10 books per borrower; 8 circulated Letween 10 and 19; 11 between 20 and 29 and so on in equal intervals of 10, all

reporting more than 100 books per borrower, however, being shown in one class.

From the tendency shown by the figures for circulation per borrower (Table 6)—that of a normal circulation of 25 books per borrower per year—the practice of lending books for two weeks at a time is shown plainly. For the number of cases where more than 25 books, or more than one in two weeks, are borrowed, there is a corresponding number of cases of less than 25 books borrowed in a year,—occasional borrowings—tending to make a balance. It is not unlikely that as long as the practice of lending for two weeks is general with libraries, the normal circulation will remain around this number. For thi reason, it is believed that it will not be of material value to collect statistics of borrowers with each inquiry made regarding library activities in the Dominion. Possibly a figure ascertained by a decennial inquiry would be of value to show whether or not there were a changing general tendency in the normal circulation. The importance of showing individual variation from the normal is probably only slight since, as the appearance of the table indicates, these individual variations seem to be often due to inaccuracies in reporting. The accuracy of a report showing the circulation of more than 200 volumes per borrower in one year may be safely questioned. If accurate it must mean something different from ordinary circulation, e.g., the borrowing of a book for a few moments in a reference department, etc.

Of the 623 Free Public and Association libraries listed, 407 have given complete statistics of contents, circulation and borrowers. These libraries have been arranged according to size and appear in Tabl 6 under the heading of "Circulation per borrower." The libraries howing circulation per borrower are divided into 10 groups by average number of books borrowed during the year and all averaging over 100 put in one group. From this table it is apparent that the larger the library the greater the tendency to conform to what seems to be a normal circulation, viz., about 25 books per borrower. The circulation per borrower in the very small libraries is seen in the table to be so scattered that it seems to be governed by no definite norm; while, as the size increases the norm becomes more and more apparent, the range of c reulation per bortower narrowing down until we find it confined between 10 and 39 books. Of the 56 libraries

showing more than 40 books per borrower all but 2 had less than 9,000 volumes.

Libraries in the other classes were not included in this table for obvious reasons. Those in educational institutions are mainly reference libraries, and the number of borrowers is not comparable with those for public libraries. The same may be said of government libraries.

In Table 7 is depicted the circulation per volume, arranged in the same manner as the table for circulation per borrower except that the times circulated are given in 13 columns, progressing by single numbers. It is quite evident that the larger the library the greater the tendency towards frequent circulation of each book. Conversely, the smaller the library the fewer times each book tends to circulate. As the number of small libraries is much greater than the number of large ones, the largest total figures in this table are all grouped together opposite the small libraries, and, as indicated above, under the heads of "Less than once", "Once", "Twice."

From the figures submitted by many in the fourth group (Other libraries) two things were evident: (1) that the majority of the smaller libraries were giving only an estimated figure; and (2) that there was a misunderstanding on the part of many of those filling in the postal card schedule as to the sense of the term "volumes circulated". It was quite plainly indicated that the expression was understood to signify which of the books went out from the library, rather than how many loans were made during the year. For this reason, in Table 5 no statistics for the circulation of Other libraries can be given. In this table it has been attempted to show how many libraries in Canada have reported their size and their circulation, grouping them under the same four headings shown in the summary table, showing at the same time how many of each size and class reported, and the total contents and circulation in each of these groups.

A number of libraries gave only partial statistics, one, for instance giving a circulation figure only. Some new libraries or libraries being reorganized could give only a contents figure; and some libraries gave no number for borrowers, while others gave no circulation figure, and others again no figure or total contents. These have created a necessity for including a number

of totals in the summary table.

Statistics received too late for use in the compilations have been inserted in the long table (No. 8). while these figures have not been considered in the summary table, beyond the fact that the libraries are included in the total number. It has not been possible to include them in the remaining tables. In the case of libraries for which no report has been received for 1926-7, the contents figure last reported has been given in the long table (No. 8) so that an approximate idea of the size of each library may be obtained from a survey of the table.

Table 4.—Summary Table of Canadian Libraries

(A) Number of Libraries and Contents

		Numb	oer		Total	Free Public and Association	University College and Normal School	Govern- ment	O	ther
777-4-1	111 1. 11. (1 00"	000	100	F0		004
1 otai	libraries listed				1,025 779	623 463	126 85	52 33		224 198
66	" repor	ting 1920-2	4		28	405	2	20		198
66	66 6	conte	nts only		116	20	39	23		34
66	46 6	66	and cir	culation	663	443	46	10		164
66	66 6	conte	nts. circula	tion and borrow-	000			-		101
		ers.			591	407	27	5		152
66	public and ass	ociation li		ed	623	-	-	-		-
66	- 46	66	" report	ing (1926-7)	463	463	-	-		-
66	44	66	"	contents only	20	20	- 1	-		
66	44	66	"	contents and			ļ			
66	. "	"	46 46	circulation	443	443	-	-		-
••				contents, circu- and borrowers.	407	407				
66	This consider (Tallana amallar		School libraries	407	407	-	-		_
	University,	onege and	listed	School horaries	115		115			
66	46	46		(1926-7)	85	_	85	_		_
66	66	44		tents only	39	_	39			
66	46	44		tents and circ	46	_	46			-
66	Government	ibraries lis		concis tanca can constitution	51	_		51		_
66	66	" re		926-7)	33	- 1	-	33		-
66	46	66	" conter	ats only	23	-	-	23		
66	46	66	" conter	its and circ	10	-	-	10		
66	other librarie				216	-	-			216
66	"	reporting	(1926-27)		198	-		-		198
44	66 66	66	contents.		34	-	-	-		34
				and circulation.	164	0 404 740		4 0 00 400		164
Total	contents repor	ted			7,114,130	3,191,512	2,068,069	1,353,120		501,429

(B) Public and Association Libraries only: Number, Contents, Circulation and Borrowers

	No.	Contents	Circulation	Borrowers
Listed Reporting " contents only " contents and circulation but not borrowers " contents and borrowers but not circulation " contents, circulation and borrowers " circulation only	399	3,191,512 5,720 651,051 117,709 2,417,030	2,798,662	571,580 ² 5,254 566,326

¹About 29,000 reported borrowers were omitted from the above number as being obviously incorrect.

Table 5.-Contents and Circulation of Canadian Libraries Reporting for the Year 1926-27

		Free]	Public	and As	Free Public and Association Libraries	Libraries		University, College and Normal School Libraries	ty, C	College 2	ies		5	Government Libraries	ment			Other Libraries	brari	es
Size	<u> </u>	Reporting contents only	ing	E.	Reporting contents and circulation	ntents tion	Repo	Reporting contents only	600	Reporting	g nd	Reporting contents only	ting nts		Reporting contents and circulation	nd n	Rep	Reporting contents only	Rep conte	Reporting contents and circulation ¹
	No.		Con- tents	No.	Contents	Circulation	No.	Con- tents	No.	Con- tents	Circu-	No.	Con- tents	No.	Con- tents	Circu- lation	No.	Con- tents	No.	Con- tents
Containing over 300 000 Vols		1108	108,737 2,455 11,368	11211112242322224444	248 - 2 248 - 2 139,246 1156,939 1166,938 1179,4	1,160,959 673,529 673,529 1,004,304 1,207,862	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	180,000 640,000 640,000 640,000 640,000 141,25 141,	12 1 1 1 2 2 2 4 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	777 66,566 98,308 87,005 130,086 130,086 149,721 13,083 14,222 14,222 17,238 14,350 14,350 14,350	278, 211 278, 211 73, 462 68, 346 1, 800 7, 105 1, 500 1, 500	80 8 55484 8H	250,000 250,000 14,977 26,000 44,000 38,000 14,572 4,572 4,573 1,733 1,733 1,733 1,733	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11,500 3,205 1,550 1,550	64,444 14,766 9,500 9,500 24,148 26,159 4,219 600 600	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	88,001 6,580 6,500 3,500 3,1600 3,1600	11-111111-4 -60005-0700	120,000 120,000 10,000 110,000 1,000
Total	64	20 124	124,229 4	438	3,067,283	13,515,282	39	39 669,070	48 199	48 1,398,999 658,045	658,045	23	984,238	10	368,882 144,243	144,243	34	128,320	991	

1 As the circulation figures reported for "Other Libraries" are plainly misleading they have been omitted from this table. The text explains this more fully,

Table 6.—Number of Libraries Reporting Contents, Circulation and Borrowers: Circulation per Borrower, 1926-27

	No. o	of Volumes	1 and under 10			30 and under 40						90 and under 100	100 and over	Total
3,000 5,000 7,000 9,000 11,000 13,000 15,000 17,000 21,000 23,000 25,000 27,000 29,000 31,000 41,000 51,000 61,000 71,000		an 3,000. 5,000. 7,000. 9,000. 11,000. 13,000. 15,000. 17,000. 19,000. 21,000. 23,000. 25,000. 27,000. 29,000. 31,000. 41,000. 51,000. 61,000. 71,000.	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1	8 299 144 222 9 6 6 4 3 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 1	111 399 133 222 4 1 1 1 1 2 - 4 1 1 - 7 3 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 -	14 23 14 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	10 19 4 1 1 4 - - - - - - - -	4 77 77 22 1	1 77 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 4 1 1 1	1 - 1	2 - 1	2 5 2 2 2	62 141 60 59 26 13 77 44 18 11 22 11 23 31 2
81,000 100,000	44	100,000 200,000	_	2	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	2
	Total		28	109	110	65	39	21	11	8	2	3	11	407

Table 7.-Number of Libraries Reporting Contents and Circulation Cross-classified by Circulation per Volume

No. of Volum	nes	Less than once	Once	Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times		12 and more times	
Less than 1,000 1,000 and less than 3,000 " 5,000 " 7,000 " 11,000 " 13,000 " 15,000 " 11,000 " 121,000 " 23,000 " 25,000 " 27,000 " 29,000 " 29,000 " 31,000 " 61,000 "		13 49 16 9 2 1 1 1 1 - 1	177 422 166 122 4 3 3 1 1 - 2 1 1 1 1	88 200 144 122 77 11 22 11 	55 100 4 88 66 3 11 11 1- - - 1	6 9 3 6 6 3 2 1 1 1 - 2 - 1 1	55336611311122-1111	4 6 6 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2 2 1 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21111122	1	1	11 11	2 3 2 1 1 1	655 147 655 600 288 . 144 88 8 5 5 2 8 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 2
71,000 " 81,000 "	81,000 100,000	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	- 1	-	_	- 1	_	-	1
100,000 " Total	200,000	95	99	68	41	35	28	25	15	11	1	1	2	9	430

PART IV

LIBRARY DIRECTORY, 1926-27 DIRECTOIRE DE BIBLIOTHÈOUES, 1926-27

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LIBRARIES LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES

NUMBERS REFER TO NUMBER OF LIBRARY IN TABLE LES NUMÉROS SONT CEUX ATTRIBUÉS À CHAQUE BIBLIOTHÈQUE DANS LE TABLEAU

A. Association—Association. B. Library—Bibliothèque C. College—Collège

F. Free—Gratuite

M. Memorial—Commémorative P. Parish—Paroissiale Pub. Public—Publique

391 Bancroft, A. 622 Barrie, Pub. 335 Bath, A. 778 Battleford, Pub.

412 Bayfield, A.

514 Bayham, Pub. 500 Baysville, Pub.

951 Beauceville Normal.

553 Beachville, A. 465 Beamsville, Pub. 14 Bear River Women's Institute.

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955	Saskatoon Normal.
793	Saskatoon, Pub.
258 259	Sault Ste. Marie Carnegie. Sault Ste. Marie, W. F.
137	Sayabec, St. Nom de Marie, P.
738	Scarborough Bluffs, A.
739 597	Scarborough, A. Schreiber, Pub
264	Schreiber, Pub. Scotland, Pub. Seaforth, F.
419	Seaforth, F.
843	Secretary of State Dept. Seed Branch, Dominion.
987	Séminaire du Sacré-Cœur.
589	Shakespeare, A.
	Shawinigan Lake, Pub. Shedden, Pub.
301	Shelburne, F.
22	Sherbrooke, B. Nationale.
978	Sherbrooke Classical College. Sherbrooke L. and Art Union.
	Sherbrooke Normal.
	Sherbrooke, N-D. du Perpétuel Secours,
430	P. Shetland, A.
760	Shoal Lake Inst.
825	Sidney, A.
$\frac{518}{628}$	Simcoe, Pub. Singhampton, A.
794	Sintaluta, Pub.
459	Smith's Falls, F.
$\frac{470}{309}$	Smithville, A.
761	Solina, A. Solsgirth Inst.
450	Sombra Inst.
507	Sonya, A.
$\frac{272}{720}$	Southampton, A. Southcote, A.
356	South Mountain, A.
566	South River, Pub.
317	Sparta, A.

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714 Speedside, A.
 519 Springfield, Pub.
 567 Sprucedale, A.
 140 Stanbridge, P.
78 Standon, St. Léon, P.
 208 Stanstead, Sacré-Cœur, P.
 845 Statistics, Dom. Bureau of.
 629 Stayner, F.
695 Stevensville, Pub.
396 Stirling, Pub.
1011 Stony Creek, Saltfleet, Pub.
 729 Stouffville, Pub.
995 Stratford Normal.
 590 Stratford, Pub.
 247 Strathcona, A
 601 Strathcona, Pub.
 496 Strathroy, F.
425 Stratton, Pub.
 581 Streetsville, Pub.
 512 Sudbury, F.
    2 Summerside, Pub.
 508 Sunderland, A.
 568 Sundridge, F.
869 Supreme Court.
498 Sutton W., Pub.
744 Swansea Memorial.
 795 Swift Current, Pub.
 341 Sydenham, Pub.
 197 Tadoussac, Ste. Croix, P.
 273 Tara, Pub.
 550 Tavistock, F
 287 Teeswater, Pub. 827 Telkwa, A. 551 Thamesford, A.
 440 Thamesville, Pub.
 441 Thedford, Pub.
 253 Thessalon, A.
 364 Thornbury, Pub.
485 Thorndale, A.
730 Thornhill, A.
 696 Thorold, F.
 979 Three Rivers Classical College.
 945 Three Rivers, Normal.321 Tilbury, F.559 Tillsonburg, Pub.
 635 Timmins, F.
 274 Tiverton, A.
 275 Tobermory, A.
870 Topographical Surveys.
641 Toronto, Beaches, F.
914 Toronto Bible College.
 642 Toronto Boys' and Girls', F.
 643 Toronto, Church, F.
 644 Toronto, College, F.
645 Toronto, Deer Park, F.
 646 Toronto, Dovercourt, F.
 647 Toronto, Earlscourt, F.
 648 Toronto, E., F.
 649 Toronto, Gerrard E. and Ashdale, F.
650 Toronto, High Park, F.
651 Toronto Municipal Ref.
 996 Toronto Normal.
 652 Toronto, N., F.
653 Toronto, Queen and Lisgar, F.
654 Toronto, Reference, F.
 655 Toronto, Riverdale, F.
 656 Toronto, Settlements, F.
 894 Toronto, University.
657 Toronto, W., F.
658 Toronto, Wychwood, F.
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659 Toronto, Yorkville, F.

302 Tottenham, Pub. 834 Trade and Commerce Dept. 769 Transcona Inst.

755 Treherne Inst. 400 Trenton Pub.,

400 Trenton Tub., 57 Très Ste. Famille, P. 891 Trinity College. 234 Trois Pistoles, N.-D. des Neiges. 979 Trois Rivières Classical College.

569 Trout Creek, A. 401 Tweed, Pub.

276 Underwood, A. 731 Unionville, A.

1000 United Theological College. 899 University of Alberta.

888 University of Bishop's College. 901 British Columbia.

879 University of King's College. 889 University of Montreal. 883 University of New Brunswick. 890 University of Ottawa.

885 University of St. Joseph's College. 898 University of Saskatchewan. 894 University of Toronto.

University of Western Ontario, see Western University.

509 Uxbridge, Pub.

980 Valleyfield Classical College.

946 Valleyfield Normal. 807 Vancouver Carnegie. 959 Vancouver Normal. 599 Vankleek Hill, Pub.

240 Varennes, Ste. Anne, P. 420 Varna, A.

1024 Vars, A.
89 Verdun, P.
380 Victoria A. (Caledonia).
890 Victoria College.

958 Victoria Normal.

Victoria, Pub.
Victoria Mines, A.
Victoria Road, Pub.
Village Richelieu, N.-D. du Bon

Secours, P. 218 Ville Marie, N.-D. du Rosaire, P.

1010 Vineland, Rittenhouse, Pub. 751 Virden, Pub.

288 Walkerton, Pub.

322 Walkerville, Willistead, F.

432 Wallaceburg, Pub. 421 Walton, A.

497 Wardsville, Pub.

528 Warkworth, Pub.

770 Warren Inst. 775 Waskada Inst. 721 Waterdown, A. 520 Waterford, Pub.

921 Waterloo College and Theological Sem.

679 Waterloo, Pub.

866 Water Power and Reclamation Service, Dom.

442 Watford, Pub. 697 Welland, Pub.

697 Welland, Tub.
680 Wellesley, A.
603 Wellington, A.
928 Wesley College.
Wesleyan Theological College, see.
United Theological College.

892 Western University.

289 Westford, A. 318 West Lorne, A 160 Westmount, Pub. 746 Weston, F.

1008 Wetaskiwin Law Soc.

796 Weyburn, Pub. 536 Whitby, Pub. 1018 Whitehorse, F. 614 White Lake, A.

537 Whitevale, A. 27 Wiarton, Pub. 346 Williamstown, A.

322 Willistead, Walkerville, F.

357 Winchester, A. 188 Windsor Mills, St. Philippe, P.

323 Windsor, Pub. 324 Windsor Br., F. 1025 Windsor, John Richardson Br., F.

410 Wingham, Pub. 998 Winnipeg Normal. 776 Winnipeg, Pub. 797 Wolseley, Pub. 732 Woodbridge, A.

320 Woodslee, A. 16 Woodstock, L. P. Fisher.

552 Woodstock, Pub. 675 Woodville, A. 255 Worthington, Pub. 411 Wroxeter, F.

451 Wyoming, Pub.

216 Yamachiche, Ste. Anne, P.

15 Yarmouth, Pub. 30 Y.M.C.A., Montreal. 1001 Y.W.C.A., Ottawa.

510 Zephyr, Pub. 422 Zurich, Pub.

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES 8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

Kind-Genre

. Free Public—Publique et gratuite.
. Association—Association.
. University—Université
. College—Collège
. Normal Schools—Ecoles normales
. Government—Governementales.

Other—Autre. Parish—Paroissiale.

Circulation	Books	4,522	1,590 45,775 22,000 (1923 24) 2,000 11,946 11,946
Contents	Total	5,000 2,400	8,875 700 36,000 1,400 11,200 11,500 11,500 74,977 74,977
7 :: 24	Genre	F. and A.	G. Bad G. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O. O.
Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD Charlottetown Summerside Nova Scotta Nouvelle-Ecosse	N. Cape Breton and Victoria. Balifax Halifax Halifax Hictou King's Digby and Amapolis Digby and Amapolis Shelburne and Queen's Digby and Amapolis Halifax Digby and Amapolis Digby and Amapolis Digby The Malifax Amapolis
	Population in 1921 Population en 1921	12,347 3,228	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2
Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale	Charlottetown, P.E.I. (Public Library. (Sumnerside, P.E.I.	Baddeck, N.S. Haliax, N.S. Haliax, N.S. Haliax, N.S. Haliax, N.S. Harvenectown, Ann. Co., N.S. Lawrenectown, Ann. Co., N.S. Lawrenectown, Ann. Co., N.S. Liverpool, N.S. Plympton, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Bear River Village, N.S. Yarmouth, N.S.
Date of	Date de fondation	1900 1919	1891 1921 1918 1918 1899 1920 1900
Nowal I I amount	No. Nom de la bibliothèque	1 Dodd Library. 2 LO.D.E.	8 Baddeck Public. 6 Universe Public Memorial. 7 Kentville Public. 8 Lawrenctown Public. 10 Liverpool Public. 11 Paradisc Community. 12 Plympton. 13 N. Technical College. 14 Women's Institute. 15 Varnouth Public Library and Museum of Sarnouth Public. 16 Agarnouth Public. 17 Povincial Science. 18 Varnouth Public Library and Museum.

¹ Latest figure reported.

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite 8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

Circulation	Books		15, 116 14, 634 2103, 250 41, 676		9,268	14,869	300	400	150 200 250	(1923-24) – 12,327 16,335 7,116	100 350 218 218 450 600 400
Contents	Total		7, 480 5,000 45,000 6,031 800		3,314	3,090	200	650	400 300 515	16,303 4,700 8,224 8,000	300 350 350 650 625 50 180
12.12	Genre		######		표.	0.	Ъ.	P.	ದೆದೆದೆ	ĘOĄĘ.	ದ್ದು ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರವಿಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರ
Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick	Victoria and Carleton. Simonds. St. John	QUEBEC-QUÉBEC	Shawinigan	Sherbrooke	Abitibi:— Amos (Ste. Thérèse)	Arthabaska;— Arthabaskaville .(St. Christophe).	Bagot:— Acton-Vale (St. André). Acton St. Dominique de Bagot	Asoot:— Hatley N Asoot Montreal Brone.	Beauce:— St. Pierre Kemebee (St. Côme) F. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.
	Population in 1921 Population en 1921		3,380 4,054 47,166		10,625	23,515	3,043	1,234	1,549 737 428	23, 515 618, 506 618, 841	742 1,311 1,294 1,799 1,128
Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Woodstock, N.B. E. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. (20 Hazen Ave.) Moneton, N.B. Port Elgin, N.B.		Casier 286, Shawinigan Falls	83 rue Marquette, Sherbrooke, Qué	Amos, Qué	Arthabaska (St. Christophe)	Acton-Vale (St-André) Ste. Christine St. Dominique de Bagot	North Hatley, Que	Broughton Ouest Linière Linière Este Marie, Besuce Beauce Jonction Sacre-Coeur de Jésus Ste Aurélie St. Elzéar de Beauce
Date of	Date de fondation		1914 1882 1683 1927 1928		1923	1905	1922	1900	1901 1920 1908	1898 1880 	1875 1922 1849 1900 1913 1850
Name of Library	en		16 L. P. Fisher Public. 71 Portland Free Public. 18 St. John Free Public. 18 Moncton Public. 20 Port Elgin Public.		21 Bibliothèque publique de Shawinigan	22 Bibliothèque nationale de Sherbrooke	23 Amos	24 Arthabaska	25 Acton-Vale (St. André). 26 Ste. Christine. 27 St. Dominique de Bagot	28 North Hatley Library. 29 Library and Art Union. 30 Young Men's C. A. Central Br. 31 Pettes Memorial.	22 Broughton (St. Pierre) 23 Kemebec (St. Chme). 44 La Beauce (Ste. Marie). 55 L'Enlant Jesus. 56 Sacer-Coen de Jesus. 37 Ste. Aurélie 38 St. Elzéar.
	No.		100		21 1	22 1	23	24	22 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	28 29 30 31	88383838888888888888888888888888888888

² Includes ref. circ. 25,254.

333 150 150 213 213 750 110	1,250	(1923_24) 900	11	1,300 15,600	300 1,500 4,000 200 Temporari-	1y closed (1923–24) – (1923–24) – (1,600)	1	75 350 60	350	
500 200 580 580 337 1,10 325 500	873	1,350 11,353 1200 1,220 1,320 500	370	225 1,340 1,000	2,000 2,000 425 1,140 400	1644 175 478 1130	1453	1,100 150 400 60	400	
<u> </u>	С	<u> </u>	현현	다 다다	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Ъ.	e e e e e e	٦.	
St. Ephrem de Tring. St. François St. Georges Shendey. St. Joseph. St. Joseph. Jersey. Tring.	Beauharnois:—St. Clément	Bellechasse:— Beamont. Lawon Livaudière Livaudière St. Michel. Mailoux. St. Valier	Bonaventure:— Matapédia Carleton.	Brome:— Bolton. Chambly: Buckerville St. Lambert	Champlain:— Champlain La Tuque (St. Zéphirin) Cap de la Madeleine St. Prosper Batiscan	Charlevoix.— Mount Murray Ste. Agnès. Mount Murray Settrington	Châteauguay:— Ste. Martine	Chicoutimi:— Bagotville (St. Alphonse) St. Alexis de la Grande Baie Ste. Anne Ste. Anne St. Fulgence.	Compton:— Ditton	
2, 252 3, 264 1, 068 1, 444 1, 444 2, 178	2,250	1,445 1,153 1,296 1,238 1,238	1,923	704	5,603 7,603 1,187 1,386	1,883 1,372 1,067 854	1,483	1,735 1,528 1,199	1,356	
Tring Beaucoville-Ouest Beaucoville-Ouest St. Georges E. St. Honore St. Joseph Boldue St. Joseph St. Victor de Tring	Beauharnois	St. Charles de Bellechasse. St. Damien de Buckland St. Inaver, village. St. Michel de Bellechasse. St. Philémon. St. Valier.	St. Alexis de Matapédia St. Omer	Eastman Boucherville. 41 Ave Lorne, St. Lambert.	Champlain. Cran Tuque (St. Zéphirin) Grand Mère St. Prosper St. Stanislas de Champlain.	Orphelinat apostolique, La Malbaie Ste. Agnès de Charlevoix. St. Fidèle. St. Hilarion.	Ste. Martine	Bagotville. Grande Baie Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi St. Fulgence	La Patrie	
1892 1875 1920 1919 1919 1869 1800	1860	1860 1900 	1904 1900	1904 1802 1905	1912 1913 1903 1893 1913	1884 1917 1923 1924	1914	1908 1923 1910 1920	1913	
39 St. Ephrem de Tring. 40 St. Francois. 41 St. Georges (W.) 42 St. Honoré de Shenley. 43 St. Joseph (Assn. L.) 44 St. Joseph (Assn. L.) 45 St. Martin. 46 St. Martin.	47 Beauharnois (St. Clément)	48 St. Charles (Bellechasse) 49 St. Damien de Buckland 50 St. Lozare 51 St. Michel de Bellechasse 52 St. Philémon 53 St. Valier	54 St. Alexis (de Matapédia)55 St. Omer.	56 Eastman (St. Edouard) 57 Boucherville (Très Ste. Famille) 58 St. Lambert	Champlain (La Visitation) 60 La Tuque (St. Zéphirin) 61 St. Paul de la Grand Mère 62 St. Prosper. 63 St. Stanislas.	64 La Malbaie (St. Etienne). 65 Ste. Agnès. 66 St. Fidèle. 67 St. Hilarion.	68 Ste. Martine	69 Bagotville (St. Alphonse). 70 St. Alexis ou Grande Baie. 71 Ste. Ame de Chicoutimi. 72 St. Fulgence ou Anse au Foin.	73 La Patrie (St. Pierre)	¹ Latest figure reported.

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite 8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUE PUBLIQUES

	Circulation	Books — Livres		008.	200 250 39 200 200 250 (1923-24)	7,000 500 730	35	1	6,400	1,500	006	300 240 1,200 450
	Contents	Total .		475	260 400 211 300 1500	500 900 400 900	150	400	2,500	1,800	2,000	13 315 485 600
	Pui.21	Genre		ė.	<u> </u>	e.e.e.e.	4.5.	Ъ.	Å	ದ್ದ	Ď.	5.5.5.5
OBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	QUEBEC-ConSuite	Deux Montagnes:— St. Scholastique	Dorchester:— Can bourne Ware Langevin (Ste. Justine) Standon St. Anselme St. Prosper	Frontenac:— Lambton (St. Vital de) Ste. Agnès du Lac Mégantic. Marlow Aylmer	Gaspé:— Gaspé Grande Rivière	Mont St. Louis (St. Maxime)	Hull:— Hull City	Jacques Cartier:— Verdun Ste. Anne.	Joliette:— Joliette City:— St. Charles Borromée	Kamournsky:- Kamournska (St. Louis de) Mont Carnel (Notre Dame de) Bungay. St. Denis.
IBLIUTHEQUE FU		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		840	1,426 3,212 1,666 1,618 400 2,022	576 1,364 1,152	764 2,059	1,218	24,117	25,001	800	1,346
1 OBLIC LIBRARIES TOIBLIOI HEQUE FUBLIQUES	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		St. Scholastique	Cranbourne Lac Etchemin. Langevin. St. Anseline Station. St. Prosper.	Lambton. C.P. 95, Lac Megantic St. Gédéon de Beauce St. Sébastien	Gaspé Grande Rivière	Mont Louis	Notre-Dame de Grâce	1391 Wellington, Verdun	Joliette	Kamouraska Mont Carmel St. André Station St. Denis de la Bouteillerie
	Date of founding	Date de fondation		1900	1865 1921 1884 1880 1885	1895 1908 1923 1899	1914 1919	1894	1884	1919 1900	11811	1904 1884 1860
	Name of Library	No. Nom de la bibliothèque		74 St. Scholastique	75 Cranbourne (St. Odilon). 76 Lac Etchemin (Ste. Germaine). 77 Langevin (Ste. Justine). 78 Standon (St. Léon). 79 St. Anselme. 80 St. Prosper.	1 Lambton (St. Vital) 82 Ste. Agnès du Lac Mégantic. 83 St. Gédéon de Beauce 84 St. Sébastien.	85 Gaspé (St. Albert). 86 Grande Rivière (l'Assomption de No-	87 Mont Louis (St. Maxime)	88 Notre-Dame de Grâce	89 ND. des Sept Douleurs de Verdun 90 Ste. Anne de Bellevue	91 Joliette, St. Charles Borromée	Kamouraska (St. Louis). 93 Mont Carmel (Notre-Dame de). 94 St. André. 95 St. Denis de la Bouteillerie.

		5.	LAII	SIIQUES	DES DIBLIO	THEQUES	, 1920-	41 18
37b 431	-	150 - 150 - 150	1	10,500 600	168 200 1,175 200 75	200 1,150 - 400 312	211 150 250	4, 200 515 310 350 350 125 700
	(1923-21)	* *			*			3
475	1150	200 300 1650 225 240 1200	400	2,578 500 350 250	450 1,250 225 225 245 115	350 920 450 250 413	328 165 250	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
वं वं	Ъ.	வ வ்வவ்வவ்	<u>ب</u>	वांबांबांबां		منمنمنم	444	444444444444
St. Pascal St. Philippe de Néri	Labelle:— Marchand	Lake St. John:— Notre-Dame de la Doré Roberval. St. Félicien St. Gédéon. St. Gédéon. St. Méthode.	L'Assomption:—St. Lin	Lévis:— Oharny (ND. de) Charny et Jeauzon Lauzon Lauzon Lauzon St. Nicholas	L'Islet;— St. Cyrille St. Eugène St. Legene Port Joi: Ste. Louise des Aulnaies Drome Ste. Perpétue St. Roch des Aulnaies	Cotbinière: St. Jean Deschaillons. Ste. Croix Ste. Croix St. Edouard ou Rivière Bois Clair. St. Jean Deschaillons. Ste. Philomène de Fortierville	Maskinongé:— Lanaudière St. Paulin Ste. Ursule	Matane St. Jozhowa (St. Edouard) St. Jerome de Matane St. Jerome de Matane. Mont Joli (ND. de Lourdes). St. Denis Métis Métis Amqui. Mempt. Mamider Cabott Sayabee (Ste. Marie de).
2,153	612 L.	1,077 1,580 1,580 731 1,174	1,145	2,265 10,470 255 1,189 818	1, 692 1, 292 2, 022 1, 046 2, 271 1, 970 1, 183	1, 682 1, 654 1, 654 855 855	1,050 1,584 1,487	3,050 1,935 3,014 1,464 1,464 1,190 1,190 1,190 1,423
St. Pascal St. Philippe de Néri	L'Annonciation	Notre-Dame de la Doré. Roberval. St. Félicien. St. Gédéon. Albanel. St. Méthode.	St. Lin	Charny. Lévis. St. Joseph de Lévis. St. Lambert de Lévis. St. Nicholas.	St. Cyrille de l'Islet St. Bugène St. Jeugène St. Jeugène St. Louise St. Pamphile Garneau St. Roch des Auhaies	Parisville. Ste. Croix Ste. Croix Deschaillons. Ste. Philomène de Fortierville.	St. Didace St. Paulin Ste. Ursule	Dalibaire Matane Mont Joli (ND. de Lourdes) Ste Félioité St. Octave Trice Lac au Sauron (St. Edmond) Lac au Sauron (St. Edmond) St. Antoine de Padoue St. Damase de Matane St. Damase de Matane St. Moise
1890 1890	1910	1915 1916 1902 1895 1924 1912	1902	1912 1859 1874	1890 1914 1914 1894 1894 1184	1908 1845 1884 1875 1883	1912 1918 1923	1916 1885 1885 1880 1880 1913 1912 1912
96 St. Pascal 97 St. Philippe de Néri	98 L'Annonciation	99 Notre-Dame de la Doré. 100 Roberval (ND. du Lac St. Jean). 101 St. Félicien. 102 St. Gédeon. 103 Ste. Lucie d'Albanel. 104 St. Méthode.	105 St. Lin ou Laurentides	106 Charry (ND. de P.S.). 107 Lévis (ND. de la Victoire). 108 St. Joseph de Lévis 109 St. Lambert tions. 110 St. Nicholas.	111 St. Cyrille 112 St. Bugene 113 St. Jean Port Joli 115 St. Pamphile 116 Ste. Pemptile 116 Ste. Perfetue 117 St. Roch des Aulnaies.	118 Parisville (St. Jacques) 119 Ste. Croox 120 St. Edouard on Rivière Bois Clair 121 St. Jean Deschaillons 122 Ste. Philomène de Fortierville.	123 St. Didace 124 St. Paulin 125 Ste. Ursule	126 Méchins (St. Edouard) 127 Matane (St. Jérôme) 128 Mont I Joi (N. D. de Lourdes) 129 Ste Pélicité 130 St. Octave de Métis 131 Lac au Sauron (St. Edmond) 133 St. Anfoine de Padoue 133 St. Anfoine de Padoue 135 St. Anfoine de Padoue 135 St. Moise 136 St. Moise 136 St. Moise

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

	Circulation	Books Livres		250	146	(1923-24) -	450	t	350 108 200 100 350	37,785	2,000	Temporarily	20,550 62,500 36,754 45,696	3,700
	Contents	Total		350	245	$\frac{650}{1,350^{1}}$	250 ¹ 300 1,175 250	4001	850 200 400 300 100 640	23,000	2,000	108,737	120,000 50,000 30,431	32,460 20,575
	[Pii]21	Genre		44	다	PiPi	ન ંનંનં	Ъ.	ದದ್ದದ್ದ	P.	٠ <u>.</u>	Α.	다다!	EI
ES PUBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	QUEBEC-ConSuite	Mégantic:— Somerset Inverness	Missisquoi— Stanbridge	St. Esprit. Ste. Julienne de (Rawdon)	Montmagny— Berthier (I'Assomption de) Isle aux Grues (St. Antoine) St. Thomas St. Pierre de la Riv. du Sud	Montmorency— Château Richer	L'Ange Gardien. St. François, I.O. St. Jean, I.O. St. Jeachim. Ste. Petronille, I.O. St. Tite.	Montreal City— Inmaculée Conception	St. Edouard	Montreal	Montreal Montreal Westmount-St. Henri	Westmount-St. Henri Montreal.
-BIBLIOTHEQUI		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		365 884 84	522	1,504	961 646 4,145 1,297	1,857	1,167 1414 812 940 282 1,411	618,506	618,506	618,503	618,506 618,506 17,593	17,953 618,506
PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Laurierville St. Pierre Baptiste	ND. de Stanbridge	St. Esprit	Berthier (Lower) Isle aux Grues (St. Antoine.) Montmagny St. Pierre (Montmagny)	Château Richer	L'Ange Gardien St. François, I.O. St. Jean, I.O. St. Joachim de Montmorency Ste. Pétronille, I.O. St. Tite des Caps.	1079 Rachel-Est, Immaculée Concep-	342 Beaubien, St. Edouard, Mont-	359 Dorchester W. Ouest, Montreal,	340 St. Denis, Montreal, Que Rue Sherbrooke, Montreal, Que Cor. Atwater and Ste. Catherine	Sherbrooke St., Westmount, Que Collège Ste. Marie, rue Bleury, Mont- real, Que.
	Date of founding	Date de fondation		1902	1912	1912	1880 1880 1875	1	1912 1884 1874 1870 1875	1891	1914	1885	1915 1905 1840	1899
	Name of Library	No. Nom de la bibliothèque		137 Ste. Julie de Somerset. 138 St. Pierre Baptiste.	139 ND. de Stanbridge	140 St. Esprit. 141 Sto. Julienne.	142 Berthier (L'Assemption). 143 Isle aux Grues (St. Antoine). 144 Montmagny (St. Thomas). 145 St. Pierre (Rivière du Sud).	146 Château Richer (Visitation de Notre	147 L'Ange Gardien 148 St. François, I.O. 149 St. Jean, I.O. 150 St. Joachin. 151 Ste. Pétromille, I.O. 152 St. Tite des Caps.	153 Montréal, Immaculée Conception	154 St. Edouard	155 Fraser Institute	156 Saint Sulpice Public Library. 157 Library of the City of Montreal. 158 Mechanics' Institute of Montreal Library.	159 Westmount Public 160 Bibliothèque de l'Union catholique

925	(1923–24) – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	12,160	19,663	13,029	2,500	650	650	200	550	6,000 300 1,250	320 590 400	5,360 2550 200 200	400 200
1,255 325 1,130	575 500 600 328 225 575	5,519 133,190 23,000	20,000	13,000	3,000	1,101	5,000	009	1,500	1,066 450 350	325 603 850	3001 2001 951 600 450	450
ricie:	444444	ĄĊ.	Α.	<u> ಭ</u> ಂ	0.	0.	ei l	Ъ.	Ъ.	<u> चंत्रं</u>	<u>અંત</u>	ದ್ದರ್ಗ	નં નં
Portneuf— Cap Santé Deschambault Pointe aux Trembles	St. Alban St. Basile St. Basile St. Casimir St. Marc des Carrières Bourg Louis	Quebec City— St. Sauveur Québec Québec	Québec	QuébecQuébec	Québec	Québec	Queber County— Beauport. Québec.	Québec	St. Ambroise	Richelieu— Sorel City. St. Aimé. St. Robert.	Richmond— Bromptonville (St. Praxède) Cleveland Windsor.	Rimouski— St. Anaclet Mapese K. Tabien Lessard Nicholas	Rouville— St. Hilaire St. Mathias
1,071 1,342 991	1,441 2,465 2,465 1,492 1,693	95, 193 95, 193 95, 193	95, 193	95, 193 95, 193	95, 193	95, 193	2,774	1,267	2,066	8,174. 879 1,316	2, 603 2, 450 2, 330	1,435 1,364 2,182 979 805	522 426
Cap Santé Deschambault Neuville.	St. Alban St. Augustin St. Basile de Portnouf St. Cassimir St. Marc des Carrières St. Raymond	Guvre de Jeunesse de St. Sauveur Hôtel du Gouvernement, Que Morrin College, Quebec, Que	Hôtel de Ville, Quebec, Que	Palais de Justice, Quebec	105 rue des Franciscains, Québec	110 rue du Pont, Quebec	Beauport. Charlesbourg.	Charlesbourg	Loretteville	C.P. 231, Sorel City. St. Aimé. St. Robert.	St. Praxède. C.P. 421, Richmond. C.P. 254, Windsor	St. Anaelet. Ste. Blandine St. Fabien St. Luce St. Luce St. Simon de Rimouski	St. Hilaire. Village Richelieu.
1921	1882 1860 1908 1895 1882	1911 1867 1824	1848	1893	1912	1874	1921 1900	1875	1895	1906 1924 1922	1923 1924 1900	1875	1856 1905
161 Cap Santé, La Ste. Famille	164 St. Alban. 165 St. Augustin. 165 St. Basile. 107 St. Casimir. 168 St. Marc des Carrières.	170 St. Sauveur 171 Legislative Library 172 Literary, and Historical Society of	173 Bibliothèque de l'Institut Canadien	174 Bibliothèque du Barreau de Québec 175 Bibliothèque de l'Apostolat des bons	176.Bibliothèque du Tiers-Ordre francis-	177 Bibliothèque de l'Union Commer- ciale de Onéhoe.	178 Beauport, La Nativité de ND 179 Charlesbourg (St. Charles Borro-	180 Charlesbourg (St. Charles Borro-	181 Jeune Lorette (St. Ambroise)	182 St. Pierre (Sorel City) 183 St. Anne 184 St. Robert.	185 Bromptonville (St. Praxède) 186 Richmond (Ste. Bibiane) 187 Windsor Mills (St. Philippe)	188 St. Anaelet 189 Ste Blandine 190 St. Fabien 191 St. Luce 192 St. Simon	198 St. Hilaire. 194 Village Richelieu, ND. du Bon Secours.

1 Latest figure reported. 2 In one reading room, ** For girls.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUE PUBLIQUES

	Circulation	Books — Livres		300	300	100	(1923–24) 725 - 513	224	700 75 200 780	2,000	(1923–24) –	1,560 50 365
	Contents	Total		400	850 235	. 350	13,000 475	355	2,600 175 500 450	4,000	11,215	415 300 500 100 597
	Pai,21	Genre		Ч.	5.5	<u>~</u>	P.P.A.	Ъ.	<u> </u>	Ģ.	Ъ.	ರ್ವದ್ದ
OBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	QUEBEC-ConFin	Saguenay— Bergeronnes (Ste. Zoé). Tadoussac	Shefford— Granby South Ely	Sherbrooke— Orford	Sherbrooke City— Ascot. St. Michel. St. Jean Baptiste.	Soulanges— St. Télesphore	Stanstead— (Barnston) Hatley Magog Town Stanstead	St. Hyacinthe—St. Hyacinthe City: Notre-Dame du RosaireSt. Hyacinthe le Confesseur	St. John's— St. Jean (ville de)	St. Maurice————————————————————————————————————
IBLIOTHEQUE PU		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		822	6,785	698	23,515 23,515 23,515	1,231	3,554 979 5,159 2,787	10,859	7,734	1,419 1,042 3,413 890 948
I UBLIC LIBRARIES TIBLIOTHEQUE PUBLIQUES	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Bergeronnes (Ste. Zoé)	Granby. Valcourt, Shefford, W.O.	Glen Iver	Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke, 86 Wellington Nord	St. Télesphore	Coaticook Katevale Magog Stanstead	St. Hyacinthe. St. Hyacinthe.	C.P. 124, St. Jean	St. Barnabé N. St. Boniace de Shawmigan. St. Ber Flore St. Sévère. Yamachiche
	Date of founding	Date de fondation		1900 1920	1918	1924	1924 189 5 1924	1893	1914 1905 1913 1919	1900 1911	1904	1910 1913 1922 1914 1921
The state of the s	Name of Tibrary	Nom		195 Bergercanes (Ste. Zoé)	197 Granby (Très St. Cœur de Marie) 198 St. Joseph d'Ely.	199 Glen Iver, St. Elie	200 Notre-Dame du Perpétuel Secours	203 St. Télesphore	204 Coaticook (St. Edmond) 225 Katevale (Ste. Catherine) 206 Magog (St. Patrice) 207 Stanstead (Sacré Ceur)	208 Notre-Dane du Rosaire 209 St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur	210 St. Jean	211 St. Barnabé. 212 St. Bonitace. 213 Ste Flore. 214 St. Sévère. 215 Yaunachitche (Stc. Anne).
and the same of the same of		No.		19	19	19	2000	20	8888	200	21	22222

1,000	1,295 75 800	422 422 550 125 190 123 400 200 300 300 150 -	576 1,000	300	t	1	1	1	292	200		1
		(1923–24)				(1923-24)	(1923–24)	(1923–24)	(1923-24)			
125 525	667 250 275	1, 525 1, 200 1, 200 250 250 250 530 1300 250 250 175 175	1,875	1,300	6,400	1325	1600	1011	1275 216	200 200 300		1,898
5.5	ਜਜ਼ਜ਼	मंचलंचलंचलंचलंचलंचलं	하다	Ъ.	P.	P.	P.	P.	다다	लंललं		. A.
Témiscamingue— Lorrainville (ND. de Lourdes) Ville Marie (ND. du Rosaire)	Témiscouata— St. Georges ND. des Sept Douleurs de l'I.V Madawaska.	Rivière du Loup City— St. Ludger St. Lager St. Arsène St. Arsène St. Cyprien St. Epihane Bégon Témiscouata Demers Témiscouata Demers Témiscouata Demers Temiscouata Temiscouat	Terrebonne— Beresford St. Jérôme	Trois Rivières City— ND. des Sept Allégresses	St. François Xavier	Vaudreuil— La Présentation	Verchères— Varennes	Wolfe— North Ham	North Ham Garthby.	Yamaska— Pierreville Upton St. David	ONTARIO	Addington'— Strathcona
840	533	7,703 7,703 1,167 1,167 1,060 1,716 2,102 2,030 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780 1,780	1,691	22,367	22,367	939	803	476	864	1,394 1,225 1,618		200
	:::		1.1		ı,		:		::			(1925)
Lorrainville (ND. de Lourdes) Ville Marie (ND. du Rosaire)	Cacouna Notre-Dame de l'Isle Verte Notre-Dame du Lac	St. Ludger, Rivière du Loup Rivière du Loup (en bas) St. Arsène St. Cyprien St. Etyprien St. Etyprien St. Etyprien St. Etyprien St. Ender St. Etyprien St. Louis du Hal Hal St. Dauls du Hal Hal St. Raul de la Croix Ste. Rose du Dégelé Trois Pistoles	Ste. Agathe des Monts C.P. 3, St. Jérôme	Rue St. Maurice, ND. des Sept Allé-	117 St. Charles, St. Frs. Xavier, Trois-Rivières	Ste. Madeleine	Varennes	Notre-Dame de Ham	St. Adrien Garthby Station	Pierreville. St. Bonaventure. St. David d'Yamaska.		(1925)
1912 1910	 1900 1890	1923 1885 1885 1910 1910 1910 1910	1900 1880	1914	1	1900	1890	1914	1910	1884		!
216 Lorrainville (ND. de Lourdes) 217 Ville Marie (ND. du Rosaire)	218 Cacouna (St. Georges)	223 St. Ludger de la Rivière du Loup 222 St. Patrice 223 St. Arsene 223 St. Arsene 223 St. Cyprien 225 St. Eloi: 226 St. Eloi: 227 St. Eloine 227 St. Françoise 227 St. Françoise 227 St. Hutert 228 St. Hutert 228 St. Hutert 228 St. Paul de la Croix 228 St. Roul et la Hall 221 St. Paul de la Croix 225 Ste. Rose du Dégelé 231 Trois Pistoles, Notre-Dame des Nei- 233 Trois Pistoles, Notre-Dame des Nei- 235 Ste. Rose du Dégelé	234 Ste. Agathe des Monts	236 ND. des Sept Allégresses	237 St. François Xavier	238 Rigaud (Ste. Madeline)	239 Varennes (Ste. Anne)	240 Notre-Dame de Ham, ND. de Lourdes.	241 St. Adrien de Ham 242 St. Charles Borromée	243 Pierreville (St. Thomas) 244 St. Bonaventure d'Upton 245 St. David		246 Strathcona

1 Latest figure reported.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIRLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

	Circulation	Books Livres		(1924-25), 61 (1924-25), 7, 200 (1924-25) – (1924-25) – (1924-25) –	1,380 1,784 84,273	36,332 3,446	170,607	2, 545 1, 436 1, 436 1, 547 1, 568 1,
	Contents	Total		289 14, 271 5,351 900 11,745 11,267	1,386 568 14,808 3,663	2,995 13,043 6,104	35,326 2,301	1, 142 1, 145 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 1, 173 1, 173 1, 173 1, 173 1, 189 1, 189
	[m:21	Genre		संसंसंसंसंस	4444	A.F.A	Ā.Y	चंचेयवंचेयवंयवंचे चेचे
ES PUBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	ONTARIO-Con.—Suite	Algoma E.:— Assignatok Cobdom Snider Merritt Gordon Thessalon	Algoma W.:— St. Joseph I. St. Joseph I.	Brant:— Dumfries S.	Brantford:— Brantford Oakland	Bruce N.:— Amabel. Kincardine Amabel. Kineardine Amabel. Saugeen Saugeen Arran. Kineardine Saugeen Arran. Kineardine Arran. Kineardine Arran. Kineardine Arran. Kineardine Arran.
-DIBLIOTHEQ U		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		2,557 2,557 1,651 1,651	1,017	2,821 4,368 2,821	29,440	1,938 1,938 1,938 2,077 2,077 1,293 1,293 1,537 1,537 2,92 2,92 3,43 1,726
I UBLIC LIBRARIES—DIBLICHEQUES PUBLIQUES	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Manitowaning, Ont. Blind River. Copper Cliff. Gore Bay. Gore Bay. Victoria Mines.	Hilton Beach Richard's Landing Sault Ste. Marie Sault Ste. Marie	Glen Morris Box 300, Paris St. George	Brantford Scotland	Allenford. Glammis. Glammis. Hewworth. Kincardine. Warton R. B. No. 2 Park Hed. Port Elgin Box 32, Southampton. Tara. Tiverton Tiverton Underwood
	Date of	Date de fondation		1926 	1924	111	11	1111111111111
	Morro of Tibrone	No		247 Assignack. 248 Blind River. 249 Copper Cliff. 256 Espanola. 251 Gree Bay. 252 Thessidon. 253 Victoria Mines. 254 Worthington.	255 Martsville. 226 Richard's Landing. 257 Sault Ste. Marie. 258 Sault Ste. Marie	259 Glen Morris 220 Paris. 221 St. George	262 Brantford 263 Scotland	266 Allenford. 226 Clearnis. 226 Clearnis. 226 Heworth. 226 Heworth. 227 Kincardine. 228 Lake Charles. 228 Park Head. 227 Port Eng. 227 Southampton. 227 Southampton. 227 Tara.
		No.		244 248 249 250 251 253 253	2225	250	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2,579 10,883 10,883 2,965 6,522 6,522 1,564 1,654 1,991 17,197 12,197 15,105	2,808 2,808 2,226	114, 081 1, 023 1, 040 1, 041 1, 091 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081 1, 081	5,310	25, 812 6, 634 9, 234 22, 954 761 530	11,429 4,016 4,016 3,519 111,669 112,213 3,360	14,560
2,852 2,154 2,154 2,255 2,055	2,014 1,942 2,069	1,917 1,917 1,091 1,118 1,122 1,146 2,455	3,619	8,468 3,417 1,500 1,600 8,863 785	3.916 1,277 2.832 1.573 16.037 2.2.382 1.284 1,635	2,989
संसंदेशसंस्त्रेसंस्ट्रे संस्थानस्त्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्	ĄĄĄ	संस्थलं संस्थलं सं	Α.	<u> </u>	संसंसंसंसंसं संसंसंसंसंसंसं	A.:
Bruce S.— Huron Greenock Glerenock Elderslie Brant Kinloss Carriok Greenock Kinloss Kinloss Brant Westford	Carleton: N. Gower.	Dufferin-Simcoe:— Teamsch Essa Teamsch Teamsch Luther Inthisfil Malmur Malmur Melaratraxa Melaratraxa Melaratraxa Melaratraxa	Dundas:— Williamsburg	Durham:— Darlington Cavan Clarke Clarke Hope Solina	Elgin W.— Dunwich Malachide Xarmouth Aldborough Yarmouth Yarmouth Yarmouth Yarmouth Aldborough	Essex E.— Tilbury W. Maidstone
2,572 3,772 3,772 3,663 3,063 2,229 2,229 2,344 1,344	1,847	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	1,444	3,233 717 5,659 4,456	1,500 1,500 16,026 3,642 5,212 755	1,568
Ripley Chesley Chesley Elmwood Muslanow Midmay Paisley Pinkerton Lucknow, R. R. No. 2 Teeswater Teeswater Walkerton Holyrood R. R. No. 1	Kars. Manotick. N. Gower.	Alliston Angus Becton Cookstown Grand Valley Churchill Orangeville Shelburne Tottenham	Morrisburg	Bowmanville Millbrook Newcastle Orono Port Hope Hampton	Dutton Malachide Dunboyne Port Stanley Rodney St. Thomas Shaddan Shaddan West Lorne	Comber. South Woodslee.
1111111111111	111	111111111	1	111111	111111111	1.1
277 Ripley. 280 Chesley. 280 Elmwood. 281 Lodenow. 282 Midmay. 283 Paisley. 283 Faisley. 285 St. Helen. 286 Teewater. 287 Walkerton. 288 Westford.	289 Kars. 290 Manotick. 291 North Gower.	292 Alliston 293 Augus 293 Augus 294 Beefon 296 Cokstown 297 Honeywood 288 Lefroy 299 Ornageville 300 Shelburne 301 Tottenham	302 Morrisburg	303 Bowmanville 304 Millbrook 305 Newcastle 306 Orno 307 Pert Hope. 308 Solina.	309 Dutton 3.0 Lakeview 3.1 Luton 3.1 Luton 3.2 Port Stanley 3.1 Rodney 3.4 St. Thomas 3.5 Shedden 3.6 Sparta. 3.17 West Lorne.	318 Comber 319 Woodslee

Latest frure reported

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

Books — Livres		90,146	3,871 2,191 11,157 15,520 21,677	33,710	100,407 25,973 312	1,328 1,328 1,328 8,25 8,25 7,76 3,39 3,39	1,042 2,210 1,436 876 537
. Total		14,726 44,000 3,863	5, 834 325 4, 743 2, 507 5, 500 6, 901	2,800	39, 643 4, 200 817	1,317 2,546 5,000 2,000 2,250 2,250 2,335	3,228 1,343 1,343 2,576
Genre		संसंसंसं	দে ৰ্দ্ ৰ্দ্দ	Α.	स्दस्	444444	संस् रंसंस
Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	ONTARIO—Con.—Suite	Essex EConFin Tilbary E. Willistead Windsor.	Essex S.:— Madden Gosfield N Colchester Gosfield S. Mersea	Essex W.:—	Fort William:— Neebing Fort William Ignace	Frontenac-Addington;— Ernestown. Cam den East. Garden Island Carden E. Cam den E. Ernestown. Loughborough	Glengarry;— Kenyon Laneaster Charlottenburg Kenyon Charlottenburg
Population in 1921 Population en 1921		1,673 7,059 38,591	2, 769 1, 588 2, 769 1, 783 3, 675	4,415	20,541	3,495 3,495 12 12 1,416 2,773 1,983	672 5,130 725 5,130
Post Office Address Adresse postale		Tilbury Walkerville Windsor	Amherstburg Cortam Essex Harrow Kingsville Learnington	Sandwich	Fort William Fort William Ignace.	Bath. Camden East. Garden Island. Harrowsmith. Newburgh. Ödessa.	Kenyon Lancaster Martintown Maxville Williamstown
Date de fondation		1111	1926	1	111	1926	1926
Nom		320 Tilbury. 321 Willistead 322 Windsor 323 Windsor Branch.	3294 Amherstburg. 325 Cottam. 326 Essex. 327 Harrow. 328 Kingsville. 329 Leanington.	330 Sandwich	331 Fort William Br. 332 Fort William Br. 333 Ignace.	334 Bath 335 Camden East 336 Garden Island 337 Harrowsmith 338 Newburgh 339 Odessa 339 Sydenham	341 Apple Hill 342 Lancaster 343 Martintown 344 Maxville 345 Williamstown
	Date de Post Office Address in 1921 Township or Parish Genre fondation Adresse postale Population en 1921 Canton ou paroisse	Nom de la bibliothèque Date de Post Office Address In 1921 Township or Parish Genre Genre In 1921 Township or Parish Genre Total Adresse postale Population Canton ou paroisse on 1921 ONTARIO—Con.—Suite	Nom de la bibliothèque Date de fondation Poptulation Township or Parish Cenre Total Lindard Tibury Tilbury Nom de la bibliothèque Date de fondation Post Office Address Population Population Population Canton ou paroisse Total Liveration Population Population Canton ou paroisse Total Liveration Population Population Canton ou paroisse Total Liveration Tilbury Nom de la bibliothèque Date de fondation Adresse postale Population Population Population Adresse postale Population Canton ou paroisse Date de fondation Adresse postale Population Canton ou paroisse Date de fondation Adresse postale Population Canton ou paroisse Date de fondation Date de fondation Adresse postale Population Canton ou paroisse Date de fondation Date de fondat	Nom de la bibliothèque Date de l'action Post Office Address Population Population Canton ou paroisse Total Liste Libury. Libur	Nom de la bibliothèque Data de la Cauton de la bibliothèque Cauton de la bibliot		

3, 017 3, 292 3, 115 3, 108 6, 527 6, 527 6, 527 1, 402 23, 261 4, 705	5 469 1,500 1,000 1,350 25,000 51,854 9,415	3,600 4,546 12,347 11,770 18,324 2,324 4,815	3.175 1.894 1.074 30.125 1.900 3.998 1.594	11, 637 2,415 13,320 15,878 14,086 26,682 840	673,529 (1920–25) – 89,698
3, 699 1,264 651 651 3, 280 3, 280 1,725 1,413 2,367 2,367	3,209 909 1,683 1,683 4,000 14,569 1,870	812 2,159 2,159 5,123 1,123 4,941 3,758	929 179 2 882 2 882 8 115 2 100 2 130 4, 272	4,500 6,139 6,291 6,291 6,160 435	95,747 15,515 ¹ 6,473
ਜ਼ ਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼	स्त्रंस्ट्र	संसंसंसंसं	द स्य संस्यस्य	HAARKEA	FFF
Grenville-Dundas:— Edwardsburg Winchester Mountain Mathda Oxford Andrida Wolford Oxford Oxford Augusta Mountain Winchester	Grey N.:— Collingwood Sarawak Keppel Keppel Buptrasia St. Vineant Sydenham Collingwood	Grey S.E.— Oppey. Sultivan Proton Bertinek. Artemisia Bettinek. Egremont Glenelg.	Haldimand.— Cayuga N Cayuga N Walpole Moulton Oneida. Walpole Walpole	Halton,— Esquesing Trailagar Nelson Trailagar Trailagar Trailagar	Hamilton W.— Hamilton (Main St. West) Hamilton Hamilton.
1,241 1,241 2,965 3,293 3,293 3,293 2,836 1,126	6, 981 600 2, 401 12, 190 12, 190 820	2, 205 332 1, 494 2, 781 2, 505 882	1, 423 784 3, 224 1, 169 485 3, 311 1, 223	1,722 400 2,709 2,061 1,873 3,298	114,151
	(1925)			(1925)	
Cardinal. Chesterville. Inkerman. Incquois. Remptville. Brinston. Merrickville. Oxford Mills. South Mountain.	Clarksburg East Linton Kemble Kimberley Meaford Owen Sound Thornbury	Badjeros. Chaisworth. Dundalk. Dunham. Flesherton. Hanover. Holstein.	Canfield. Cayuga. R.R. I. Nantiooke B.R. Dunnville Hagersville Jarvis. Nantiooke Caledonia.	Acton. Bronten Burlington Georgetown Georgetown Oakville Palermo	Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton
11111111111	1111111	1111111	1111111	111111	111
346 Cardinal 347 Chesterville 348 Inkernan 349 Iroquois 350 Kemptville 351 Matilda 352 Marrikkville 353 Oxford Milis 353 Oxford Milis 354 Prescott 355 South Mountain 356 Winchester	357 Clarksburg 388 Fast Litton 356 Kemble 360 Kimberley 360 Masford 322 Owen Sound 363 Thornbury	366 Badjeros. 366 Chatsworth. 366 Dundalk. 367 Dunham. 386 Flesherton. 370 Holstein. 37 Markdale.	372 Canfield 373 Cayuga 374 Cheapside 375 Dunaville 375 Hagersville 377 Jarvis 379 Victoris.	380 Acton 382 Burlington 383 Georgetown 384 Milton 386 Oakville 386 Palermo	387 Hamilton. 388 Hamilton, Barton St. Branch. 389 Hamilton, Locke St. Branch.

1 Latest figure reported.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

	Circulation	Books Livres		6, 732 830 6, 575 6, 575 6, 575	86,202 5,035 7,783 47,504 9,972	2,886 1,975 2,724 2,724 2,890 11,341 13,412 2,460	3, 423 2, 476 18, 039 18, 039 1, 647 1, 647 19, 190 1, 017 1, 017
	Contents	Total		2,300 3,227 1,725 1,689 4,045	17 194 5,264 1,500 7,824 3,057	1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1.456 1.919 1.919 4.976 2.560 2.560 2.560 7,157 7,157 680 680
	F =: 22	Genre		ধ্বধ্ধ্ন	हहरेहर	चेचंधचेचेचंघचंधध	संसम्बद्धसं स् रं
	Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	ONTARIO—Con.—Suite	Hastings-Peterborough:— Faraday Huntingdon Madoo E Forsythe Asphodel Rawdon	Hastings S:- Thurlow Tyendenoga Sidney Sydney Hungerford	Huron N:— Morris Grey. Wawanosh E. Grey. Grey. Howick Goderich Tumberry.	Huron S:— Stanley. Tuckersmith Goderich Astophen Hay Usborne Hullet Tuckersmith Stanley. McKillop.
		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		1,758 1,058 948 844 844	12, 206 1, 847 786 5, 902 1, 339	656 676 1 339 2 499 2 065 2 065 2 065 3 37	2, 402 2,094 2,094 1,442 1,756 1,762 1,829 1,829 1,762 2,724
	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Bancroft. Ivanhoe Madoc Marmora Norwood Stirling.	Belleville Descronto Frankford Trenton Tweed	Denfield R. R. 3 Blyth Blyth Brussels Bunssels Dungamon Ethel. Goderich Goderich Wingham	Bayfield Brucefield Clinton Loxetr Hensell Krikton Londesbro' Seaforth Varna Walton Zurich
The state of the s	Date of founding	Date de fondation		111111	11111	111111111	1924
	Name of Library	Nom de la bibliothèque		100 100	396 Corby. 397 Descronto. 388 Frankford. 389 Trenton. 400 Tweed.	401 Beechwood 402 Blyth. 403 Brussels. 404 Dungamon. 405 Extel. 406 Fordwich. 406 Fordwich. 408 Governe. 409 Wingham.	411 Bayfield 412 Brucefield 413 Clinton 414 Exeter 415 Hensull 416 Kirkton 418 Seaforth 418 Varna 419 Varna 420 Warna 421 Zurich
and the same of th		Š.		390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390 390	396 397 398 400 400	4 4 4 0 0 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4444444444 1122111111111111111111111111

STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHEQUES, 1926-27

6,391 1,262 1,049	12, 456 93, 936 4, 52 5, 784 5, 603 1, 582 22, 600	1,800 1,070 1,070 6,032 6,032 8,66 2,478 2,478 12,981	10,536 1,650 1,257 1,257 1,257 816 87,690 1,350	13, 607 19, 613 5, 048 19, 502 1, 380 22, 344	4,230 53,520 2,397 30,653 1,711
1,295 1,295 410	0,606 20,892 2,205 2,205 1,918 1,918 5,757 27,945	33.030 3.353 1.234 1.1028 1.1068 2.974 2.974 5.239	1, 095 4, 595 2, 1050 2, 1050 2, 1023 4, 623 20, 261 20, 258 471	2,111 2,736 2,331 1,000 6,073 1,084	2,570 16,231 1,700 8,438 1,279
Ξ. Υ .Α.Α.	નુંસુનુંનુંસુંસુ	ব্লব্ল্ লব্ৰ্ব্ল	संस्क् र्यसंस्क्रं	<u> </u>	द्रम् द्रम्द
Kenora-Rainy River:— Dryden Lash 14-4-25, E.P.M.	Keatt— Harwich Raleigh Oxford Gward Chatham Kingston	Lambton E.— Warwick. Zone. Emiskillen Emiskillen Brooke. Camden Bosanquet.	Lambton W:— Moore Moore Plympton Plympton Plympton Sarnia Sombra Sarnia Sombra Sombra Plympton	Lanark:— Ramsay. Bansay. Lanark. Pakenham Drummond N. Elmsley.	Leeds:— Yonge Einzbethfown Bastard Leeds. Elizabethtown
1, 120 778 122	1,565 2,032 2,032 1,855 4,006 21,753	420 633 3,063 1,339 2,703 - 800 524 1,059	3,611 1,422 2,829 2,829 1,258 1,258 14,877 3,274 3,274	2,426 3,841 597 1,518 3,790 6,790	726 10,043 400 3,604 3,743
(1925)					(1925)
Dryden Emo Stratton	Blenheim Chatham Chatham Higherte Ridgefown Rwaetley R. R. 1 Wallaceburg	Arkona. Bothwell. Copleston. Dresden. Inwood. Thamesyille. Thedford.	Brigden Forest Mandamin Camlachie Point Edward Poirt Lambton Samia Sombra:	Almonte Carleton Place Lanank. Lanank. Raideville. Pakenham. Perth Parthi R. T. Smith 's Falls.	Athens Brockville Delta Gananoque Lyn
111	11111111	11111111	11111111	1926	11111
422 Dryden 423 Emo. 424 Stratton	425 Blenheim 428 Chatham 427 Duart 427 Duart 428 Highert 429 Ridgetown 430 Rullaceburg 431 Wallaceburg 432 Kingston	483 Arkona. 483 Bothwell 485 Copleston 485 Dresden 487 Inwood 488 Shetland 489 Thamesville. 440 Thedford	442 Brigden 443 Forest. 444 Mandamin 456 Plympton 446 Point Edward 447 Port Lambton 448 Samia. 449 Sombra Institute 450 Wyoming.	451 Almonte 452 Carleton Place 453 Lanark. 454 Middleville 456 Pakenhan 456 Perth 456 Richselle 457 Rossdale	469 Athens. 460 Brockville. 461 Delta. 462 Cananoque. 463 Lyn.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

Circulation	Books Livres		15,894 28,960 11,903 4,180 151,803 1,302	418, 754 ¹ 63, 245 51, 669 38, 266 1, 379	2,010 2,243 3,723 2,723 2,723 2,723 3,650 4,134 16,580	1,380 5,000 9,407 2,664 2,550
Contents	Tota]		7,041 6,894 3,942 10,487 20,458 1,682	47,494 10,623 6,655 5,380 385	1, 578 2, 824 2, 824 1, 508 1, 906 1, 906 2, 276 1, 857	1,085 950 2,421 1,700 1,231 1,233 1,233 1,319 8,319
Pui21	Genre		सम्मूस्यू	<u> </u>	£ संसंसंसंसंसं	हर्दहर्दर्दर्दह
Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	ONTARIO-ConSuite	Lincoln:— Clinton Grimsby Grantham Grantham Grantham	Middlesex:— London London London London	Middlesex E.:— Westminster London Dorchester N Westminster Biddulph London London London London Mestminster Biddulph Mestminster Biddulph Nissouri W	Middlesex W.:— McGillivray Delaware Ekird Ekird Ekird Caradoc Metralle Moss W. Williams
	Population in 1921 Population en 1921		1,256 2,004 2,544 1,357 19,881	60,959	5,687 8,104 5,687 1,732 1,732 1,732 1,732 2,466	. 532 1,773 862 2,245 2,275 3,757 1,152
Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Beamsville (Box 104) Grimsby Merritton Nigara on the Lake St., Catharines	London East (Wortley Rd.). London South (Wortley Rd.). London South R.R. 9.	Belmont Ilderton 2 Dorbester Clamworth Granton Harriestylle Ilderton Lambeth Thomdale	Ailsa Craig R. R. No. 1. Delaware Glencoe. Komoka. Maelbourne. Mount Brydges. Strathry R. R. 3
Date of	Date de fondation		111111	11111	1924	1921
	Name of Library Nom de la bibliothèque		464 Beamsville 466 Crimsby 466 Merritton 467 Niagara 468 St. Catharines	770 London East 771 London East 772 London South 173 London Southeast.	Table Tabl	Roedale
	No.		464 465 466 467 468	470 471 473 474	2574444 2574444 2674444 2674444 2674444 2674444 2674444 26744444 26744444 267444444 2674444444 2674444444444	2884 4886 7784 4889 1006 4489 1006 4489 1006 1006 1006 1006 1006 1006 1006 100

¹ Includes Branches.

1,379 54,325 3,221	5,817	2, 649 11,713 11,713 11,077 11,974 11,974 11,633 11,633 11,633	49, 201 30, 461	23 474 2660 2660 9,756 11.974 35,226 2,407 9,140	8,170 28,636 19,395 2,390 2,497 1,500	2 324 850 1 2860 72 037 72 037 8 491 20 482 1,178
385 11,380 2,735	7,505	884 1.573 5.066 5.066 1.498 2,426 2,671 7.785 1.783	9,313	16, 296 1,166 3, 480 1,600 2, 2, 306 1,892 2, 037	3, 500 5, 186 5, 000 1, 346 1, 680 2, 063	3, 669 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 80
A.	Ŧ.	ব্ৰ্ল্ন্ত্ৰ্ল্ন্ৰ্ৰ্ল্	संस	দ ্ধ্ <u>ত্</u> ধ্ন্ত্ত্ত্	ह्मसंस्स्स्स	ব্ৰব্ৰহাৰ্চান্ত্ৰ
Adelaide Mosa.	Brome-Mississquoi:— Sutton	Muskoka-Ontario:— Medora Medora Medora Medora Macsella Macsella Brock Chaffey Brock Chaffey Brock Chaffey Brock Cubridge Scott	Nipissing:— Widdifield McKim	Morfolk-Elgin:— Malahide. Baybam. Middleton Woodhouse Woodhouse Malahide Townsend	Northumberland:— Brighton. Seymour. Hamilton Crannahe. Hamilton Haldimand. Asphodel and Percy	Ontario:— Whitby Whitby Prekering Prekering Prekering Whitby Prekering Reach Whitby Prekering
2,691	789	2 2 2 3 3 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10,692	2, 194 3, 438 1, 462 673 3, 953 1, 123	1,411 2,890 5,327 932 3,008 3,008 2,593	3,119 4,910 4,910 11,940 11,940 4,910 1,193 2,800 (1925)
Stratbroy Wardsville	Sutton West	Bala. Baysville Baysville Bravetrion Bracebridge Cannington Cravenhurst Huntsville Sonya. Simderland Lixbridge	North Bay. Sudbury.	Aylmer Bayhan Delbi Port Dover Simcoe Springfield	Brighton. Campbelliord. Cobourg. Colborne Core's Landing. Grafton. Hastings.	Brooklin. Claremont Claremont Claremont Pinston. Oshawa. Pickering Port Perry Wort Perry Whitby
111	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.1	11111111	11111111	
494 Rebecca 495 Strathroy 496 Wardsville.	497 Sutton West	498 Bala	510 North Bay 511 Sudbury	512 Aylmer. 613 Bayham 514 Delhi. 515 Port Dover. 516 Port Rowan 517 Simcoe. 518 Springfield.	520 Brighton 521 Campbelliord 522 Cobourg 523 Colbourg 524 Gore's Landing 525 Gratton 526 Hastings	228 Brooklin 229 Brougham 230 Claremont 331 Marlida. 532 Oshawa. 533 Prokering. 534 Port Perry 535 Whitby.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RECENTES—Suito

UBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQI

	Circulation	Books Livres		43,334 1320,117 9,288 23,277 29,144	55, 890 55, 890 55, 890 55, 890 55, 890	2,411 3,228 1,902 26,952 16,075 3,479 33,349	1,930 2,972 2,972 24,755 2,305 2,305 1,498 1,777 1,777
	Contents	Total		5,287 1101,563 2,100 6,307 9,087	3,330 6,411 2,140 2,140 1,467 2,5149 15,280	2,675 2,041 1,498 8,080 4,208 7,790 7,350	3,610 1,859 1,859 1,765 1,350 1,348 1,348
	L.i.J.	Genre		eieieiei	न्त् न्त्न्त्न्त्	4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	দৰ্বব্দৰ্দ্ <u>ব্দ</u> ৰ্
IVES PUBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	Ontario—Con.—Suite	Ottawa:—Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa	Oxford:— Benheim Zorna W. E. Nissouri E. Nissouri E. Nissouri Benheim Benheim Benheim E. Sorra E. E. Nissouri Oxford E.	Oxford S.— Oxford W. Dorcham Norwich N. Oxford N. Norwich N. Norwich S. Derehan	Parry Sound— Armour McDougall Perry Perry McDougall Himsworth Machar Machar Machar Machar Mathar
в-Вилотиро		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		107,883	4 (020) 2 (20) 2 (20) 2 (20) 2 (20) 4 (020) 9 (20) 9 (20) 9 (20)	1,948 2,152 2,119 5,119 2,092 2,974	1,474 1,075 1,075 3,546 6,73 4,23 4,23 3,88
Public Libraries—Bibliothèques publiques	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa.	Drumbo Embro Embro Kintore Lakeside Takeside Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Princeton Woodstock	Beachville. Brownsville. Burgessville Ingersoll. Oxyovich. Otterville	Burk's Falls. Depot Harbour Denot Harbour Emisdale Kearney, Parry Sound Parry Sound Parry Sund Parry Sund Parry Sund Fouth River South River Sundridge Sundridge Trout Creek
	Date of	Date de fondation		11111	111111111	1111111	1111111:111
	Name of Library	Nom de la bibliothèque		537 Ottawa Boys' and Girl's. 538 Ottawa. 539 Ottawa. Aideau. 540 Ottawa. South. 541 Ottawa. West.	542 Drumbo 543 Embro 544 Embro 545 Kintore 546 Lakesido 546 Lakesido 548 Patrisville 548 Princeton 549 Partsvolle 540 Thanseford 550 Thanseford 551 Woodstock	552 Beachville 553 Brownsville 554 Burgessville 555 Ingersoll 567 Otterville 567 Otterville 568 Tillsonburg	559 Burk's Falls 550 Depot Harbour 551 Emacdale 561 Emancale 562 Kearney 563 Parry Sound 664 Pownssam 665 South River 665 South River 666 Sundridge
		No.		537 538 539 540	24444444444444444444444444444444444444	66666666666666666666666666666666666666	666664432211000000000000000000000000000000000

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1,444 0,148 30,048 988 5,298 5,295 2,000 2,000 9,495 5,018	1, 190 13, 951 2, 307 8, 003 1, 700 8, 210 8, 210 1, 20 1, 147	48 5,833 24,248	9,086 114,469	104, 192 12, 714	2,400	4,657 510 32,213 3,947	31,474	2,004
7,2,7,5, 6,1,1,4,6,5,1,1,4,6,5,1,1,1,4,6,5,1,1,1,4,6,5,1,1,4,6,5,1,4,5,1,4,6,1,4,1	1,376 2,015 2,015 5,383 1,511 1,511 1,528 3,473 1,473 20,119	5,894 11,241	2,242 25,000	19,672	831	1,781 1,898 8,818 728	5,712 6,343	4762
नंत्रं नंत्रंत्तंत्रंत्रं	ব্ৰ্দ্ৰ্দ্ ৰ্দ্	AH.	변변	ĦĦ	A.	A.E.A.	E.E.A.	ĄÆ
Peel—Caledon Caledon Chinguacousy Chinguacousy Caledon Toronto Caledon Caledon Albion Albion Toronto Toronto Albion Toronto	Perth N.— Elma. Wawanosh W Wallace Mornington Mornington Elma. N. Easthope. S. Easthope.	Perth S.— Fullarton. Logan. Blanchard	Peterborough W.— Doaro Peterborough	Port Arthur—Thunder Bay— McIntyre	Prescott— Hawkesbury W. Hawkesbury W.	Prince-Edward—Lennox— Hallowell Richmond Hallowell Hillier	Rainy River— Kenora. Kenora Kenora	Renfrew N.— Buchanan Ross. Pembroke
3,389 6,679 6,5389 6,981 1,121	3,374 1,515 2,583 2,583 3,374 1,039 16,094	1,714 1,800 3,847	1,189	14,886	5,544	3,038 3,356	3,109 5,407 1,444	1,790 7,875
Alton Bolton Brampton Caledon Caledon Calerson Ingleswod Ingleswod Mono Mills Mono Mills Port Credit Streetsvild	Atwood Aubum Listowel Millbank Millbark Monkton Palmerston Shakespeare Stratford	Fullarton Mitchell (Box 12) St. Mary's.	Lakefield. Peterborough	Port Arthur Schreiber	Hawkesbury. Vankleek Hill.	Bloomfield Napanee R. R. 7 Pieton. Wellington.	Fort Frances Kenora Rainy River	Chalk River Foresters Falls. Pembroke
111111111111	111111111	111	1 1	1.1	1.1		111	111
609 Atton 670 Botton 671 Brampton 671 Catachon 673 Catachon 673 Catachon 673 Clarkson 673 Clarkson 674 Chude 675 Inglewood 676 Lorne Park 677 Mono Mils. 678 Mono Road. 680 Streetsville	881 Atwood. 882 Aubum. 882 Listowel. 884 Listowel. 885 Milbank. 886 Monkton. 887 Shalmerston. 887 Shalmerston. 888 Shakespeare.	590 Fullarton 591 Mitchgli. 592 St. Mary's.	598 Lakefield 594 Peterborough	595 Port Arthur 596 Schreiber	597 Hawkesbury 598 Vankleek Hill	599 Bloomfield 600 Strathcona Public 601 Picton 602 Wellington	603 Fort Frances 604 Kenora 605 Rainy River	606 Chalk River 607 Foresters' Falls 608 Pembroke

¹ These figures include Central Library and branches. ² 100 from Travelling L.

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BILIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

	,0070C	Location		Electoral District Circonscription electorale	T.	Contents	Circulation
Name of Library Nom de la bibliothèque	founding Date de fondation	Post Office Address Adresse postale	Population in 1921 Population en 1921	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	Genre	Total	Books
				ONTARIO-ConSuite			
609 Admaston. 610 Amprior. 611 Burnstown. 612 Renfrev. 613 White Lake.	11111	Renfrew R. R. No. 2 Amprior Burnstown Renfrew White Lake	1,829 4,077 3,379 4,906 3,379	Renfrew S.— Horton McNab McNab Horton McNab McNab	<u> </u>	1,467 5,903 8,960 1,040	8,886 45,125 756
614 Metcalfe 615 Osgoode	11	Metcalfe (1925) Osgoode Station (1925)	(1925) 367 (1925) 800	Russell— Osgoode Osgoode	A.	927	2,025
616 Coldwater 617 Hillsdale 618 Midland 619 Orllis 620 Penetanguishene	11111	Coldwater. Hillsdale. Hillsdale. Hors 882. Orillis (Box 687) Penetanguishene.	658 2,723 7,016 8,774 4,037	Simcoe E.— Medonte. Medonte. Tay Orillia S. Tiny	44.দদ	3,500 2,619 13,309 10,462 7,541	8, 872 861 71, 283 48, 263 14, 718
621 Barrie. 622 Collingwood 623 Craighurst 624 Creemore 625 Elinvale 626 New Lowell 627 Singbampton.	1921	Barrie Collingwood Craighurst Creanore Elmvale Singhampton Stayner	6,936 3,538 3,034 2,034 2,004 2,004	Simcoe N:— Vespra. Nottawasaga. Flos. Nottawasaga. Flos. Sumidale Qsprey. Nottawasaga.	संस्यंत्रंत्रं	11, 241 11, 799 11, 799 1, 759 1, 764 2, 404	43,963 18,786 5,325 5,060 5,400 544
629 Cornwall. 630 Forbes Memorial.	1 1	Cornwall Newington	7,419	Stormont:— Cornwall Osnabruck	F.	7,874 1,320	27,357
631 Cochrane 632 Hillview 633 Troquois Falls 634 Troquois Falls	1924	Cochrane Hillview Iroquois Falls. Timmins (P.O. Box 1570). Capreol	2,655 1,178 3,843 1,287	Tim iskaming N.:— Glaemeyer Teefy Teefy Canred Canred	ĄĄĘĘ	1,396 3,277 4,421	3,776 10,604 53,332

STATISTIQUES DES E	BIBLIOTHEQUES, 1926-2	27		21
131, 770 91, 290 97, 775 264, 775 106, 778 118, 029 18, 184 17, 232 11, 91, 17, 184 17, 184 17, 184 17, 184 17, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 18, 184 184 185 184 185 184 185 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	2, 919 1,789 6,043 2,048 2,085 2,000 4,085 3,91 6,028 3,91 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,000 1	12,100 . 143,305 . 37,240 1,880	8,696	
14, 87 11, 480 14, 456 12, 560 14, 456 18, 560 18, 560 19,	2, 830 2, 831 10, 834 11, 788 11, 788 11, 788 12, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78	6,169 25,733 811 14,000 3,015	4,872	
克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克	संस्वेत्रेसंस्थ्यं संस्वेत्रेस्य स्वाया । संस्वेत्रेस्य स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाय	संस्यंस्य	EE.	
Toronto:— Toronto	Victoria Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Vertian Mariposa	Waterloo N : Woolwich Woolwich Waterloo N Waterloo N Waterloo N	Waterloo S.:— Dumfries N. Dumfries N.	
521, 893	1,1,030 1,1,1031 1,1,030 1,030 1	2,016 21,763 4,456 5,883 4,466	13,216	
Toronto, Beaches Toronto, Church Toronto, Church Toronto, Deer Park Toronto, Deer Park Toronto, Deverourt Toronto, Earliscourt Toronto, Gerrard and Ashdale Toronto, High Park Toronto, Migh Park Toronto, Queen and Lisgar Toronto, Queen and Lisgar Toronto, Riverdale Toronto, Riverdale Toronto, Western Toronto, Yorkville	Bobcaygeon Cambray Cambray Faulobray Faulourion Kimmount Kinffield Lindsay Little Britain Manila Morland Oakwood Omennee Onewnee	Elmira. Kitchener Linwood Waterloo. Wellesley.	Ayr	
1926	111111111111111	11111	11	date reported
640 Toronto, Beaches. 641 Toronto, Boys' and Girlis' Br. 642 Toronto, College Br. 643 Toronto, College Br. 644 Toronto, Deer Park Br. 645 Toronto, Deer Park Br. 646 Toronto, Deer Park Br. 646 Toronto, Darlscourt Br. 646 Toronto, Barlscourt Br. 647 Toronto, High Park Br. 649 Toronto, High Park Br. 650 Toronto, Municipal Reference 651 Toronto, Northern Br. 652 Toronto, Reference 654 Toronto, Reference 655 Toronto, Reference 655 Toronto, Reference 656 Toronto, Reference 656 Toronto, Reference 657 Toronto, Westem Br. 656 Toronto, Westem Br. 656 Toronto, Westem Br. 657 Toronto, Westem Br. 657 Toronto, Westem Br. 658 Toronto, Westem Br. 658 Toronto, Yorkville Br. 658 Toronto, Yorkville Br.	660 Bobeaygeon 661 Cambray. 662 Realeon Falls 662 Hailburton. 664 Kinmount 664 Kinmount 666 Lindsay. 666 Lindsay. 668 Manila 668 Manila 670 Norband 671 Oakwood 671 Oakwood 672 Omenee	675 Elmira 676 Kitchener 677 Linwood 678 Waterloo 679 Wellesley.	680 Ayr. 681 Galt.	¹ Magazines used 98,032. ² Latest da
	Toronto, Beaches Toronto, Beaches 521,833 Toronto, Church F. 14,879 131,770 Toronto, Church, Boys' and Girls' Br. — Toronto, Church — Toronto, Church — 11,489 91,290 Toronto, Church Br. — Toronto, College Br. — Toronto, Deer Park — 14,933 97,775 Toronto, Deer Park Br. — Toronto, Deer Park — Toronto, Deer Park F. 14,933 97,776 Toronto, Deer Park Br. — Toronto, Deer Park — Toronto, Deer Park F. 14,933 140,332 Toronto, Devercourt Br. — Toronto, Deer Park — Toronto, Deer Park F. 14,933 140,332 Toronto, Balcencur Br. — Toronto, Gerrard Br. — Toronto, High Park Br. F. F. 18,301 144,773 Toronto, Multicipal Reference — Toronto, Queen and Lisgar — Toronto, Queen and Lisgar — Toronto, Queen and Lisgar — F. F. 12,395 122,995	Toronto Beaches 521.88 Toronto— Toronto— F. 441.89 131.770 — Toronto College, Toronto College — Toronto College — 41.480 91.290 — Toronto College — 7.00000 — 12.86 18.36 — Toronto Dovercourt — 7.00000 — 12.86 18.36 — Toronto Daterourt — 7.00000 — 14.66 18.36 — Toronto Daterourt — 7.00000 — 14.66 18.36 — Toronto Daterourt — 7.00000 — 14.66 18.36 — Toronto Matchal — 7.00000 — 14.86 18.36 — Toronto Matchal — 7.00000 — 18.86 18.87 — Toronto Matchal — 7.00000 — 18.86 18.87 — Toronto Matchal — 7.00000 — 18.87 — 18.87 — Toronto Matchal — 7.0000 — 18.87 — 18.87 — Toronto Match	Toronto, Calego Toronto Toront	Toronto, Beaches Toronto Toron

8.—STATISTICES FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

PUBLIC LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES

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*C
Counding Post Office Address Date de Adresse postale
Hespeler. New Dundee. New Hamburg.
1926 Bridgeburg Foothill Foot Bridge Foothill Foot Bridge Foothill Foot Bridgera Falls Foot Colborne (Drummond)
Arthur Alma Belwood Clifford Drayton Clen Allen Harriston Morefield Mt. Forest
Elora Elora Emotville Emotville Ergus Cuelph Hillsbur Morriston Rockwood, R. R. 5 Elora

1,682 50,499 1,480 1,480 3,380	10,845 5,602 23,801 6,386 13,507 2,605 1000	7,209 6,682 1,166 2,338 1,560	4,609 7,588 - 36,769 22,589 12,919 46,929	33,800 1,850 -	200	1 1	ı
				(1924-25)		3	
1,9,583 1,9,583 8,040 1,040 1,040	9, 618 818, 624, 421 818, 620 618, 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620 620	3,226 1,775 302 2,320 2,320 6,038	1,000 4,015 5,203 3,600 1,900 8,277	6,000 300 100: ((3003 1,2002	300	100 2 200	08
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2,840 1,409 1,409 754	2,307 1,012 3,140 3,626 3,140 1,055 1,055 5,267 5,267	11,746 11,746 - 11,746 11,746 11,746	10,445 10,445 10,445 3,751 2,669 3,166	15,397 534 - 1,361	1	618	D
(1925)	(1925)	(1925)					
Carlisle Copetown Copetown Milgrove Millgrove Anoaster, R.R. 2 Waterdown		Agincourt. Bren Cliff Agincourt Agincourt Hodhland Creek. Searborough Bluffs.	Humber Bay Islington Long Branch Mimico New Toronto Swansea	Brandon. Elkhorn Lenore. Reston. Virden.	Ochre River	Manitou. Pılot Mound	Treherne orted.
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714 Carlisle. 715 Copetown. 715 Copetown. 716 Dundas. 717 Millgrove. 718 Mount Hope. 728 Waterdown.	221 Aurora 722 Markham 723 Mount Albert 723 Nowmarket 724 Nowmarket 725 Queensville 726 Richmond Hill 728 Stouff ville 729 Stouff ville 729 Unionville 730 Unionville 731 Woodbridge	732 Agincourt. 733 Birch Cliff. 734 Brown's Corners. 735 Don. 736 Highland Creek. 737 Searborough Bluffs.	749 Humber Bay 740 Islington. 741 Long Branch. 742 Mimneo. 743 New Toronto. 744 Swansca.	746 Brandon Public Lib. 747 Elkhorn Institute. 748 Lewor Institute. 779 Reston Institute. 779 Virden Public Lib.	751 Ochre River Institute	752 Manitou Institute 753 Pilot Mound Institute	754 Treherne Institute
717 716 717 717 718 719	722 722 722 722 722 722 722 722 722 722	733 735 735 736 738	739 740 742 743 744 745	746 747 748 749 750	751	752	1

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite 8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued

	Circulation	Books Livres		4, 561 (1924-25)	877	1	3,588	1 33	ı	1,400 7,434 (4 7,434	21,620 5,246 32,796 8,927
	Contents	Total		68 64 68 68 650 650 860 860	130	260	1,229 30	25	20	500 300 350 80 25 123,089	1,020 3,297 6,650 2,250
	Z.	Genre		44444	ĄŸ.	A.	A. F.	A.	Α.	######################################	r r r r
PUBLIQUES	Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	MAN:TOBA-ConFin	Marquette—P.M. 6-17-26 W.P.M. 10-15-29 W.P.M. 28-13-22 W.P.M. 28-17-23 W.P.M. 30-17-25 W.P.M.	Neepawa— 29-11-11 W.P.M 29-14-11 W.P.M 23-13-12 W.P.M	Nelson— 2-38-27 W.P.M.	Portage la Prairie— 20-16- 9 W.P. M. Portage la Frairie. 27-3-3 E. P. M.	St. Boniface— 5-11- 4 E.P.M	Selkirk— 28-13- 1 W.P.M.	Souris— 24 3-20 W.P.M 24 3-20 W.P.M 1 4-27 W.P.M 5 -2-25 W.P.M Wimipeg W.P.M	Saskatchewan Willow Bunch. S. Battleford. N. Battleford. Assinibola.
BLIOTHÈQUES		Population in 1921 Population en 1921		560 673 673	832	1	6,766	4,185	1	825 825 685 676 677	1,006 1,229 4,108 494
Public Libraries—Bibliothèques publiques	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale		Britle McAuley. Oak River. Shoal Lake. Solsgirth.	Austin Gladstone Mayfield Station	Bowsman	Langruth. Portage la Pránic. Arnaud.	Transcona	Warrenton	Belmont Boissevain Delovaine Meiita Waskada Carnegie Library Winnipeg	Assiniboia, Sask Pattleford, Sask North Battleford, Eask Carnduff, Sask
	Date of	founding Date de fondation		111111	111	1 1	1915	1	1	1895	1926 1916 1907
		Name of Library Nom de la bibliothèque		755 Birtle Institute. 756 McAuloy Institute. 757 Oak River Institute. 758 Rosel Institute. 759 Shoal Lake Institute.	761 Austin Institute 702 Gladstone Institute 703 Mayfield Institute	764 Bowsman Institute	765 Langruth Community 766 Portage Public Lib. 767 Arnaud Institute.	768 Transcona Institute	769 Warren Institute	770 Belmont Institute. 771 Boissevain Institute. 772 Bojevaine Institute. 773 Melita Institute. 774 Waskada Institute. 774 Waninpeg Public Lib.	776 Assiniboia 777 Battleford 778 Carnegie 779 Carnduff Publio.
		No.		755 756 757 759 760	761 762 763	764	765	292	694	771 771 772 777 774	7777 778 779

⁴Supplemented by 250 v. from Travelling L's.

³Supplemented by 525 v. from Travelling L's.

, And 50 from Travelling L's. ² Supplemented by 180 v. from Travelling L's. ³ Supplemented by 180 v. from Travelling L's.

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Estevan, Sask Cirenfell, Sask Cirenfell, Sask Lam berg, Sask Lem berg, Sask Moose Jaw, Sask Prince Albert, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Regina, Sask Saskstoon, Sask Saskstoon, Sask Saskstoon, Sask Saskstoon, Sask Saskstoon, Sask Weyburn, Sask Weyburn, Sask	Calgary, Alta. Canrose, Alta. Drumhells, Alta. MacDonald Drive, Edmonton Oddielow's Bl. Lethbridge, Alta. Modicine Hat, Alta. Municipal Bldg., Red Deer, Alta.	Hollyburn, B.C. Variat Vancouver, B.C. (219 Lonsdale Ave). Vancouver, B.C. Salmon Arm, B.C. Courtenit, B.C. Courtenity, B.C. Courtenity, B.C. Courtenity, B.C. Courtenity, B.C. Invermere, B.C. Invermere, B.C. Creston, B.C. Creston, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Kaslo, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Nelson, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Shawningan Lake, B.C. Vales St., Victoria, B.C. Yales St., Victoria, B.C. Yales St., Victoria, B.C.
1918 1925 1919 1919 1912 1912 1918 1918 1918 1918	1912 1919 1926 1913 1913 1915 1914	1921 1924 1924 1927 1927 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1920 1921 1920 1920
780 Estevan Public 781 Grenfell Public 782 Kindersley 783 Lampan Public 784 Macklin Public 785 Macklin Public 786 Mosel Aav Public 786 Regina Public 787 Prince Albert 787 Regina Public 788 Regina Public 789 Regina Public 799 Regina Public 798 Regina Public 798 Sankatoon Public 798 Swift Current Public 798 Swift Current Public 798 Swift Current Public 798 Swift Current Public	797 Calgary Public. 798 Camrose Public. 799 Drumheller Public. 800 Edmonton Public. 801 Edmonton Public. 802 Medicine Hat Public. 802 Red Deer Public.	806 Hollyburn Pub. Lib. Assn. 806 North Vancouver P. L. Assn. 807 Marritt bub. Lib. Assn. 808 Salmon Arm Pub. Lib. Assn. 808 Salmon Arm Pub. Lib. Assn. 810 Courtensy Pub. Lib. Assn. 811 Cumberland Pub. Lib. Assn. 812 Cranbrook Pub. Lib. Assn. 813 Lake Windermere Pub. Lib. Assn. 813 Lake Windermere Pub. Lib. Assn. 814 Creston and district Pub. Lib. Assn. 815 Creston and district Pub. Lib. Assn. 816 Kaslo Pub. Lib. Assn. 817 Nakaap Pub. Lib. Assn. 818 Nelson Municipal Lib. 818 Nelson Municipal Lib. 820 Cowichan Pub. Lib. Assn. 821 Gauges Pub. Lib. Assn. 822 Namingan Lake Pub. Lib. Assn. 823 Shawmigan Lake Pub. Lib. Assn. 823 Shawmigan Lake Pub. Lib. Assn. 825 New Westminster 826 Telkwa Pub. Lib. Assn. 827 Victoria Public. 828 Enderby Pub. Lib. Assn. 829 Fenticton Pub. Lib. Assn.

8.—STATISTICS FUR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES-BIBLIOTHÈQUES GOUVERNEMENTALES

Kind-Genre
F. Free Publicy-Publique et gratuite.
A. Association—Association
U. University-Université.
C. College-Collège.
N. Normal Schools—Beoles normales.
G. Government-Gouvernementale.
O. Others—Autres.
P. Parish—Paroissiale.

	Circulation	Books Livres	24,148	1.1	7,726 (1924-25) – (1924-25) – Reference only	(1924-25) - 14,766 Reference only Reference only	3,060	-2,037 - 900 - 900 - 900	Relevance
And the state of t	Contents	Total	20,000 30,000	250,000	16,267 1,055 1,405 3,000 7,150 1,125 4,000	1,302 60,000 13,000 13,000	5,500	Maps -2,037 Vols 900	000,000
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	Electoral District Circonscription électorale	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	Charlottetown Halifax	Toronto	Hull. Ot awa.	22222	n	<i>"</i>	1
		Population in 1921 Population en 1921	t t	I L			1 1	I	
	Location	Post Office Address Adresse postale	Charlottetown, P.E.I. Halifax, N.S.	Parliament Bldgs, Toronto, Ont West Block, Ottawa	West Block, Ottawa Hull, Que. Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Cem Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Ottawa. Entomological Branch, Birks Bldg.,	Exp. Farm, Ottawa. Exp. Farm, Ottawa. III Vittoria. St., Ottawa. Sussex St., Ottawa. Sussex St., Ottawa. Ottawa. 317 Queen St., Ottawa.	Dept. of Interior, Ottawa. Geodetic Survey Bldg., Dept. of In-	Royal Bank Chambers, Ottawa	Victoria Memorial museum, Curawa
	2,000	founding Date de	1773 1881	1867 1927	1910 1904 1886 1909 1912	1913 1912 1886 1905 1909 1885	1900 1918	1914	
		No. Name of Library Nom de la bibliothèque	830 Legislative Library.	the N.S. Historical Society. 832 Library of the Ontario Legislature 833 Lib. of the Dept. of Trade and Com-	merce. 834 Lib. Agr. Dept. 835 Research Sta., Health Animals Br. 836 Division of Chemistry. 837 Dairy and Cold Storage Branch. 838 Division of Botany. Dept. of Agr. 839 Dom. Live Stock Branch. 840 Lib. of the Entomological Br. Dept.	91 Poultry Division 242 Seed Branch, Agr. Dept. 843 Camadian National Parks 844 Dom. Bureau of Statistics 845 Dominion Observatory Library 845 Library of Pood and Drug Labor-847 Library of Pood and Drug Labor-	atory, Dept. or Health. 848 Forest Service. 849 Geodetic Survey of Canada Lib	850 Geographic Board	solutionary of the Geological Survey
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Dept. of Health, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa. Ottawa. East Block, Ottawa. Regal Bldg., Ottawa. Hunter Bldg., Ottawa. Sussex St., Ottawa. Can. Bldg., Ottawa.	Transportation Bldg., Ottawa, Ont Motor Bldg., Sparks St., Ottawa	Parliament Hill, Ottawa. Langevin Block Ottawa. Public Archives, Ottawa. Union Station, Ottawa. Cor. Metasile and Slater Sts., Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa Ottawa, Ont Bank St., Ottawa	Labelle Bldg., 105 George St., Ottawa.	Hope Chambers, Ottawa	Regina, Sask	Edmonton, Alta	Victoria, B.C	Calgary, Alta
1919	Yukon 1922 be Lib., 1904	1867 ————————————————————————————————————	1917 1904 Exche-		1912 5a 1884 1916	:	1906	1863	the In-
852 Dept. of Health. 858 Dept. of Indian Affairs. 855 Dept. of Justice. 855 Dept. of Labour. 856 Departmental Library, Marine. 857 Mines Branch Library. 858 The Library, Dept. of National De	859 North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Dept. of Int. 860 Natural Resources Reference Lib.,	961 Library of Parliament. 962 P.O. Dept., Neterence Room. 863 Public Archives. 864 Railway Commission Library. 964 Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service. Dept. of the Inter-	100 Seearch Council Library 867 Dept. of Secretary of State 868 Library of the Supreme and Exche- ouer Court of Canada	869 Topographical Survey of Canada	870 International Joint Comm871 Provincial Library of Manitoba872 Dept. of Education Library	873 Legislative Reference	874 Legislative Library of Alta	875 Provincial Library of B.C	876 Irrigation Division, Dept. of the terior.

 $^{^1}$ Departmental use only. 2 Publications received, 13,994. Publications distributed, 2,183.

8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued 8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite

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		CNIVER	UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND INCRMAL SCHOOLS CONVERSITIES, COLLEGES FOLLES	S CINIVERSIIE	s, controlled by boother notification			
		400	Location		Electoral District Circonscription electorale	Z. Z.	Contents	Circulation
No.	Name of Library Nom dela bibliothèque	founding Date de fondation	Post Office Address Adresse postale	Population in 1921 Population en 1921	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	Genre	Total	Books
877	St. Dunstan's University	1	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ą	Charlottetown	ū.	5,000	(1924-25) -
878	878 Un.versity of King's College	1.1	Halifax, N.S.	1 (Halifax	 dd	26,781	8,346
880	880 Acadia University	1.1	Wolfville, N.S. Antigonish, N.S.	1 1	Wolfville Antigonish	dd	60,000	(1921-25) 5, 295
8883	University of New Brunswick 883 Mount Allison University Memorial	1 1	Fredericton, N.B	1 1	Fredericton Sackville	ď.	14,000	(1923-24)1,800
884	884 University of St. Joseph's College	1	St. Joseph, N.B	ŧ	St. Joseph	Ġ.	10,000	(1923-24) -
80 80 80 80 80 80 70 60 70 80	885 McGill University 886 Laval University 887 University of Bishop's College 888 University of Montreal.	1111	Montreal, Que. Quebec, Que. Lennoxville, Que. 185 rue St. Denis, Montreal.	1111	Montreal. Quebec. Ascot. Montreal.	ָם מִפֹפִם מַפֹּפִם	263,401 ¹ 180,366 10,000 131,000	100,3831 (1923-24) - (1924-25) -
8888 8891 8893 8894 8894 8994	889 University of Ottawa. 800 Victoria College. 801 Trinity College. 802 Western University. 803 Queen's University. 804 Toronto, University of	111111	Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. London, Ont. Kingston, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	1 1 1 1 1 1	Ottawa. Toronto. London. Kingston. Toronto.	ָ פֿפֿפֿפֿפֿפֿ	27,956 40,554 25,000 77,005 200,000 297,165 28,000	50,000 36,203 18,550 159,278
896	896 St. Boniface College	1 }	St. Boniface, Man	17,187	St. Boniface	Ö,	5,000	400
868	898 Saskatchewan University	1	Saskatoon, Sask	ı	Saskatoon	ū.	35,000	I
868	899 Alberta University	1.1	Edmonton, AltaAlberta University, Edmonton, Alta	1 1	Edmonton	io	33,088 13,994	20,000 18,710
901 903 904 906 906	901 British Columbia University. 902 Nova Scotia Tech. College. 903 Phme Hill Divnity Hall. 904 College Ste. Ame. 905 N.S. Agricultural College. 906 Holy Heart Seminary.	11111	Vancouver, B.C. Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. Prine Hill, Halifax, N.S. Church Point, Digby Co., N.S. Truro, N.S. Liverpool Road, Halifax, N.S.	11111	Vancouver Haliax Church Point.	ರ್ಥರ್ಧರ್ಧ	70,080 68,000 12,000 4,450 7,000	68, 167 (1924-25) 2, 000 - (1924-25)

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(1924-25)	(1924-25) Referen	(1924-25) (1924-25) (1924-25)	38 (1924-25)	(1921-25)			1	(1924-25) (1924-25) 11 11 11
18, 228 18, 228 10, 000 8, 000	35,000 34,220 2,500 1,025 5,800 2,473	748 4,622 5,000 9,000	10,375 2,500 7,238 24,721 5,000	2,500	7,500 7,600 1,283	4,400	4,100	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
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Ste. Anne de Bellevue Montreal " "	Toronto Guelph Toronto Guelph Guelph Waterloo N Toronto	" Waterloo, N. Kingston. Poronto	Brandon Winnipeg a	Swift Current Saskatoon Saskatoon Regina	Edmonton. Calgary	Vancouver New Westminster	Truro	Ste. Ame de Bellevue Ste. Ame de Bellevue Ste. Germaine de Rimouski Nicolet. Trois-Rivières Baularmois Hull Joliette St. Hyacinthe St. Pascel. Ascot.
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MacDonald College, Que	Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Guelph, Ont. Guelph, Ont. Guelph, Ont. Kitchener, Ont. 240 College St., Toronto, Ont.	44Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont. Osgoode Hall. Toronto, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. Kingston, Ont.	Brandon, Man. Law Courts, Wimipeg, Man. Wimipeg, Man. Wimipeg, Man.	Gravelbourg, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask. Regina, Sask.	11032 Whyte Ave., Edmonton 128 Edmonton St., Edmonton Calgary, Alta	1548Haro St., Vancouver, B.C New Westminster, B.C	Normal College, Truro, N.S	Fredericton, N.B. Jacques Cartier, Que. MacDonald College, Que. Rimouski, Que. Nicolet, Que. Trois-Rivières, Que. Valleyfield, Que. Hull, Que. St. Hyacinthe, Que. St. Hyacinthe, Que. St. Pascal, Que. St. Pascal, Que.
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907 MacDonald College. 908 Eoole des hautes études commerciales de Montréal eu de Montréal en 1999 Presbyterian College. 910 Diocesan Theological College	911 Knox College. 912 St. Michael's College. 913 Outario Agricultural College. 914 Toronto Bible College. 915 Outario Veterinary College. 916 Huron College. 917 St. Jerome's College. 918 Harry Abbott Memorial and Dental	919 Ontario College of Pharmacy 920 Oggoode Hall, Law School 921 Waterloo College and Theological 922 Royal Military College 922 Ontario College of Art.	924 Brandon College. 925 Manitobs Law School. 926 Manitobs Agricultural College. 927 Manitobs Theological College. 928 Wesley College.	929 Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg. 930 Emmanuel College. 931 St. Andrew's College. 932 St. Chad's College.	933 St. Stephen's College. 934 Edmonton Jesuit College. 935 Prov. Institute of Technology and Art.	936 Anglican Theological College.	938 Normal College	989 Normal School. 940 Jacques Carticen Normal School. 941 MacDonald Normal School. 942 Rimouski Normal School. 943 Chicottimi Normal School. 944 Nicolet Normal School. 945 Three Rivers Normal School. 946 Valleyfield Normal School. 947 Hull Normal School. 948 Joictte Normal School. 948 St. Hyacinthe Normal School. 949 St. Hyacinthe Normal School. 950 St. Pascal Normal School.

¹ Includes travelling L. and medical L. ²Includes medical L.

8.—STATISTIQUES DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU CANADA, INFORMATIONS LES PLUS RÉCENTES—Suite 8.—STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES OF CANADA AT LATEST DATE REPORTED—Continued

Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools—Universités, collèges et écoles normales

Circulation	Books	(1924-25) - (1924-25) - (1924-25) -
Contents	Total	\$\\\ \text{c}\
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Education Statistics received

ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

1929



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Minister of Trade and Commerce



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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931



DOMINION OF CANADA DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

1929

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PREFACE

The increase in school enrolment in 1929, while slightly less than in the year preceding, was greater than the average of the last five years. The tendency of recent years to disproportionate increase in students of advanced work—university, college, and secondary schools—continued unabated. Within the group of secondary grade the swing to manual or vocational training continued. For every four pupils in ordinary secondary schools there is now one pupil in day technical school.

New features of the present report include short articles descriptive of Schools of Fine Art in Canada, Indian Education, Research Councils, and Adult Education, including a review of Extension Work of the various universities. A directory of Canadian periodicals devoted to the interests of school and teacher has been placed in Chapter III.

The report is in two parts in addition to introductory notes by way of a glossary of terms. Part I consists of four chapters reviewing educational activities of the year. The first is a general discussion of certain matters from the standpoint of the Dominion as a whole; the second reviews provincial educational activities in each province individually; the third records non-provincial educational movements; the fourth is devoted to institutions of higher education. In Appendix I, the usual summary of provincial educational legislation is given, while in Appendix II, an outline of teachers' pension schemes existing in 1929 is compiled. Part II consists of statistical tables, these being arranged in fourteen sections. The first four sections show activities in regular publicly controlled schools; the fifth section deals with secondary education; sections six to eight cover special educational organizations, including consolidation, special classes and institutions, school hygiene and technical education; sections nine and ten give the statistics relating to teachers; section eleven deals with the cost of school support; sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen are devoted to higher education, private schools and Indian schools respectively.

The report has been prepared under the direction of Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief, and Mr. J. E. Robbins, M.A., Assistant Chief, of the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau. The Branch, it will be recalled, was established in 1919, its operation being defined and outlined at a conference of the Bureau and representatives of the Provincial Departments of Education. Under the arrangements since worked out, the records of publicly controlled education in the several provinces have been reduced to a large degree of comparability and homogeneity, the Bureau now making certain compilations for several of the provinces and conferring with each province as to the data herein presented. The thanks of the Bureau are hereby tendered for the cordial co-operation of the provinces in this connection. The sections of the report on private schools, business colleges, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities not under provincial control are prepared in the Bureau independently.

R. H. COATS,

Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Definition of Terms

- County Academy, or Academy.—In Nova Scotia, a high school free to all qualified pupils in the county where situated for which a special annual ("Academic") grant is payable. In other provinces, academy generally means a private institution such as a boys' or girls' college, etc. County Academies will, as from August 1930 be classified as high schools. The academic grant will be replaced by a grant to any school section maintaining purely high school departments.
- Affiliated College.—An institution doing work of university grade, and in the case of the professional colleges, work leading to a professional degree; the degrees of an affiliated college are conferred by the university to which it is affiliated. In most Canadian affiliated colleges (not professional colleges), work below university grade is also done; that is, the college often carries on the preparation of pupils from the high school entrance year through the high school grades and matriculation work up to the completion of undergraduate work and a degree in Arts or in some other faculty. Commercial work also is sometimes done in these colleges.
- Annexed College.—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by these colleges.
- Associated College.—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside the province.
- Assisted Schools.—In British Columbia, a school of which the teachers' salary is paid by the Government, a refund of one mill on its assessed value being made by the district.
- Business College.—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution teaching any or all forms of commercial work with the literary preparation for that work. These institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- City School Superintendent.—An experienced teacher appointed by the school board of a city to take charge of all schools under that board and to act as an expert adviser to the board; he bears the same relation to all the schools that the principal bears to one school.
- Classroom.—In New Brunswick, a small room attached to the school room to which pupils are withdrawn from time to time to be drilled by the class room assistant; in other provinces, a school room in which the classes are taught.
- Classical College.—In Quebec this is classed as a secondary institution whose course leads to the degree of B.A. and corresponds fairly closely to the affiliated colleges already described. It is not under the control of the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school," which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from Collegiate Institutes, where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school (sometimes technical school) which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff; in other provinces, a "college."
- Commissioners, Board of.—In Quebec, where the school legislative unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners. while the dissentient board (in other provinces called the "Separate School Board") whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is called the Board of Trustees.
- Commissioners, District.—The Educational unit which is called "school district" in all other provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia is in Nova Scotia called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is ex officio the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidation.—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools or of rural schools with village or town schools, either for the purpose of uniting to strengthen the means of school support, where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation. The original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.
- Continuation School.—Generally, a school where the work is carried beyond elementary grades, but which has not reached the official status of a high school. In "continuation schools" in Ontario at least one teacher devotes full time to work of secondary grade; they are, generally speaking, the high schools of villages and rural centres.

- Day Schools, Publicly Controlled Ordinary or General.—A term used in this report (the word "general" school is used in Nova Scotia reports) to define all day schools doing the work of the ordinary school grades (kindergarten and grades I to XII) and under the control of the Department of Education, in contradistinction to publicly controlled technical, special and night schools, on the one hand, and private schools on the other; it includes all the publicly controlled primary schools in Quebec and "public," "separate" and "secondary" schools in Ontario, Saskatchewan and other provinces where these terms are used.
- Department of Education.—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the Provincial Government.
- District School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest legislative school unit locally governed by a board of school trustees (called "section" in Nova Scotia and Ontario); in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality. District, Municipal.—See Commissioners, district.
- District, Poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grant for its support.
- Division, Inspectoral.—In Nova Scotia, used for "inspectorate."
- Division, School.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.
- Elementary Grades.—In Quebec, the first seven years in the case of Protestant elementary schools; in all other provinces, the grades up to and including Grade VIII, except in the case of Junior High Schools, where Grades VII and VIII are considered Junior High School grades.
- Elementary School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach the work of elementary grades.
- General School.—See Day Schools, etc.
- Grade, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools. The elementary "grades" being in most provinces Grades I to VIII and the secondary, Grades IX to XII.
- Graded School.—A school with more than one classroom or teacher.
- Grammar School.—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.
- High School.—Generally a school with at least one teacher devoting most of his or her time to work above Grade VIII; a "pure" high school is an institution where no work is done below Grade IX (or Grade VIII with high school subjects such as Algebra and Latin). From the point of view of organization and administration, not of function, "high school" has not the same significance in every province. See under "secondary education" in the reviews of each province. In Saskatchewan, a school organized for Secondary Education only, by a district coinciding with the municipal limits of a town or city.
- Independent School.—In Quebec, a school not directly under the control of the Department of Education. The primary Independent Schools like the publicly controlled schools are classified as primary elementary, primary complementary and primary superior.
- Inspector.—In all provinces except Quebec, an officer appointed by the Provincial Government to inspect schools in a defined area; in Ontario all inspectors for public and separate schools are appointed from among persons holding inspectors' certificates. All inspectors for public and separate schools except those for city inspectorates are appointed by the Minister of Education and their salaries are paid by the Treasurer of Ontario. The cities and towns separate from the county receive a grant of six dollars per teacher for Inspection purposes. The inspectors for secondary schools and chief inspectors, are appointed and paid by the Province; in Quebec, inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government from among persons holding inspectors' certificates.
- Intermediate School.—In Manitoba, a graded school with one teacher employed for high school work; in Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught.
- Kindergarten Primary.—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of the kindergarten and Grade I.
- Official Trustee.—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.
- Primary School.—In Quebec, the name given to the ordinary Roman Catholic schools under the Department of Education (also to certain independent schools); it is used in contradistinction to Catholic secondary schools, special schools and superior schools (schools of university grade) but the secondary schools mentioned have not the same significance

here as in other provinces, since they usually teach a full course in Arts in addition to the high school work preparatory to this course, but do not provide non-professional high school training for teachers for primary schools, which training is given either in the primary schools themselves or in the Normal Schools. Primary schools therefore, correspond in many respects to the elementary and high schools of other provinces. They are classified as follows: primary elementary, primary complementary and primary superior schools. (In P.E.I. "primary school" means a one-room school.)

- Primary Elementary Schools.—In Quebec, provide for a course of seven years including a one year preparatory course.
- Primary Complementary.—In Quebec, Roman Catholic Schools providing a general two-year course (the 7th and 8th year) directed toward commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.
- Primary Superior Schools.—In Quebec, schools offering a course of three years called respectively the ninth, tenth and eleventh. In existence since September, 1929.
- Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, elementary publicly controlled schools, as distinguished from elementary denominational schools.
- Rural Municipal Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality (rural and urban) is a school district and the schools in every municipality are under the control of one Board of trustees. Two such "municipal school districts" exist in Manitoba.
- Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII.
- Secondary Schools.—In most provinces, schools organized to teach work of secondary grades (IX to XII); in Quebec Roman Catholic education, the term is confined to such institutions as the Classical Colleges and non-subsidized independent classical schools. Their work may extend to include a full course in Arts, the degree being conferred by the university to which they are affiliated.
- Section School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government,—the equivalent of "school district" in other provinces, except Quebec.
- Section, Assisted.—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the "School Section" requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support the school.
- Separate Schools.—In Ontario, denominational or coloured dissentient schools under public control; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, denominational minority schools under public control; the term is used in the three provinces in contradistinction to "public" school already established within the boundaries; in Quebec, they are called trustee schools as distinguished from commissioner or majority schools, being either Roman Catholic or Protestant according as either forms the minority in the community. "Denominational" distinction is recognized in practice only as between Protestants and Roman Catholics in each of the four provinces mentioned.
- School.—In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, a school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole school institution (house and grounds).
- Special Schools.—Schools under university grade other than the general schools, such as night schools, schools for the blind, etc.
- Superior Schools.—In Quebec the Protestant intermediate and high schools are classified as superior; also the Roman Catholic upper elementary, the primary complementary or vocational schools and the primary superior schools; in New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work and free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.
- Technical School.—A school equipped and staffed to teach vocational work, or prevocational work such as manual training.

Ages of Free Admission to Schools

(1) Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the 6th to the 16th year of their age; older children if there is accommodation.

(2) Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of

age who wish to attend.

(3) New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and

20; others may attend if there is accommodation.

(4) Quebec.—Üsually 5 to 16 in elementary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality, and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age shall be excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

(5) Ontario.—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school

supporters.

(6) Manitoba.—Every person between the ages of six and twenty-one years has the right

to attend some school.

(7) Saskatchewan.—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan boards of trustees are allowed to charge certain fees when the residents are not taxpayers of the district, and in certain other cases where it is considered that the revenue derived does not provide for the service rendered. Certain fees are chargeable for pupils classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.

(8) Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the

age of six.

(9) British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 16 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 16 years.

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

(1) Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be sixty per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown attendance must be 100 per cent.

(2) Nova Scotia.—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools; and 6 to 16 in towns and

(2) Nova Scotia.—Children of ages from 7 to 14 in rural schools, and of the second sec cities. must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to

- must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent; and parents and guardians in addition to fines may have 2 cents a day added to their taxes for each absence to compensate the section for the loss of the "attendance" portion of the Municipal school fund.

 (3) New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Acts (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted),—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16 or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in St. John, Fredericton, Chatham and Newcastle 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.
 - (4) Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

(5) Ontario.—

- (a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled.
- (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time for 400 hours a year in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. This provision came into force in September, 1921. In September, 1922, urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over were required to provide part-time courses.

Manitoba.—Children of ages 7 to 14 must attend full time. Any pupil over 14 if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children 7 to 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employmet of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 must attend an institution seven months in each year.

Alberta.—All children 7 to 15 must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children of ages from 7 to 15 must attend full time during the school year.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more depart ments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one week in December.

Nova Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter Season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.

New Brunswick .- July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation of 8 weeks commencing July 1, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice schools may open in September.

Ontario.—The school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22 and January 3 to June 29. In addition to the interval between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which are shown in this report, however, are for the two terms which make up the calendar year, while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., are given for the year beginning in September.

Manitoba.—July 1 to June 30 with the following vacations—

- (a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday.
- (b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by a special resolution of the board, to the first day of September.
- (c) Christmas, from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second day of January, both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year.)

The vacations are as follows:-

In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and March 15. In towns and cities at least eight weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open during the whole year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics have been given for the calendar year.) The vacations are: in rural districts, seven to ten weeks; Easter week in yearly schools; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In towns and cities, eight to twelve weeks.

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: summer, July and August; winter, two weeks preceding first Monday in January; Easter, four days following Easter Monday.

PART I.—REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1929

CHAPTER I—SUMMARY FOR DOMINION

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1929 or the latest year reported has been calculated at 2,387,057, or about 45,000 more than in 1928. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows: Publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary, and secondary schools, 2,080,949; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities' and colleges' courses), 74,235; Indian schools, 15,347; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,743; technical and night schools, 122,671; schools for teacher training, including vocational teacher training and some departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 9,926; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 18,600; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,821; vacation or short courses at universities and colleges, exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 14,330; classical colleges in Quebec including non-subsidized classical schools, 10,894; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 9,128; regular courses in universities, 28,870.

The total 2,387,057 is exclusive of 1,556 in Indian schools and 2,904 in private business colleges who may be elsewhere included in the above list; it includes all the provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. A certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school

to another during the year.

INCREASE IN ENROLMENT

An increase in enrolment was registered in each of the above categories, except schools for the blind and deaf, but the total increase of 45,000 for the year was about 6,000 less than the corresponding figure for the year preceding. Ordinary publicly controlled schools (kindergarten, elementary and secondary), which include about 87 p.c. of all students in educational institutions in the Dominion barely maintained their usual increase of almost 1.5 p.c. Private schools of the same nature, which embrace about 3 p.c. of the total school enrolment, reported an increase of more than 1.5 p.c. Day and night technical schools, which include about 5 p.c. of the students in all educational institutions, recorded an increase of about 8 p.c. over 1928, in which year the increase was 11 p.c. Technical courses appear to be retaining their growing popularity, and legislation of the year points to the probability that they will be further stimulated. At the 1929 session of the Dominion Parliament the Technical Education Act of 1919 was amended to extend the period of time during which the ten million dollars, appropriated under the Act for assisting the provinces in promoting technical and vocational training, would be available. Only Ontario of the provinces had received the entire appropriation for which it was eligible, and the remaining provinces were granted an additional five years (to March, 1934) in which to earn their allotment. Apart from this sustained stimulus from the Federal Government there is evidence of greater encouragement of vocational training within certain of the provinces. In Quebec, for instance, Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1929 provides that a sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated to promote education in agriculture.

The above three categories, it will be seen,—public elementary and secondary, 87 p.c.; private, 3 p.c.; technical, 5 p.c.—account for about 95 p.c. of the enrolment in all educational institutions. The greater part of the remainder is in universities and colleges where pronounced increases were recorded in each of the three groups into which their students are divided: (1) Students of regular sessions of university grade increased about 3 p.c. Chapter IV shows this increase to be distributed comparatively evenly over all branches of learning. (2) Preparatory courses at these institutions of higher learning reported an increase of 14 p.c. (3) Short course, extra-mural and special students at universities and colleges were 10 p.c. more numerous than in the preceding year. Students reported in this group vary considerably in number from year to year, but the consistent advance in the numbers registered annually in almost any single well-established short course is convincing evidence that there is a genuine increase in the students of this group, and not merely an increase in the number reported. The Summer School at the Manitoba Agricultural College, for instance, has had an annual increase in enrolment from 466 in 1924 to

867 in 1929. A high proportion of short-course and extra-mural students is school teachers, and the increasing popularity of courses of this nature has its counterpart in the improvement of the general level of qualifications among the teachers of practically every province,

to which attention is drawn in Chapter II.

Reverting to the group which includes 87 p.c. of all students—ordinary public day schools—it appears that the provinces showing the greatest proportionate increases were Alberta with almost 4 p.c. and Saskatchewan with 2 p.c. Other provinces increasing more than 1 p.c. were New Brunswick, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia the number remained practically stationary, while in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba slight decreases were registered. For a proper understanding of the significance of these provincial increases or decreases it is necessary to examine the ages and grades that were affected. Some attention has been devoted to this matter in the Annual Summaries of the last two years. Nothing further is here added except to again point out the disproportionate increase in the students of high school grades, which between 1928 and 1929 amounted to about 7 p.c., and compares with the increase of less than 1.5 p.c. in all grades combined.

An interesting tendency of the generally increasing enrolment in all institutions is brought to light by comparing the increased enrolment in ordinary day schools under public control (the 87 p.c. group) with the increase of all other institutions combined. In the years since 1921 the proportionate increases have been as follows:—

	Ordinary Public Day Schools	All Other Educationa Institution
204	100.0	100.0
921	100.0	100.0
922	103.3	108-2
923	107 - 1	107.8
924	108.8	109.3
		2000
925		115.8
926	111-1	120.6
927	112.4	122.0
		126.9
928		200
929	115 · 6	134 - 3

It will be observed that in the eight years from 1921 to 1929 the enrolment recorded by the miscellaneous group increased at more than double the rate shown for ordinary public day schools. A part of the more rapid increase in the smaller group may be due to the fact that a more complete record is each year gained of institutions such as private schools and business colleges. But only a part. And in so far as the more rapid increase cannot be accounted for in this manner it is significant of changing trends in education.

The students in institutions which make up the second group are increasing at a greater rate than is our ordinary public school population. In this connection the increase in students of technical and vocational courses is outstanding, being between 1921 and 1929 considerably more than 50 p.c., which compares with 15.6 p.c. as shown above for ordinary public day schools and 34.3 p.c. for all other schools combined. Regular courses of university grade at the universities show a similar increase of more than 50 p.c. The exceptional increases in these two groups, vocational and university, when considered in conjunction with the annually augmented proportion of secondary grade pupils in ordinary public day schools, are conclusively indicative of a substantially enhanced proportion of the population receiving advanced education.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Such marked and consistent increases in school enrolment as have been above noted find their parallel in the increased cost of education. The table below shows that the increase in this respect has been decidedly more rapid than the growth in enrolment in the past eight years:—

		Total actual Cost of School Support	Cost Corrected by Price Index
1921 1922 1923 1924 1924	100·0 103·3 107·1 108·8	100·0 105·7 110·7 117·9	100·0 119·5 124·3 130·5
1926 1927 1928 1929	111·1 112·4 114·1 115·6	120·7 123·8 126·9 136·2	132·8 140·5 144·8 156·8

The cost counted in dollars actually expended, it will be seen, has increased uniformly at about double the rate of increase in enrolment. When allowance is made for the increasing purchasing power of the dollar since 1921, the real increase in purchasing power expended on these schools has averaged over the last eight years about three times the rate of increase in enrolment. Such a situation should not be without its compensating features, and it is natural to look for corresponding improvement in teachers' salaries, school accommodation and equipment, etc. In five of the provinces where expenditure on teachers' salaries has been recorded in these years, and in which two-thirds of all expenditure on education occurs, the increase in the outlay for salaries was about 34 p.c. This compares with an increased total expenditure of approximately 30 p.c. in these provinces. It would seem, then, that on the whole teachers have benefited in much the same proportion as all school expenditures have increased. This, moreover, is borne out by examination of increases in individual provinces. Expenditure within single provinces has increased anywhere from about 15 p.c. to over 40 p.c. but in each case the gain in salaries is of similar proportion. On an average, however, the money devoted to payment of teachers accounts for little more than one-half of the entire outlay for education. The greater part of the balance is devoted to school accommodation, equipment, and maintenance. It is obviously difficult to measure the changes in these respects with any degree of precision. Some indication may be obtained from a knowledge of the number of classrooms in operation. These have been recorded for the period under consideration in seven of the provinces, all but Quebec and Ontario. An increase of 17 p.c. has occurred. In these provinces alone the advance in expenditure has been 19 p.c., a proportion that differs but slightly. It is of further interest to note in this connection that the increase of 17 p.c. in classrooms has outdistanced the increase in enrolment, which in these provinces increased only 14 p.c., with the result that the average number of pupils to a classroom has fallen somewhat in six of the seven. Legislation of the period serves to show that this has not been altogether a matter of chance, but the result rather of a general determination to provide more adequate accommodation. Evidence of this may be had from perusal of the review of current educational legislation in Appendix I, where notice is taken of an Amendment to The Public Schools Act in British Columbia which requires that the basis of accommodation be one classroom for every 35 pupils, or fraction of 35, in place of 40 as formerly.

A question that arises from observance of the rapidly mounting cost of public school education in recent years is this: Who is bearing the weight of the additional expenditure, province or local authority? The table following shows that the cost to provincial governments has grown more rapidly than the total cost, which means that an annually increasing proportion of the total cost is being borne by provincial treasuries:—

<u> </u>	Expenditure from all Sources	Expenditure by Provincial Govern- ments
1921	100.0	100.0
1922	105 · 7	107 · 2
1923	110.7	116.8
1924	117-9	121.0
1925	119.0	138 · 8
1926	120.7	130.0
1927	123 · 8	133 · 7
1928	126.9	139.8
1929	136-2	146.4

To have barely kept pace with the general advance in educational expenditure would have increased the provincial disbursements for this purpose more than one-third, but to have done better has meant enhanced expenditures on education to the extent of almost one-half in the last eight years. If allowance is made for the improved value of the dollar, the increased purchasing power devoted by the provinces to education is seen to be more than two-thirds, 68·41 p.c. to be accurate. This is one of the elements partially explanatory of the difficulty that has been experienced by provincial governments in obtaining sufficient revenue for their purposes in the years since the war. Education is in all provinces a major

item of expenditure, and one that has been steadily assuming greatly increased proportions. The manner in which the increase has varied as between provinces is now demonstrated:—

	Expenditure of provincial government on education		
	1921	1929	
Prince Edward Island.	100-0	121.7	
Vova Scotia.	100·0 100·0	125·1 135·6	
Tew Brunswickuebec		176.7	
ntario	100.0	146.8	
anitoba askatchewan		142 • 4	
lberta	100.0	115 - 1	
British Columbia	100.0	$122 \cdot 7$	

The greatest increases in the period have been in Quebec and Saskatchewan with Ontario and Manitoba coming next in order. It is somewhat misleading, however, to lay emphasis on this point without some reference to the years preceding. When the eight years prior to 1921 are considered (1913-20) it is seen that Quebec and Saskatchewan each had a considerably smaller rate of increase than Ontario, Manitoba, or Alberta, and that, in effect, they have been reducing the lead taken by the latter provinces in these earlier years. When the entire period from 1913 to 1929 is considered the highest rates of increase are seen to have been in Ontario and the three prairie provinces; Quebec occupies the mean position, while the three Maritime provinces and British Columbia show the smallest increases.

Now it must be remembered that the money provided by provincial governments is only a comparatively small proportion of the total required by the schools,—about 12 or 13 per cent in the nine provinces collectively. It has been seen above that the contributions of the provincial legislatures have increased somewhat more rapidly than those of the sources which contribute the remaining 87 or 88 p.c. This, however, should not cause us to lose sight of the fact that the general increase has been borne in only slightly varying degrees by all contributing sources of school revenue. It would be an unwieldy task to attempt to analyze the distribution of the increase among municipal authorities, etc., and it can not be here attempted.

It may be of interest, however, to show the extent to which the combined expenditure of all bodies contributing to public school support has increased, and to attempt to discover what value has been received for the additional outlay. For this purpose it is desirable to compare the present situation with that existing a considerable number of years ago, in order that the general tendencies that have been in progress may be roughly measured, to the neglect of minor variations from year to year. In the table following, the

period 1913-29 is examined:-

	Gross expenditure 1913	Gross expenditure 1929	in 1913 dollars	1929 expenditure in 1913 dollars, per pupil enrolled, 1913=100	1929 expenditure in 1913 dollars, per pupil of average attendance, 1913=100
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	234 265 326 335 342 207 196 150 229	156 177 217 223 228 138 131 100 153	159 164 181 161 175 77 58 50 80	141 138 154 157 141 58 46 37
Nine Provinces	100	262	175	124	103

Column 2 shows for each province individually and for the nine provinces collectively, the actual expenditure in dollars in 1929, in relation to 1913 in column 1. For the nine provinces together, dollars expended in 1929 are 2.62 times as numerous as in the earlier year. Column 3 takes account of the change in value of the dollar, and shows that the purchasing power expended in 1929 was only 1.75 times as great as in 1913 for the Dominion as a whole. Column 4 takes account of the increased school enrolment in the

period, and shows that the real expenditure per pupil enrolled in 1929 was only 1.24 times as high at the end of the period as at the beginning. Column 5 makes allowance for improved regularity of attendance and demonstrates that the real cost per pupil of the number in average daily attendance was only 1.03 times as great in 1929 as in 1913 for the nine provinces collectively, i.e. only 3 p.c. higher. Between individual provinces, however, the situation varies widely. In the four western provinces it is seen that the cost per pupil, either in total enrolment or average attendance, is much less in 1929 than in the earlier year. The extreme case is Alberta where the cost per pupil of average daily attendance in 1929 appears to have been only 37 p.c. of the cost in 1913. The corresponding percentage in Saskatchewan is 46, in Manitoba 58, in British Columbia 70. There would seem to be two main reasons for these low percentages. In the first place, during the period under consideration the school enrolment increased rapidly; roughly, it doubled in each of the four provinces, thereby greatly reducing the per capita expenditure. In the second place, expenditure was comparatively high in the base year, 1913, when so many school districts were engaged in paying for newly erected schools, which had generally been planned with a view to accommodating a considerably increased enrolment, thus anticipating in some degree the expenditure that would otherwise have been necessary in the later years of the period 1913-29. Turning now to consider the five older provinces, it appears that the change in value of the dollar, the increase in enrolment, and the improvement in attendance are insufficient to explain all of the increase in expenditure. There remain increases varying from 38 p.c. in Nova Scotia to 57 p.c. in Quebec for which "value received" is not evident from the foregoing table. But there have been additional factors operating in all of the provinces to add to the cost of education—the increased urbanization of the school population, the increasing proportion in high school grades, the higher professional standing demanded of teachers, etc. Data are not available to enable measuring the weight of these forces individually in all of the provinces, but there follows an examination of their effect on the index of the foregoing table in the case of Ontario.

(1) The cost per pupil in elementary and secondary classes may be obtained separately in Ontario. Hence it is possible to calculate what the cost of education in the province would have been in 1929, ceteris paribus, if the pupils of 1929, of whom 13.2 p.c. were in high school, had been proportioned between elementary and high school grades as they were in 1913 when only 7.2 p.c. were in the higher and more expensive grades. By so doing it is found that the 1913 distribution, if existing in 1929, would have cost almost 10 p.c. less than was actually the outlay in 1929. This has the effect of reducing the index in the above table from 141 to 119. (The "per pupil" cost of secondary grade students in Ontario is about three times as great as the cost of those in elementary grade. This is probably a somewhat higher ratio than exists in most of the other provinces as a result of the greater extent to which technical secondary instruction is provided in Ontario. If the ratio of two to one be adopted for the Maritimes, which would seem to be more probable from comparison with Saskatchewan which is the only province other than Ontario recording elementary and secondary expenditure separately, the reduction in the above index for Prince Edward Island would be from 141 to 135, Nova Scotia 138 to 130, New Brunswick 154 to 147. The different system of grading in Quebec renders it impossible to make a similar calculation.) (2) The changed distribution in Ontario among city. town, village, and rural schools between 1913 and 1929 explains a further portion of the higher expenditure in the later year. The increase in city school enrolment, where the cost per pupil was consistently higher than elsewhere, was very much more rapid than the enrolment in town, village or rural districts. If the distribution of 1913 in the public elementary and separate schools had existed in these schools in 1929, ceteris paribus, their cost of operation would have been almost exactly 3 p.c. less. (If the ratio existing in 1913 between "per pupil" cost in city schools and all other schools had remained constant until 1929 the difference would have been much more than 3 p.c., but while city enrolment had increased faster than other, there was the counteracting weight of expenditure per pupil having increased much more rapidly in rural, village and town schools than in city.) This would have the effect of reducing the index used above a further 5 points to 114.

(3) The higher standards demanded of teachers has had a very appreciable effect on expenditure in Ontario as elsewhere. If the teachers of public and separate elementary schools in 1929 had been distributed among the four classes—first, second, kindergarten, third and others—as they were in 1913, but receiving the 1929 average salary for male and female of each class, the expenditure on teachers' salaries would have been over 7 p.c. less than it actually was. In the light of this it may be justifiable to say that this 7 p.c. is attributable to the improved professional status of the elementary teacher. If so, it would have the effect of reducing the index, used above, a further 6 points, to 108. This, moreover, takes no account of the changed status of the secondary teaching group. If this and other factors such as the broadening of the school curriculum, and the improvement in the general level of school buildings and equipment, could be conveniently arrayed and measured it seems probable that the index would be reduced well below 100—in other words,

it would be shown that the value received for money spent on education in Ontario in 1929 was greater than in the years preceding the war. These factors are, of course, not peculiar to Ontario but have been operating with varying degrees of intensity in all of the provinces. Particular attention has been drawn to them in Ontario only because available data for this province render it possible to attempt the calculations with expectation of some approach to accuracy in the result.

EXPENDITURE IN 1929

After noting the rapidity of the growth in educational expenditure in recent years, it is in order to take cognizance of the position that has been attained in the several provinces. For this purpose an analysis is herewith offered of the percentage of the Dominion's total of expenditure, teachers, and pupils respectively in the education institutions of each province in the year 1928-29 or latest year reported:—

_	Expenditure on Education	Teachers Employed	Pupils Enrolled
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	5.2 3.8 25.6 34.7 6.9 10.1 7.5 5.4
Totals—Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table enables us to view the proportions obtaining between expenditure and teachers, as well as between expenditure and pupils, in each of the nine provinces with reference to a common base, the whole of Canada. It will be observed that in each of the three Maritime Provinces expenditure is disproportionately low in relation to both teachers and pupils. Since teachers' salaries account for more than 50 p.c. of all expenditure it is not surprising to find that average salaries in these provinces are lower than in some of the other provinces though the number of pupils to each teacher is as great as the average for the Dominion, as is shown by the ratios between "Teachers Employed" and "Pupils Enrolled." It should not, however, be inferred, because expenditure is low in proportion to enrolment, that school accommodation in these provinces in inadequate, for it must be borne in mind that the cost of adequate accommodation is lowest in areas of moderate population density, and highest in districts of extreme density or sparseness of population. In the Maritimes where there are no very large cities, and where in comparison with Western Canadian provinces rural communities are more compact, the situation is amenable to low costs of school accommodation and maintenance. In Quebec expenditure is low in relation to both teachers and pupils but particularly in relation to the former due in part at least to the fact that many teachers belong to religious orders and receive little or no pay for their services. The ratio of teachers to pupils is higher than in any other province. In Ontario a situation the direct opposite of that in Quebec obtains in each of the three respects. Expenditure is high in proportion to both teachers and pupils, particularly the former, while the ratio of teachers to pupils is lower than in any other province. A similar situation is found in Manitoba, though in each of the prairie provinces the proportions vary less from the average for the Dominion than in any of the other provinces, in spite of the fact that recorded expenditures are somewhat inflated due to the inclusion of notes and debentures. In British Columbia the ratio of expenditure to teachers, as well as to pupils, is higher than in any other province—almost three times as high as in Prince Edward Island which stands at the other extreme. The general level of teachers' remuneration is, of course, considerably higher in British Columbia. Further the combination of large cities and numerous scattered settlements entailing high costs of school operation per pupil served is quite the converse of the situation prevailing in the island province. Other considerations throwing light on the situation are that British Columbia has a higher proportion of male teachers and of pupils in high school grades than any other province.

SCHOOLS OF THE FINE ARTS

There are several schools of the fine arts in Canada, the students of which are reported in technical education, since each of the schools receives assistance under the Dominion Technical Education Act. It may not, however, be amiss to make particular mention of them at this juncture as an individual group.

The Nova Scotia College of Art had its beginnings in the Victoria School of Art and Design, which was founded in 1887 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In this year it was incorporated under a special Act of the provincial legislature, and an annual appropriation was granted to it by the province and by the city of Halifax. The original name was changed to the present in 1925. The work of the college is divided into six sections: (1) Drawing and Painting; (2) Design, Decorative Art, Commercial Art, and Crafts; (3) Composition and Illustration; (4) Modelling and Sculpture; (5) Architectural Details, in co-ordination with the Nova Scotia Technical College; (6) Art in relation to education, which includes a course for university students, a diploma course for school teachers, a correspondence course for teachers, and a course of public lectures on art. In 1928-29 there were 17 full-time students, 83 part-time students, 29 evening students, and 71 in short term and special classes exclusive of correspondence classes. This made a total of 200, of whom 48 were male and 152 female. There were one male and four female instructors employed. Graduates receive the Diploma A.N.S.C.A.,—Associate of the Nova Scotia College of Art.

In the province of Quebec there are the Quebec School of Fine Arts and the Montreal School of Fine Arts. These schools include courses in architecture comparable to university courses in architecture in other provinces. In each school there is a course preparatory to architecture, while the course in architecture proper extends over five years. In the sixyear course, at Quebec there were 40 students, at Montreal 42 students. A second branch of each school offers the work to which schools of art in the other provinces are confined. This includes Sketching and Drawing with 260 students at Quebec, 365 at Montreal; Decorative Arts with 35 at Quebec, 130 at Montreal; Sculpture with 94 at Quebec, 26 at Montreal; as well as Painting, Ornamental Modelling, Engraving, etc. After the duplicate registrations are eliminated there were in this branch of the Quebec school 271 students, Montreal 372. In addition to a director at each school there was a teaching staff of 8 at Quebec, 13 at Montreal. The value of immovable property at the former is \$100,000, at the latter \$210,000. Both schools receive substantial subsidies from the provincial government.

The Ontario College of Art at Toronto was established in 1912 under a special Act of the provincial legislature. It succeeded the Central Ontario School of Art and Industrial Design, founded by the Ontario Society of Artists in 1876, the first School of Art in the province. The college became affiliated with the University of Toronto in 1917. In 1920 the Ontario Government provided funds for a new building that was erected on a site. donated by the Art Gallery of Toronto, to which it is adjacent. The regular course of instruction covers a period of four years, and leads to the Diploma, -A.O.C.A. (Associate of the Ontario College of Art). Instruction is given in five departments: (1) Elementary Art and Teacher Training; (2) Drawing and Painting; (3) Sculpture; (4) Industrial Design and Applied Art; (5) Graphic and Commercial Art. In 1928-29 there were 55 men and 152 women enrolled in the day course of the regular session. In addition there were 109 men and 77 women in evening courses. The Junior Class, conducted on Saturday mornings for selected school children over thirteen years of age, had an enrolment of 34 boys and 57 girls. The Annual Summer Course for teachers, conducted in the college by the Department of Education, had an attendance of 38 males and 204 females. The Summer Outdoor School for the study of landscape drawing and painting, opening about the end of May and continuing to the first of October, had an enrolment of 14 men and 42 women. The teaching staff of the college consisted of nine men and six women. Property value is \$142,000. An annual grant of \$25,000 is received from the province.

The Winnipeg School of Art was established in 1912 and operates under a charter from the provincial legislature, for the purpose of training students in the Fine Arts, including Drawing, Painting, Design, Modelling and Sculpture. The regular day course extends over three years, after which students may continue in specialized studies. In 1928-29 there were 31 men and 51 women in the full-time course. Evening classes were attended by 47 students, many of whom were employed in artistic pursuits during the day. A junior class is conducted on Saturday mornings for school children and many of them graduate to the day or evening classes. There is also a four-weeks' summer class. Enrolment at the two latter classes was 105. The teaching staff of the school consisted of four men and one woman.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Alberta was organized in 1916. Together with the Normal School it is housed in new buildings erected in 1921 at Calgary. It is under the direction of the Department of Education, and is affiliated with the University of Alberta. Instruction in the Institute covers a wide range of technical studies, one branch being the Art Department in which a two-year course may be taken in either Commercial Art or Drawing and Painting. In 1928-29 there were 14 in attendance at day classes in Art and 48 at evening classes.

The Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Arts is under the administration of the Municipal Board of School Trustees. It was founded for the purpose of training students in all branches of the Decorative and Applied Arts and in the Fine Arts of Drawing, Painting, Design and Modelling. All students during their first and second years in the day course are given a general art training, while in their third and fourth years they proceed to a diploma in one of the three branches—Drawing and Painting, Design, Modelling. In 1929-30 twenty-seven students completed the work of first year, twelve of second year, fifteen of third year, and ten of fourth year, thereby receiving diplomas. In addition to the regular four-year course the following courses are offered: (1) Part-time courses in Pottery, Embroidery and Leatherwork, Etching; (2) Saturday Morning Junior Classes for older school children; (3) Evening courses organized to meet the needs of those unable to attend during the day, including a special course for school teachers; (4) A Teacher's Training Course, for admission to which junior matriculation is pre-requisite, and on the successful completion of which the Provincial Department of Education may grant the Art Teacher's Certificate. Total enrolment at all courses in the school in 1928-29 was 421. Five male and two female teachers were employed.

CHAPTER II—REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summary of the Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29 the number of pupils and students in all educational institutions in Prince Edward Island was 19,440. These were distributed as follows: 17,180 in public elementary and secondary schools; 305 in Prince of Wales College; 1,240 in agricultural and technical institutions; 178 in St. Dunstan's University; 11 in the schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 302 reported in private elementary and secondary schools and 29 in Indian schools. In addition there were over 200 residents of the province attending Canadian Universities and Colleges outside the province. These bring the total to about 19,660.

Average Attendance.—In the above public elementary and secondary schools the average daily attendance was 7,180 in primary, and 4,964 in graded schools, or a total of 12,144. The percentages of attendance were primary 66.5; graded 77.6; all schools 70.6; corresponding to 66.2; 77.5 and 70.4 in 1928. Thus both classes of schools showed im-

provement over the previous year.

Secondary Education.—As in other provinces high school or continuation work is not confined to high schools but is offered by the various types of schools if the teacher is qualified to teach it. The result is that the number of pupils in secondary or higher grades is large in proportion to the total attending institutions of learning. Including high school pupils in the graded and ungraded schools throughout the province, in Prince of Wales College, in technical day courses, the pupils of private high schools and the students of St. Dunstan's University who take high school as well as degree work, the total number doing some form of high school or higher work is over 3,100, or about 16 per cent of the total in institutions of learning.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in 1929 in public elementary and secondary schools was 618 comprising 132 males and 486 females, an increase in females and decrease in males being shown over the preceding year. Increases in salary were shown in all classes

of teachers.

Teachers-in-Training.—Teachers in Prince Edward Island are trained in Prince of Wales College and Normal School, every first year student of this college being requested to take professional training.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—These two activities are under one organization both coming within the scope of the Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919. The work is under the Administration of the Department of Agriculture, but subject to inspection by the Chief Superintendent of Education who also acts with the Commissioner of Agriculture in an advisory capacity touching matters relating to the work. During the year there were 1,160 in day and 80 in evening courses as compared with 937 and 430 respectively in 1928. Students completing successfully a two years' course in agriculture are admitted to the second year of Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Medical Inspection.—In addition to the chief nurse there is now a district nurse for each county. A smallpox vaccination campaign was carried on during the year as a result of which 78 per cent of the children in public schools are now vaccinated in place of 15 per cent as formerly.

School Support.—The expenditure on school support during the year was \$485,138 as compared with \$473,041 in 1928. Of this \$187,769 was contributed by the districts and \$297,369 by the Government.

NOVA SCOTIA

Summary of all Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29 Nova Scotia had in all institutions an aggregate of 124,907. This enrolment included 113,309 in ordinary general schools; 254 regular and 282 summer students in Normal College; 380 in Nova Scotia Summer Schools; 5,158 in technical, not including students of University standard; 441 in preparatory courses and 432 in short, special or correspondence courses in Universities and Colleges, exclusive of secondary technical pupils; 526 in regular courses in affiliated colleges; 1,694 in regular courses in Universities; 1,565 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 429 reported in private business colleges; 170 in schools for the blind and deaf exclusive of pupils from outside the province, and 267 in Indian schools.

General Schools.—Of the enrolment of 413,309 in ordinary day schools (Grades I to XII) 39,143 were in 1,436 rural schools, and 74,166 in village, town and city classrooms. These figures correspond to 38,374 in rural and 74,524 in village, and other urban schools in 1928.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance of 84,275 or 74·40 per cent of the enrolment corresponds to 82,591 or 73·5 per cent in 1928. The percentages attending 140 days or more in all general schools were 65·2 in 1929 and 65·2 in 1928, the absolute number attending this period having increased from 73,638 in 1928 to 73,904 in 1929. The total days attendance was 16,103,165 in 1929 and 16,163,697 in 1928. The number of students attending less than 60 days in the year continued to decline,—from 14,092 in 1928 to 13,145 in 1929. There was also a distinct loss in the number of students attending 180 days and over—34,930 in 1928, 32,435 in 1929—but this would be due in part to the school year being on the average a few days shorter in 1929 than in 1928. To offset the losses in these two extreme groups an increase from 63,866 to 67,594 is registered in the number attending from 60 to 179 days.

Secondary Education.—The enrolment in secondary grades of 12,531 showed a fair increase over that of 1928. In rural and village schools as well as in urban schools the number of girls in high school increased. High school boys in the former group declined,

but in the latter group almost doubled the increase of girls.

Teachers in Ordinary Day Schools.—The number of teachers in 1929 was 3,382 of whom 296 were males and 3,084 females. Teachers with service for over one year showed an increase of 64, while new teachers decreased by 40. This was also a characteristic of the year preceding. The following data would seem to be significant of improvement in professional qualifications of teachers in the province:

	1926	1929
Number of Superior First Class teachers	332	463
Number of First Class teachers	870	949
Number holding University degrees	195	264

Teachers-in-Training.—The number of students attending Normal College was 254 in the regular courses and 282 in the normal summer courses. The universities had an enrolment of 58 teachers-in-training and Nova Scotia summer school 381. This makes a total of 975 who were either taking full or at least some teacher-training courses. Of the 254 students in the Normal College 39 held grade XII certificates, 101 grade XI, and 100 grade X.

Agricultural and Technical Education.—See Section 7. Universities and Colleges.—See Section 12. Private Schools.—See Section 13.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29 the number enrolled in all educational institution in New Brunswick was 89,235 including 83,336 in ordinary day schools; 3,072 in technical schools; 415 in Normal schools and vocational teacher training schools; 285 in Indian schools; 53 in schools for the blind and deaf in Halifax, N.S.; 146 reported in private business colleges; 343 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 512 in preparatory courses in universities; and 1,073 in regular courses in the universities. Besides the above there were about 600 residents of New Brunswick in universities and colleges situated in other provinces, while only about 425 residents of other provinces were studying in New Brunswick. The total 89,235 corresponds to 87,653 in 1928.

Enrolment in Ordinary Day Schools.—Of the enrolment of 83.336 in ordinary day schools, 78,083 attended during the first term ended December 31 and 78,642 during the second term ended June 30. The enrolment during the first term consisted of 38,208 boys and 39,875 girls; during the second term 39,048 boys and 39,594 girls. As mentioned last year, increase is shown in the number of boys and decrease in the number of girls in the second term or the winter and spring months. The increase of the second term happened in the graded schools, there being a decrease in the ungraded school enrolment.

Average Daily Attendance.—The 83.336 pupils enrolled for the year attended a grand total of 12,157,063 days while the schools were in operation an average of 194.8 days. From this we deduce that 62,408 attended daily or an average of 74.9 per cent of the enrolment. This is the same percentage as for 1928. The attendance by twenty-day periods may be seen in Table 4.

Secondary Education.—The majority of pupils in secondary grades in New Brunswick are taught in grammar schools situated in county towns and free to all pupils of high school grade in the county. Most of the remainder are taught in superior schools free to all pupils in Grade VII and upwards in the parish where the school is situated. The total number of pupils given as in secondary grades by half years was 3,919 for the fall term and 3,737 for the spring term, but these only include the secondary pupils in graded schools. The Superintendent of Education reports that High and Superior Schools are taxed to capacity, and in some cases beyond it. As in other provinces work equivalent to high school

work is done in ungraded schools; further the pupils of the normal school are also doing academic work, while a large element of the high school population is taught in Convent schools not reporting to the Department. Further particulars may be seen in Section 5.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the second term was 2,636, a slight increase over the corresponding term of the previous year. The classification, average salaries and experience of these may be seen in Table 98. The Chief Superintendent reports that the supply of teachers is now equal to the demand, and the number seeking admission to the Normal School greater than can be accommodated. During the year ended October, 1929, the sum of \$46,960 was paid in pensions and disability payments to teachers; professors of the State University who hold valid licences to teach in the province are included in this pension scheme. Of this amount \$17,169 was paid from the Teachers' Pension Fund, the balance from Consolidated Revenue. There are now about 100 teachers drawing full pensions or disability allowances.

Rural Schools.—The number of pupils enrolled in rural ungraded schools in New Brunswich was 35,329 during the first term and 36,516 during the second term, the number of one-room schools during these terms being respectively 1,306 and 1,378. The number for the

second term is 85 greater than for the same term in 1928.

Technical Education.—Day technical classes were conducted in 9, and evening technical classes in 9 municipalities, the number of pupils in these classes being 1,034 in day and 2,038 in evening classes. Teacher-training for vocational work was carried out in one institution with an enrolment of 70 teachers in training. These figures refer only to work qualifying for grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act.

QUEBEC

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the year in which the latest statistics of all educational institutions were summarized (1928) the total enrolment excluding duplicates in all institutions in Quebec was 611,783 pupils and students of whom 532,476 were in Catholic and 79,307 in Protestant institutions. This enrolment included 565,845 in publicly controlled and independent primary schools; 1,950 in normal schools; 10,136 in classical colleges; 758 in non-subsidized classical schools; 6,211 in universities exclusive of classical colleges and schools to be mentioned presently; 465 in independent superior institutions (mainly theological); 237 in Protestant theological colleges; 150 in Polytechnic School; 817 in schools of fine arts; 946 in School for Higher Commercial studies; 3,453 in technical schools; 727 in Agricultural schools; 46 in intermediate Agricultural School; 228 in dairy school; 6,426 in night schools; 45 in rangers' school; 4,100 in schools of arts and trades; 2,298 in dress-making schools; 3,810 in nursery schools; 740 in schools for the deaf and blind; 739 in Monument National School at Montreal and 1,620 in the Institute of Pedagogy. The enrolment of 611,783 represents an increase of 6,292 over the enrolment of the previous year. It was accommodated in 8,145 institutions including the four universities and their affiliated or annexed schools. The number represented by each type of school is to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Primary Schools.—The primary school in Quebec includes what is usually considered as the ordinary day schools in other provinces. They include kindergarten schools, elementary schools and Catholic complementary schools. The last mentioned especially carry pupils on to work that would be known in other provinces as high school work. The academic training of some of the teachers for primary schools is completed in these schools while that of others is completed in the normal schools. The publicly controlled primary schools consist of "Commissioner" or majority schools and "Trustee" or minority schools. There is also a large number of independent primary schools, i.e., independent of the control of commissioners or trustees. The Protestant high schools although ranked as secondary schools are usually included with the primary schools in statistical tables. Details of these schools, viz. the number of institutions, teachers and pupils by sex as well as the average daily attendance are to be found in Table 2 of this report.

Average Daily Attendance.—The per cent of the enrolment in average daily attendance of all institutions except universities and night schools was 80·9; that of primary schools alone being roughly the same. As in former years the province ranks high in this important aspect of the school situation. This fact was also noticeable in the data on school attendance in the census of 1921.

Secondary Schools.—The secondary schools in Quebec are represented by 24 classical colleges and little seminaries; 10 independent classical schools and 58 Protestant high schools. In addition to these are certain secondary institutions for girls. It must be remembered, however, that a large number of pupils doing work of high school grade are enrolled in Catholic complementary schools. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" in Quebec is not the same as between "elementary" and "high school" in other provinces. The real meaning of secondary schools in Quebec is illustrated in the following data of secondary institutions:—

In 1928-29 eight little seminaries with 910 students and 3 classical colleges with 245 students were affiliated to Laval University while 6 little seminaries and 7 classical colleges had a combined enrolment of 1,585 students affiliated to the University of Montreal. One secondary institution for girls with 44 students in arts was affiliated to Laval and one with 83 students was affiliated to Montreal. One institute of modern secondary education with 25 students was affiliated to Laval and one with 175 students was affiliated to Montreal. In 16 convents and 2 household science schools affiliated to Laval there were 3,654 students in Arts; and in 25 convents and 4 household science schools affiliated to Montreal there were 1,857 and 345 students respectively. All the above students were affiliated for Arts only and do not represent the full enrolment of the institutions mentioned. A secondary institution in Quebec may carry a pupil all the way from the earliest grades to the end of a full course in Arts.

Teachers.—The number of teachers, religious and lay, in all institutions in 1927-28 was 23,743, including 6,378 male and 17,365 female.

Normal Schools.—In 1927-28 there were 20 normal schools including 19 Catholic and 1 Protestant, with an enrolment of 1,950 teachers-in-training. The number of diplomas awarded by these normal schools was 858 in 1928 as compared with 885 in 1927.

Special Schools.—The statistics mentioned below for these schools are for 1928-29 and supplementary to the summary for 1927-28 already given. These schools include one polytechnic school with 190 enrolled and from which 21 engineers graduated; two schools of fine arts with 725 students; one school of high commercial studies with 890 enrolled; seven technical schools with 3,585 students; three agricultural schools with 912 students; sixty-six night schools of which 65 were kept at Government expense, and 1 independent in Montreal, the enrolment in the 66 being 6.944; an intermediate school of agriculture with 160 pupils; sixteen schools of arts and manufactures; twenty-nine dress-cutting and dressmaking schools; twenty-four nursery schools with 3,810 pupils (in 1927-28); two schools for the blind and three schools for the deaf with 689 pupils; the Monument National School attended by 944 students and the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe with an attendance of 191; one Institute of Pedagogy, comprising the teacher training college with 1,271 students, and a college of secondary education for girls with 783 students of whom 16 received bachelor

The schools handling technical education in Quebec included several of the institutions mentioned above. The institutions subsidized under the Dominion Technical Education Act include industrial, commercial, fine arts, household science and forestry schools, situated in different parts of the province; 16,330 students were enrolled in these institutions, this number being already included among the figures given for special schools. It should be remembered that the figures of special schools included also students of university standard and that these as well as certain other students are not included with the 16,330 just mentioned. Accounts of the progress made in bringing about the co-operation between these technical schools and various industries as well as other important details are to be found in the reports of the Dominion Director of Technical Education.

Superior Education .- The two Catholic universities enrolled 15,546 students and the two Protestant universities 4,375 students. In addition, eleven non-subsidized independent institutions prepared 445 candidates for the Catholic Priesthood while 243 were enrolled in the three Protestant Theological colleges. These figures also are for 1928-29. Further details of these superior institutions will be found in the section on Higher Education, but the data in this section include the affiliated schools, most of which were mentioned under "Special Schools" and also the Catholic secondary schools, the Protestant normal college and several institutions which have not been mentioned elsewhere. As will be seen, this section is for the purpose of giving a survey of higher education from a general point of view and differences in the data from the data in a summary for the province arise from differences in grouping and from differences in the dates of making returns.

Expenditure.—The contributions of the province for the year 1927-28 amounted to \$30.881,878, including \$4,152,312 by the Government and \$26,729,566 by municipalities and independent schools. The total contributions correspond to \$3,131,706 in the first year of the century.

ONTARIO

Summary of All Educational Institutions.—During the school year last reported (calendar year 1928 for public and separate schools; school year 1928-29 for other schools), the total number attending educational institutions in Ontario was 828.430. These included 708,081 in ordinary day schools under public control, including public, separate, continuation, high schools and collegiate institutions; 74.797 in day and evening technical schools and in night elementary and high schools; 2,003 in schools for teacher-training, including normal schools, model schools and vocational teacher-training schools, but not including extra mural students nor the students of the College of Education who are elsewhere

included with the figures of universities and colleges; 3,897 in Indian schools, 440 in schools for the blind and deaf; 9,792 reported in private business colleges; 6,406 reported in private elementary and high schools; 2,500 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 2,010 in regular courses in colleges and 11,614 in regular courses in universities. Those mentioned as "regular students" include only such as are of university standard.

Elementary and Secondary Day Schools (Public, Separate, and Secondary Day Schools).—These included 6,450 public with 537,786 pupils; 743 separate with 103,342 pupils; 200 high schools (including 61 collegiate institutes) with 57,110 pupils; 216 continuation schools with 9,843 pupils; and 47 day vocational schools with 23,177 full-time pupils, 2,411 part-time and 1,142 special day pupils. The public schools included 5,693 rural, 329 city, 267 town and 156 village schools; the separate 444 rural, 162 city, 115 town and 22 village schools. Elementary and secondary work are also done in 21 night elementary schools with 3,346 pupils and 20 night high schools with 3,128 pupils.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in elementary day schools in 1927-28 was 459,847; in continuation schools, 8,161; in high schools and collegiate institutes, 49,455, and in full-time vocational schools 18,228 pupils, the total average daily attendance being 535,691. This represents an increase of only 7,206 over the previous year, compared with an increase of 16,010 in the previous year. About 40 p.c. of the entire increase in the later year, or 2,814 pupils, was in full-time vocational pupils.

Age-Grade-Sex Distribution.—Data on this subject are to be found in sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. A comparison of rural and urban schools should take into consideration the statistics of secondary schools which are to be found in section 4; also that the statistics of public and separate schools are for the calendar year while those for secondary schools are for the school year ended June 30. With these points in mind the tables referred to should be studied carefully as they give an enormous amount of condensed information.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education in Ontario as in other provinces is carried out in different types of secondary schools and also in continuation classes of schools which are usually known as elementary. In Ontario the secondary schools consist of 200 high school, including 61 collegiate institutes which in 1928-29 had 57,110 pupils in high school grade; 216 continuation schools which enrolled 9,843 pupils of high school grade and 47 day vocational schools which had 23,177 full-time pupils of post high-school-entrance grade. In addition to these some thousands of pupils in public and separate schools were doing work beyond high school entrance, or work covering Grades IX and X. Some of these were in organized "Fifth Classes," in rural schools which had an attendance of 2,360, while in addition 3,102 students received some instruction in "fifth class" work. The day vocational schools had also 2,411 part-time and 1,142 special pupils. There were also 3,128 pupils in night high schools. The 41,593 in evening vocational schools were not necessarily of high school grade. Without including special and part-time pupils of vocational schools we find that the high school grade pupils numbered 99,479 or about one-seventh of the total enrolment in day schools under public control.

Teacher Training.—The professional pedagogical training of University graduates is carried on in the College of Education (high school teachers, bachelors and doctors of pedagogy mainly) at Toronto, where the registration in 1928-29 was 552 exclusive of 35 students in the newly-created Library School. The seven provincial normal schools had 1,186 students registered, of whom 530 were in the First Class, 630 in the Second Class, and 26 in the Kindergarten Primary (Toronto) course. Teachers for vocational subjects are trained in the provincial training college for technical teachers at Hamilton, where a new building was completed in 1928 and 270 students were enrolled. Teachers for schools in French-speaking districts are trained in the University of Ottawa Normal School, where there were 14 students in attendance, and in three English-French Model Schools with 94 students.

The director of professional training in 1929-30 reports an increase in attendance from 552 to 608 at the College of Education and from 1,186 to 1,257 at the Normal Schools. The principal of the training college for technical teachers reports an enrolment of 276 individuals in the later year. Attendance at the University of Ottawa Normal School has risen to 46.

Technical Education.—The total number of day schools was 46. The number of teachers increased from 831 in 1928 to 999 in 1929. Evening schools were carried on in 60 places with an enrolment of 41,593, which compares with 39,096 in the preceding year.

Auxiliary Classes.—The inspector of auxiliary classes reports that there were in operation during the year the following classes: Training classes, at 37 centres with an enrolment of 1,879, for psychopathic children whose mental age is not less than the legal school age; promotion and special industrial classes at 7 centres with 1,063 older psychopathic children enrolled; lip-reading and speech classes in two cities with 397; sight-saving classes in three cities with 89; classes for disabled children with 140; open-air classes, hospital, sanitorium and institutional classes with 641 enrolled. The total enrolment at inspection was 4,228, the number of teachers enmployed, 214. All teachers of auxiliary classes are

specially trained in a five-weeks' summer course after normal school graduation and at least

three years' teaching experience.

The establishment of auxiliary classes is a matter within the autonomy of local school boards. Advisory assistance, free surveys and grants equivalent to one-half the excess cost of education are provided by the provincial government.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$52,389,674, of which \$27,002,089 was in teachers' salaries in public, separate, continuation, high, and vocational schools. The corresponding figures for 1928 were: total expenditure, \$48,510,215, and teachers' salaries \$25,972,736.

MANITOBA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29, the enrolment in the educational institutions of Manitoba was 166,191 distributed as follows: 150,517 in ordinary day schools; 5,757 in technical schools; 550 in schools for teacher-training (including 14 in vocational teacher-training); 2,307 in Indian schools; 113 in schools for the deaf and blind; 1,608 reported in private business colleges; 382 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,022 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges; 448 in regular courses in colleges and 3,487 in regular courses in the State University.

The accommodation for this enrolment was 2,011 elementary and secondary school buildings with 4,166 departments and 4,272 teachers; day vocational schools in 4 municipalities and evening in 1 municipality with 82 day, 120 evening and 6 correspondence teachers; 1 school for the deaf in Winnipeg, the blind pupils being sent to Brantford, Ontario, by interprovincial arrangement; 1 industrial school for delinquents at Portage la Prairie; 4 normal schools; 1 provincial university; 5 colleges, besides private schools and Indian schools. For more detail see Table 2.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The enrolment of 150,517 showed a decrease of 366 from that of the previous year. The accommodation as measured by the number of departments increased by 96.

Average Daily Attendance.—The number of pupils in average daily attendance was 116,766. The per cent of enrolment in average attendance was 77.5. These figures correspond to 114,270 and 75.7 in 1928. The number attending less than 50 days reached a new low in 1928-29, being 14,539 compared with 16,361 in the preceding year, and 20,121 five years previous.

Secondary Schools.—The number in secondary grades was 15,292 or $10\cdot 16$ p.c. of the enrolment. As in former reports an analysis of the high school enrolment since 1918 is given below.

Year		Per cent enrolment Grades	Per cent of school enr	total high olment in	
	Grades IX-XII	IX-XII	Grades X-XII	Grades XI-XII	
1918	6,579	5·98	53	22	
	6,803	5·92	49	19	
1920	7,996 8,615	6·48 6·68 7·84	52 49 53	22 20 21	
1923	12,803	8·99	54	23	
1924	12,876	8·91	57	25	
1925.	13,551	9·17	56	26	
1926.		9·14	56	27	
1927.		9·02	55	25	
1928	14, 163	9·39	55	24	
1929	15, 292	10·16	53	24	

The upward trend in the proportion of the high school enrolment formed by the upper grades from 1921 to 1926 was broken in 1927 and still more in 1928 and 1929. Evidently the increase in high school enrolment during the year was due, in the main, to those entering high school for the first time.

Teachers.—The number of teachers during the year was 4,272—832 males and 3,440 females—a slight increase on the part of the males. There remain very few third class teachers in the province, their places being taken by second and first class teachers. Since 1923 first class teachers have increased from 560 to 1,344, second class from 2,194 to 2,682, while thirds have declined from 1,035 to 129. The number of teachers' residences increased from 361 to 383 during the year.

Teachers-in-Training.—The number of teachers-in-training was 536 in the regular sessions of the four provincial normal schools and 14 in vocational teacher training. This includes 42 in the Winnipeg Normal School Course for University graduates. At the Summer

School held at the Manitoba Agricultural College under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and the University of Manitoba, teachers are enabled to improve their professional as well as academic standing. In a total enrolment of 867 at the Summer School, about 550 were teachers, half of whom were taking professional training, and half matriculation or university work toward a degree in arts or science.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,423,802. Of

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$9,423,802. Of this \$1,208,809 was contributed by the government and \$5,167,687 was expended on teachers' salaries. The corresponding figures for the last year were total expenditure less promissory notes. \$9,206,008: government contribution, \$1,191,924; teachers' salaries, \$5,063,926.

SASKATCHEWAN

Summary of Attendance in all Schools.—During the school year 1928-29 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Saskatchewan was 240,028, distributed as follows: 227,263 in ordinary schools under public control; 1,890 in technical day and evening schools; 2,677 in teacher training schools; 2,031 in Indian schools; 79 in schools for the blind and deaf situated in Brantford, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba; 409 reported in private business colleges; 2,053 in private elementary and secondary schools; 377 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 1,830 in short, special and correspondence courses, plus a large number in extension courses of the university; 194 in regular courses in colleges and 1,225 in regular courses in the university.

Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The enrolment of 227,263 in these schools consisted of 128,824 in rural schools, 28,615 in city, 22,448 in town and 39,808 in village public and separate schools and 7,568 in collegiate institutes and high schools. For greater detail see

Table 2.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in 1929 was 155.525 or about 71 p.c. of the enrolment. A comparison of the attendance by 20 day periods in 1921 with that of 1929 is given as follows:—

Number Attending	Absolute numbers		Per 1,000 enrolled	
Number Attending	1921	1929	1921	1929
Less than 20 days. 20-39 days. 40-59	8,822 11,343 12,761 14,906 14,393 18,046 17,656 19,411 26,141 29,694 4,735	$\begin{array}{c} 7,745\\ 11,654\\ 15,347\\ 9,594\\ 9,069\\ 10,596\\ 13,554\\ 22,230\\ 45,760\\ 70,405\\ 10,296\\ \end{array}$	49 64 72 84 81 101 99 109 147 167 27	34 51 68 43 40 47 60 98 202 312 45
Total thus classified	177,908	226,250	1,000	1,000

As in other provinces the general drift of the improvement in the past seems to be a certain amount of constancy in the case of those attending for very short periods; a heavy decrease in the proportion attending between 60 and 160 days and a corresponding increase in the proportion attending more than 160 days. During the past year, however, a decrease is noticeable even in the very short period pupils; thus between 1921 and 1929 there was a decrease of 32 per thousand in those attending less than 60 days, a decrease of about 186 per thousand of the total enrolment between 60 and 160 days and an increase of 218 per thousand in those attending more than this period.

Secondary Education.—The number in secondary grades has now reached 22,612. Including the technical day schools, private schools and Indian schools it has approached 24,000. This is over 10 per cent of the total enrolment; in 1921 it was about 6 per cent. This remarkably increased high school enrolment is accommodated in high schools and collegiate institutes and in more than 500 continuation rooms in towns, cities, villages and rural graded schools. The technical schools and the private schools are in addition to these.

Technical Education.—Day technical education was carried on in 3, and evening in 3 municipalities with 52 day and 37 evening teachers and 1,040 day and 850 evening pupils. Agricultural education is carried on extensively. The large numbers in extension courses of the university may be seen in the sections on higher education.

Teacher Training.—Teachers are trained for first and second class certificates in the three provincial normal schools at Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw. Short sessions at local centres for third class certificates have been abolished. High School teachers are trained in the newly created Faculty of Education in the Provincial University at Saskatoon where there was an enrolment of 27 men and 21 women in 1928-29. As in Manitoba the

Department of Education cooperates with the University in providing a Summer School for teachers at Saskatoon.

Rural Schools.—Details of the attendance in rural as compared with other schools may be seen in Table 2. In order to provide educational facilities for families living in frontier settlements the Department opened "The Outpost Correspondence School" early in February, 1925. The various courses cover the work of the eight elementary school grades.

School Support.—The total expenditure, including capital expenditure, but exclusive of promissory notes, for the year was \$15,574,106. Of this \$2,402,621 was contributed by the Government and \$13,171,485 was raised by local taxation and debentures. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$8,023,857.

ALBERTA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29 the enrolment in all educational institutions in Alberta was 177,176 as compared with 170,638 in the previous year. These were distributed as follows: 161,235 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 5,510 in day and evening technical schools; 803 in teacher-training; 1,472 in Indian schools; 54 in schools for the deaf and blind situated in other provinces; 2,692 in private business colleges; 3,615 in private elementary and secondary schools; 244 in preparatory courses in colleges; 164 in short special and correspondence courses in university and colleges; 31 in regular courses in colleges and 1,356 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and Secondary Schools.—The 161.235 in these schools were accommodated in 3,497 districts, 3,242 being in operation. These included 2,823 one-room schools. The number of departments in operation was 5,345, an increase of 197 departments over the previous year and from 628 departments in 1903.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in these schools was 123,480 or 74.8 p.c. of the enrolment. The comparative figures for pupils attending by 20 day periods in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1922 were as follows:—(The figures in this case include private schools).

Number per 1,000 of the enrolment attending	1922	1926	1927	1928	1929
Less than 20 days. 20-39 days. 40-59 " 60-79 " 80-99 " 100-119 " 120-139 " 140-159 " 160-179 " 180-199 " 200 days and over.	39	31	28	31	28
	69	52	54	47	44
	72	61	40	54	54
	57	43	41	38	38
	63	43	52	40	35
	71	56	67	52	49
	75	65	104	66	65
	104	100	190	113	115
	170	199	351	274	248
	259	338	16	275	315
	21	12	1,000	10	9

The distribution by grade of pupils leaving school at the age of 15 years since 1919 was as follows:—

Year	Grades						
1 ear	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928.	2·20 0·91 1·12 1·14 1·08 0·54 0·39 0·15 0·10 0·09	2·30 1·21 1·05 1·61 1·01 0·90 0·81 0·35 9·19 0·20 0·17	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 20 \\ 2 \cdot 06 \\ 3 \cdot 92 \\ 3 \cdot 59 \\ 3 \cdot 99 \\ 2 \cdot 46 \\ 2 \cdot 13 \\ 1 \cdot 16 \\ 0 \cdot 45 \\ 0 \cdot 65 \\ 0 \cdot 56 \end{array}$	4·80 4·23 6·09 7·02 5·62 3·36 3·65 2·16 1·85 2·60 1·22	7·70 7·04 9·91 11·28 8·68 5·47 6·33 6·65 4·97 6·18 5·74	12·90 13·20 16·84 16·52 13·08 9·06 8·57 10·21 11·50 9·79 8·78	29·10 17·10 19·16 19·29 18·97 20·94 20·45 17·24 18·71 20·36 21·64

Year			Gra	des		
ı ear	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
919	26.60	8.40	3.10	2.00	0.40	100
920	29.98	12.14	5.92	3.41	2.80	100
921	33.55	6.65	1.47	0.24	0.00	10
922	29.79	6.59	2.34	0.81	0.02	10
923	28.50	11.90	4.59	2.18	0.40	10
924	32.87	14 · 48	7.36	2.47	0.07	10
925	34.94	12.60	7.19	2.84	0.10	10
926	34 - 69	15.20	10.53	1.46	0.26	10
927	33 · 22	17.25	8.08	3.46	0.16	10
928	31.60	17.50	8.62	2.30	0.10	10
929	32.09	18.11	9.99	1.55	0.06	10

We notice that 1929 showed the largest Grade IX of any year. We also notice an approach to elimination of those leaving in the lowest grades.

Secondary Education.—The number in high school grades including private schools was 19,433. The number in the previous year was 18,218 so that 1929 showed an increase of nearly 7 p.c. The province has now $11\cdot78$ p.c. of its total enrolment in high school grade, the boys showing $9\cdot9$ p.c. and the girls $13\cdot6$ p.c.

Grade	Number per 10,000 at the age of 13 years in each grade		
	1922	1929	Difference
I II III III III III III III III III I	160 215 580 1,042 1,660 2,430 2,275 1,350 250 35 3	35 93 264 618 1,305 2,267 2,840 1,976 561 37 4	-125 -122 -316 -424 -355 -163 -565 -626 -311 -2 -1
Total	10,000	10,000	

A striking difference is noticeable between the figures of 1929 and 1922. The difference is striking even between 1929 and 1928. The proportions in the lower grades have been decreasing very rapidly. In 1922 Grade II contained almost as large a proportion of the age of 13 as Grade IX; in 1929 Grade IX had more than six times the proportion in Grade II. The general level of the age has gone up one grade, but this does not adequately express the extent of the improvement that has been made, still less the nature of this improvement. Grades I-IV contained 20·37 p.c. of the age in 1922 and only 10·1 in 1929. Grades IX-XI contained 2.88 in 1922 and 6.02 in 1929.

PER CENT OF TOTAL ENROLMENT

Year			In Grade I	In Grades IX to XII	In Grades VII to XII					
1912 (ca	dendar ve	ear)			 	 		32.24	3.92	14.65
913	"							33.08	4.09	14.50
914	46							29.86	4 - 44	15.51
915	46							25.54	5.38	17.19
916	66							25.14	5.81	18.06
917	66							24.87	5.62	18-45
918	46					 		25.41	6.22	19.42
919	66							26.05	6.52	20.39
920	66							24.93	6.74	21.31
	olf wroom T							25.24	6.04	18.94
1921 (11)	an year J	anuary	o June)	30)	 	 		22.81	7.53	21.26
	choor yes	r July 1	, to June					20.87	8.29	22.73
1923	44	"	"							
1924	46	46	46					19.51	9 · 13	23.39
1925					 	 		$18 \cdot 23$	9.95	24.23
1926	66	46	66		 	 		$17 \cdot 68$	9.60	24.15
1927	66	46	66		 	 		17.74	10.68	25.93
1928	44	66	46		 	 		17.57	11.44	26.90
1929	46	46	46					16.97	11.80	27.61

Observe the remarkable steadiness with which Grade I has decreased at an average of about .90 a year and Grades VII-XII have increased at an average of about .74 a year in relation to total enrolment. Nor is there much evidence of a slackening in the process during the last year.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in elementary and high schools was 5,827;—1,508 males and 4,319 females. By class of Certificate the distribution was 1,936 first; 3,721 second; 114 third; 18 provisional and pending; and 38 special. The numbers with third class, permit and pending (i.e. certificates from other provinces to be made permanent after trial) are decreasing fast. In 1921 for example there were 1,508 of these, or nearly 30 p.c. of the total; in 1929 there were only 170 or less than 3 p.c. of the total.

Technical Education.—Day vocational schools were conducted in 3 municipalities with

Technical Education.—Day vocational schools were conducted in 3 municipalities with 85 teachers and 2,363 pupils; evening in 8 municipalities with 115 teachers and 2,901 pupils. There were also 246 pupils in correspondence courses. In teachers' vocational training

classes there were 29.

School Support.—The total disbursements during the year were \$13,036,865 of which \$10,086,501 was the actual cost of operation. This was \$61.18 per pupil enrolled and \$81.66 per pupil in average attendance. This compares with \$59.50 and \$79.49 respectively in 1927-28.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Summary of all Educational Institutions.—During the school year 1928-29 the enrolment in the educational institutions of British Columbia was 129,508 distributed as follows: 109,558 in publicly controlled elementary and high schools; 12,272 in day and evening technical schools; 417 in schools for teacher-training in addition to 62 students in university classes for graduates; 421 in the Victoria Summer school and 402 in the University Summer school (most of these are entered under universities); also in addition to 78 in technical teacher-training schools; 3,144 in Indian schools; 83 in schools for the blind and deaf; 620 reported in private business colleges; 769 reported in private elementary and secondary schools; 4 in preparatory courses in universities and colleges; 175 in short, special and correspondence courses in universities and colleges over and above the 402 already mentioned; 276 in regular courses in colleges and 2,190 in regular courses in the university.

Publicly Controlled Elementary and High Schools.—The 109,558 in these schools were distributed as follows: 11,985 in high schools in cities; 1,899 in high schools in rural municipalities; 661 in high schools in rural districts; 4,797 in junior high schools, mainly in cities; 669 in superior schools, mainly in rural districts; 51,651 in elementary schools in cities; 18,387 in elementary schools in rural municipalities; 19,509 in elementary schools in rural districts.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance was 94,410 or $86\cdot1$ p.c. of the enrolment, an increase over the record mark of $84\cdot8$ in 1928.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in these schools was 3,586 grade teachers and 198 special instructors or a total of 3,784 distributed as follows: 409 in city high schools; 74 in rural municipality high schools; 32 in high schools in rural districts; 1,535 in city elementary; 574 in rural municipality elementary; and 970 in rural elementary; 33 in superior schools and 157 in Junior high schools. By sex there were 1,057 males and 2,727 females. By class of certificate there were 695 academic, 1,227 second class, 92 third class, 27 temporary and 198 special. An increase of 83 academic, 117 first class and a decrease of 44 second class and of 21 third class continued the trend mentioned in former reports. Analysis of the changes in teachers' classification within the last decade shows that a steady and rapid elimination of third class and lower certificates has been taking place. In 1915 they formed 21.8 p.c. of the total, in 1929 they formed less than 4 p.c. During the last four years the academic and first class certificates have shown indications of displacing the second class; thus in 1927 they formed 47 p.c. of the teaching staff over and above special teachers while in 1929 they form over 53 per cent of this staff.

Teachers-in-Training.—The Provincial Normal Schools at Vancouver and Victoria had enrolments of 182 and 157 respectively, the Faculty of Education in the Provincial University 62. In addition there were 78 persons receiving vocational teacher-training in two schools. The ninth session of the summer school of the University of British Columbia had an enrolment of 402 composed chiefly of teachers; in Victoria Summer School 421 teachers were enrolled.

Agricultural and Technical Schools.—Day technical education was carried out in 13 municipalities with 227 teachers and 4,432 pupils; evening in 69 municipalities with 285 teachers and 7,629 pupils. Correspondence courses were taken by 211 pupils under a staff of 3 teachers.

School Support.—The expenditure on education during the year was \$11,149,996, including \$564,425 grant to the university. The amount contributed by the Government was \$3,765,920 including said grant to university, also industrial, normal schools, etc.

CHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS NON-PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Apart from the educational activities of provincial governments which are summarily reviewed in Chapter 2, there are certain important activities of the Dominion Government and of private organizations. With the notable omission of universities and colleges, which are reserved for consideration in Chapter 4, brief references to a number of these follow.

ADULT EDUCATION

Under the heading "Adult Education" might very well be written practically all that is included in Chapter 4, under the heading "University Extension Work". There it is seen that many of the universities by such means as organized classes, travelling libraries and radio broadcasting make systematic attempts to bring something of the advantages of cultural instruction to those beyond their walls. There are in addition, however, certain institutions that exist solely or mainly for this purpose.

The Workers' Educational Association of Ontario.—Modelled on the plan adopted in Britain where the Workers' Educational Association had its inception in 1903, and where it now has a membership of about 60,000 workers enrolled in its Evening Classes, Weekend Conferences and Summer Schools, the first W. E. A. in Ontario was formed in April 1918 in Toronto. In 1917 as a preliminary experiment a class of Political Philosophy had been conducted with satisfactory results. The organization meeting in 1918 was well attended by representatives of the University of Toronto and of organized Labour. The Workers' Educational Association of Toronto was formed and the following year six classes were conducted, financed by a grant of \$1,000 from the University. In 1919 a branch was established in Ottawa, 1920 in Hamilton, 1922 in Brantford and Galt. In 1923 several more local branches were organized, and the central provincial organization, The Workers' Educational Association of Ontario, came into existence. In its first year this body conducted 33 classes with a membership exceeding 1,000 students, and has since been in continuous operation.

The organization aims to provide evening classes in non-vocational subjects to working people. One period per week is devoted to each subject in which a class is organized. The classes are conducted by university teachers or people of university standing, and extend over a period of twenty or more weeks, beginning early in October. More classes are organized in Economics than in any other subject. Other classes include Public Speaking, Psychology, Current Events, Labour Problems, Literature, etc. During the winter of 1930-31 ten classes are being conducted in Toronto, three in Hamilton, two in London, and one in each of seven other Ontario cities.

The Association has the assistance of university extension departments in providing tutors, and the co-operation of industrial firms. It is endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Trades and Labour Council has been affiliated from the beginning. During the past three years a concerted attempt has been made to operate the classes for the benefit only of Trade Unionists and those engaged in occupations similar to those of Trade Unionists, and to this end close contact in organizing classes has been maintained where possible with Central Labour Bodies. A grant of \$5,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation in January 1930, (Secretary, Drummond Wren, 197 Mortimer Ave., Toronto).

To date Ontario is the only province in Canada where a provincial W. E. A. has been formed. This affords a striking contrast with the situation in Australia, for instance, where there have been in existence for many years five State Associations, and since 1918 a central body known as the Workers' Educational Association of Australia.

Frontier College.—The Frontier College, known formerly as the Reading Camp Association originated in 1900 and received a provincial charter (Ontario) 1919. The purpose of its founder, Alfred Fitzpatrick, was to bring to the men of camps and to all workers in isolated places some of the opportunities for study and improvement to be had in the older communities. In pursuance of this idea he instituted the plan of sending university men to camps as labourers on the different forms of frontier works. These men, labourer-teachers they are called, engage during the day at the same manual tasks as the men among whom they are located. In the evenings and at spare hours they give educational instruction.

Since its inception 1,300 university graduates, research students and undergraduates from the different universities of Canada, as well as a few from the British Isles and larger American institutions, have acted as instructors for the Frontier College. During 1929 a staff of 58 was distributed throughout the Dominion employed at camps along railway construction, on hydro development, in the woods, and on other frontier works.

In 1922 the Frontier College sought and obtained from the Dominion Government a charter with power to confer degrees in Arts. Its sole purpose in the exercise of its new powers is the promotion of higher adult education, and it does not in any way intend to overlap the work done by existing universities. The courses offered by this institution are especially adapted to meet the needs of men and women who, by their environment, are precluded from taking advantage of the opportunities for higher studies already existing. No central buildings are maintained. The university studies are made possible by an Examining Board of leading professors, representing practically all the Canadian universities and a few outstanding American universities. (Principal, Alfred Fitzpatrick, M.A., 26 Queen St. E., Toronto.)

University Extension Work.—See Chapter IV.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Before Confederation Indian Schools were supported in the main by missionary societies, religious orders, and the Indian bands—little financial assistance being given by the legislatures. Low salaries were paid and attendance was spasmodic. When the British North America Act placed the responsibility for the Indians of Canada with the federal Government, reports from the Indian schools were forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State, a branch of which was made the administrative office for Indian Affairs. In 1867 one residential school with an enrolment of 52, and forty-nine day schools with a total of 1,664 pupils—all in Ontario and Quebec—were recognized by the Department. There were in addition several schools, entirely missionary in character, that did not make returns to the Department. In 1873 Indian administration was transferred to the Department of the Interior, the Minister of the Interior becoming Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. In 1880 a separate department was created. In Ontario and Quebec there are now 129 schools, 13 of them residential, with a total enrolment of 5,453,—about three times the number at Confederation. In the Maritime Provinces 22 schools have come into operation and now serve 581 Indian children. In the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia 177 schools, including 59 residential, have 8,954 children on the roll. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories there are 13 schools, 6 of them residential, with 359 pupils. This makes a total for the Dominion in 1929 of 341 Indian schools with an enrolment of 15,347 pupils. (The latest Departmental census shows 108,012 Indians in Canada.)

Fully qualified teachers are engaged and the program of studies for the ordinary public schools of the province in which the individual Indian school is situated, is followed. In some schools instruction is given up to the second year of secondary or high school work. In the residential schools in recent years special attention has been devoted to the provision of vocational training, particularly household science for the girls and agriculture for the boys. Several religious denominations co-operate with the Department in the management and operation of the residential schools, their interests being distributed in the total of 78 as follows: Roman Catholic 43, Church of England 20, United Church 13, Presbyterian 2. Nine of the 263 non-residential or day schools are combined white and Indian, 254 exclusively Indian. An annual appropriation, amounting in 1929 to \$2,215,412, is voted by Parliament for the purpose of Indian education, while financial assistance or its equivalent in services is rendered by the churches, but in all cases the education is free to the Indians themselves. All schools are inspected frequently by officers of the Department, and provincial school inspectors visit all classrooms except in New Brunswick and British Columbia where there are special Indian School Inspectors. Practically all of the residential schools are under the regular oversight of a physician, and in most cases there is a resident nurse. Pupils in the other schools are examined by agency physicians and travelling nurses.

In 1919-20 the Indian Act was amended to provide for the compulsory attendance at school of all physically-fit Indian children over seven and under fifteen years of age. Some noteworthy results have ensued. In the ten years from 1919 to 1929 the enrolment has increased 28 p.c., and average daily attendance 48 p.c. The improved attendance has enabled a much greater proportion of the pupils to reach the higher grades. In 1919 only 7·34 p.c. of the enrolment was in the fifth or higher grades; after a continuous ascent the percentage in 1929 reached 14·5. Gross expenditure at the end of the period was about three times as great as at the beginning. Considering the improvement of 48 p.c. in attendance, expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in 1929 was roughly double that of 1919. There are several factors accounting for the increase. In the earlier year, due to the war and post war pressure on federal finances, expenditures had been reduced to a minimum. Further, a few years ago missionary societies and orders were adding much to the Departmental grants, whereas in recent years the state has gradually accepted an increasing share of the costs. Again, the same factors that have operated to swell the expenditure of public schools (examined in Chapter I) have been at work in the Indian schools,—broadening of the curriculum, improved professional status of teachers, greater proportion in higher grades, medical inspection, better accommodation, etc.

Apart from the pupils in Indian schools in 1929 there were 145 graduates of these schools who had shown academic promise, continuing their studies at high schools, universities and business colleges,—in most cases by means of grants from the Department. There were in addition to these again, about 225 Indian children supported by the Department in white schools and orphanages. The table below shows the expenditure per capita on these as well as the pupils of residential and day schools:-

_	Expenditure	Number of Pupils	Expenditure per Pupil	
	S		\$	
Day Schools	409,707	8,272	49.53	
Residential Schools	1,713,265	7,075	242.16	
Graduate Students	1	(145	1 407 00	
Indian Children in White Schools.	39,072	225	105.60	

The day schools are in many respects comparable to the rural or ungraded schools of the several provinces where the expenditure per pupil in 1929, when reported separately from graded schools, ranged between fifty and sixty dollars. Considering the scattered and outlying locations of many of the Indian schools it is somewhat surprising to find the rate of expenditure lower, and it is probably only made possible by the co-operation with the Department of missionary societies and orders. The expenditure per pupil in residential schools is much higher not only because it includes board and lodging but because a much greater variety of instruction is offered than in the smaller and non-residential schools. Here again the cost would be considerably higher but for the assistance of the churches. There is no doubt that the effectiveness of the boarding schools is generally much stronger in making the pupils self-supporting and ultimately assimilable in the general population of the Dominion.—(For more complete information on Indian Schools see Statistical Tables 147-150.)—Superintendent, R. T. Ferrier, M.A., Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

This Branch administers the Technical Education Act of 1919 under the terms of which the sum of \$10,000,000 was made available by the Dominion Government for the payment of grants to the provincial governments for the purpose of promoting technical education in Canada during a ten-year period. The amount set aside each year from \$700,000 in 1919 to \$1,100,000 in 1924 and remained fixed at this amount until the expiration of the Act in 1929. The yearly appropriations were allotted to the provinces by setting aside \$10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to population. Grants amounting to one-half of the approved expenditures by the provincial governments were paid quarterly; thus the Dominion Government shared equally with each provincial government expenditures on vocational education. Unearned amounts, to the extent of one-quarter of the annual appropriation to each province, were carried forward for use during any one or more of the succeeding years.

The ten year period during which federal grants were available to the provinces under the provisions of the Technical Education Act terminated March 31, 1929. Owing, however, to the fact that eight of the nine provinces were unable to earn their full appropriasession of parliament in order to extend the period of time during which those eight provinces might earn the balance of the funds to which they were entitled under the provisions of the Act. Ontario was the only province which had received its entire appropriation and payments thereto have ceased.

The following amendment to the Act was incorporated in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour:-

"That the Technical Education Act be amended to provide that any balance of the ten million dollars appropriated under this Act, unexpended on the 31st of March, 1929, should remain available during any one or more of the five succeeding fiscal years but no portion shall be paid to any province after the 31st of March, 1934."

The purpose of the amendment as indicated above and as explained by Mr. Heenan in the House of Commons on February 15, 1929, is to extend the Act for a period of five years in order that all provinces which have not earned their full appropriations may have

a further opportunity of doing so.

The work assisted includes pre-vocational or junior high school courses, technical, industrial, commercial, home-making and applied art courses in secondary schools, parttime and continuation classes for apprentices and employed adolescents, short-term courses

for adult workers, evening classes for adults, and correspondence instruction for workers in isolated districts. The total enrolment in day vocational classes has increased from 8,512 in 1919-20 to 45,617 for the school year ended June 30, 1929. In evening classes, which were established before the Act came into operation, the enrolment has increased during the past eight years from 51,827 to 73,877. The total enrolment in all vocational classes receiving grants under the Technical Education Act was 121,252 for the past year, an increase of 12,244 over the previous year.—For details of the number of schools, teachers, pupils, etc., see Statistical Tables 85 and 86.

PERIODICALS (SCHOOL AND TEACHER)

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Bulletin.—Official organ of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union. Editor, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay, N.S.

The Educational Review.—Official organ of the New Brunswick Teachers' Association and Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Editor, H. H. Stuart, Milltown, N.B.

L'Enseignement secondaire au Canada.—A monthly review issued by the Permanent Committee of affiliated institutions of secondary instruction, published by the University of Laval. Managing director, M. l'abbé Arthur Maheux.

L'Enseignement Primaire.—Published at Quebec City. Edited by C. J. Magnan, Inspector General of Normal Schools, Department of Education, Quebec.

The Educational Record of the Province of Quebec.—A quarterly journal in the interests of the Protestant schools of Quebec, and the medium through which the Proceedings of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education are communicated.

The Teachers' Magazine of Quebec.—Official organ of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec. Editor, Miss Isabel E. Brittain, 1431 Tower Avenue, Montreal.

The School.—A magazine devoted to Elementary and Secondary Education in Canada. Monthly except July and August. Editorial Board, the staff of the Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor St. W., Toronto 5. Managing Editor, W. E. Macpherson.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation Bulletin.—Bi-monthly except July-August. Editor, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto 12.

The Educational Courier.—Official organ of The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario and The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation, from October, 1930. The result of amalgamation of "The Bulletin" of the first-named Federation and "The Advance" of the second-named. Bi-monthly except July-August. Editor, Miss H. E. Carr, 1139 Bay St., Toronto 5.

The Canadian School Journal.—Official organ of the Ontario Educational Association and the Canadian School Trustees' Association. Published monthly by the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (one of the four main Departments of the O.E.A.). W. M. Morris, Editor, 1104 Bay St., Toronto.

The Canadian Teacher.—Published by the Educational Publishing Company, 36 Shuter Street, Toronto, every 19 days, except July and August, beginning September 1. Editor, M. Parkinson.

The Western School Journal.—Incorporating "A Bulletin of the Department of Education for Manitoba," and "A Bulletin of the Manitoba Educational Association". Monthly except July and August. Editor, W. A. McIntyre, Winnipeg Normal School.

The Manitoba Teacher.—Official organ of the Manitoba Teachers' Federation. Monthly except July and August. Editor, W. Sadler, 211 Belvidere St., St. James.

The Saskatchewan Teacher.—Official organ of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance. Monthly. Editor, A. E. Cooke, Battleford, Sask.

The Western Teacher.—A magazine for Saskatchewan teachers. Lesson plans and outlines for elementary schools. Published monthly by Western Extension College, Ltd., Standard Trusts Bldg., Saskatoon. Editor, C. E. Lewis.

The School Trustee.—Published monthly by the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, 2 Victoria Park Building, Regina. Sec.-treas., C. E. Little, K.C.

The Alberta School.—A magazine for classroom service, published monthly except July and August, by the Institute of Applied Art, Ltd., 10042-109th Street, Edmonton. (Idem, The Manitoba School). Managing Director, W. C. Richards.

The A. T. A. Magazine.—Official organ of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc. Monthly. Editor, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Building, Edmonton.

The B.C. Teacher.—Official organ of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation. Editor, Harry Charlesworth, 614-616 Crédit Foncier Bldg., Hastings and Hornby St., Vancouver.

HEALTH AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Division of Child Welfare, Dominion Department of Health.—A department of Health was created by an Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1919. A deputy minister and an assistant deputy minister were appointed in September of the same year and medical services formerly under the direction of other departments were transferred to the new Department of Health, each service becoming a division of the new ministry under a chief. Certain new divisions were also created, the first of which was the Division of Child Welfare organized in 1920. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the whole Act which strictly recognizes the autonomy of the provinces in matters pertaining to public health, the plan of work and general policy of the division of Child Welfare is co-operation with all provincial authorities carrying on child welfare work and with all voluntary organizations carrying on or interested in this work. A direct channel for such co-operation and intercommunication is offered by the Dominion Council of Health also created by the aforementioned Act. The aim of such co-operation is to assist workers to obtain the best results and to secure general unity of purpose and harmony of method so far as these can be applied. Of special bearing on education is the plan to co-operate with ministers and departments of education in reference to the promotion of school hygiene, medical and dental inspection of schools, provision of school nurses, the training of children needing special care and the instruction of teachers in normal schools on principles and methods of preventive medicine and of child hygiene and child welfare. Among other subjects receiving the attention of this Division are the following: pre-natal care, maternal care, the pre-school child, children's courts, diseases of childhood, education and illiteracy, immigrant child welfare, morals and manners, nutrition and feeding, recreation, and women and children in industry. The first publication was The Canadian Mother's Book, prepared in 1920. The Division has also issued five series of "Little Blue Books" entitled: The Mother's Series; The Home Series; The Household Series; The National Series and The Leaflet Series. (Chief of the Division, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Pensions and National Health, the Elgin Building, Ottawa.)

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.—The Council originated in a large consultative conference called at Ottawa by the Federal Government in October, 1920, as a result of recommendations from practically every national child welfare agency in the Dominion. At this and a subsequent meeting in May, 1921, the constitution and aims of the Council were agreed upon, and for nearly ten years the Council operated as the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. In November, 1929, again as the result of the recommendations of a conference of representative workers in the field of family welfare and community organization, the Council agreed to expand its services, and became the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. The Council seeks to afford a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and the Council's constituent bodies; and to operate in close advisory relationship to the Provincial Governments of Canada with whom the bulk of public health and welfare administrative responsibilities rests.

The Council at present is composed of 29 Sustaining Patrons; 30 National; 33 Provincial; 83 Municipal associations interested in child welfare effort, also of individual members. The executive consists of representatives of each of these constituent bodies. The Council operates in two main divisions—The Family, and the Child Welfare Division, with vice-presidents representative of each field. The Child Welfare Division subdivides into specialized sections—The French-speaking Section, and the Sections on Child Hygiene, The Child in Employment, Education, Recreation, Child Care and Protection, Delinquency, and the Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child. Each of these sections advises on the particular problems within its field, provides the sectional program of the annual conference and assumes responsibility for publications on its phases of the general problem.

The Council is supported by membership fees, payment for services and surveys, donations from private funds, and by a grant from the Federal Government. The maternal and infant welfare work of the Child Hygiene Section is operating under a three year grant from the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. A group of prominent Canadian business men form the Advisory Finance Committee. Activities so far have included the annual conference, educational lectures by its officers, publication of articles in the popular press, publications on various phases of the child welfare problem, the bi-monthly publication "Child and Family Welfare," demonstations and surveys in child welfare, and the issuance of posters, charts, etc. The Council maintains a pre-natal and post-natal letter service and provides various types of record forms for the use of clinics, children's agencies, institutions, etc. The Council staff includes assistant secretaries specializing in survey, child hygiene and bilingual work. Special work has included responsibility for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into child welfare work in Manitoba, an extensive survey of child welfare in British Columbia and in the Province of New Brunswick and special studies have been made on juvenile immigration and the problem of youthful

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offenders in the penitentiaries of Canada. The demonstration school for the care and training of little girls in need of special care is operated at Ottawa under Council auspices. A large general correspondence on child welfare propaganda is maintained and advisory research, statistical and legislative work in response to special request is also undertaken. (Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Plaza Building, Ottawa.)

Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.—At the close of the National Conference on Child Welfare in 1920, two or three provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children and one Juvenile Court Judge gathered together and discussed the possibility of forming a separate association from that of the general Council on Child Welfare in order to direct more specialized attention to the question of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children. As a result of this discussion, a group composed of Juvenile Court Judges, provincial Superintendents of Neglected Children, children's aid officials and officials in charge of industrial schools, shelters, etc., met at the Parliament Building, Winnipeg, on October 5, 6, and 7, 1921. This constituted the first annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers. The second was held in Toronto, September, 1922; the third in Winnipeg, September, 1923; the fourth in Toronto, June, 1924; the fifth in Ottawa, September, 1925; the sixth—a short business meeting only—in Ottawa, September, 1926; the seventh in Vancouver, May, 1927. There was no annual meeting in 1928 or 1929; the eighth was held in Toronto in April, 1930. There are now 48 paid-up members.

The objects of the Association as declared in its constitution are as follows: |1) The

The objects of the Association as declared in its constitution are as follows: [1] The discussion of questions involved in the administration of laws relating to the protection and care of children; (2) The security of uniformity in these laws and in the methods of their administration and enforcement so far as advisable; (3) Co-operation between departments charged with the administration and enforcement of these laws, and with other agencies operating in the field of child welfare. (Secretary, Judge Ethel MacLachlan,

Regina, Saskatchewan.)

The Canadian Red Cross Society.—Founded in 1896, the Canadian Red Cross Society was incorporated by Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1909. The purposes of the society are "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and woulded of armies in time of war. In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world." The work of the organization in the Great War is known to all. Its peace-time activities in the years since, though less spectacular, have been many-sided: (1) Its primary duty has been toward sick and disabled ex-soldiers and their families. It supplements governmental measures on their behalf by hospital visits, relief and comfort for soldier settlers, and the like. (2) The childrens' branch of the Society, The Junior Red Cross, has since the war become a foremost activity of the organization. (For fuller information see the next succeeding section.) (3) Red Cross Nursing Outposts bring nursing service within reach of families in pioneer and scattered settlements. There are 45 outposts, with over 80 graduate nurses on their staffs. The outpost is the health centre of the district in which it is located, and in emergency and maternity cases may perform the functions of a hospital. From it the nurses visit the homes, and where necessary, the schools of the surrounding area. (4) The training of Public Health Nurses is promoted and their employment fostered. (5) A course of instruction in Home Nursing was established in 1924, and has been attended by 17,333 women. It provides 12 periods of instruction and demonstration of about two hours each. The lessons are usually taken about one week apart. The classes are organized in various communities through local Red Cross branches or other co-operating organizations. The communitations are usually trained nurses not actively engaged in their profession. (6) Red Cross Seaport Nurseries for immigrant mothers and their children have been conducted by the Society in the Dominion Immigration buildings at Quebec, Halifax, and Saint John in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Immigration. (7) The Society publishes a monthly magazine for junior members to stimulate interest in the work of Junior Red Cross, especially in the health aspect of its activity. In addition a series of leaflets is issued containing health information presented in a manner that can be understood by the average reader. (8) Disaster relief preparedness consists of a skeleton organization which can be amplified in case of civil disasters such as forest fires, mining disasters, epidemics, etc. (National Commissioner:—Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto 5.)

Junior Red Cross.—The junior branch of the Red Cross in Canada now has a membership of 200,000. Through its organization children and young people are learning to promote their own health and that of others, are developing ideals of service to others, are practising the essentials of good citizenship and international friendliness. The movement operates through the medium of the schools throughout the Dominion. The unit of organization is the classroom, and is known as a Branch. The Branch is a self-governing body, the teacher acting as an adviser. Membership is open to all school children who agree to practise the Health Rules of the Red Cross Society, and to help other children who need help. The Junior Red Cross is administered in each province by a Director, Supervisor or Superintendent, who reports to a provincial committee and keeps in close touch with the National Director. The activities of the members may be viewed under

three heads: (1) Health—Through the medium of the Society's monthly publication Canadian Red Cross Junior, health leaflets, etc., interest is stimulated among the children in matters pertaining to their health and the health of those in their homes. Teachers frequently find that the organization of a Branch in their classroom greatly facilitates the effectiveness of the courses in hygiene prescribed by the Department of Education. (2) Service—Since the beginning of the Juniors' post-war activities 6,975 handicapped children have been treated in Canada through funds raised by members of the Junior Red Cross. In 1929, the sum of \$42,979 was contributed to the Crippled Childrens' Funds of the provincial divisions, an average of 22 cents per member. Further considerable sums were spent on local community service by the local Branches. There are three Junior Red Cross Hospitals in operation, one in Regina, one in Calgary, and a unit of the University Hospital in Edmonton. (3) International Friendliness—Correspondence between Junior Red Cross groups in Canada and those in other countries continues to develop. During the school year 1928-29, 245 portfolios of letters were sent from Canada to other countries, and 184 were received.

For information concerning branches, membership, and work of the Junior Red Cross, see Statistical Table 92.—National Director, Miss Jean E. Brown, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto 5.

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—This is a national organization founded under Royal Charter in 1897, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, as a national memorial to Queen Victoria. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General at that time, became its first President and was responsible for much of the early success of the Order which has continued to benefit by the active support of all successive Vice-Regal Parties in the Dominion.

There are 77 branches of the Order operating in various communities throughout the country. Each branch is managed by a Local Association which offers an efficient Public Health Nursing service suited to the needs of the area served, at the same time co-operating with all other existing health agencies. (The Central Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, at Ottawa, acts in an advisory capacity, by means of its staff of administrative and supervisory nurses, directing and supervising the work of the numerous branches as well as organizing new districts.) The varied activities of the branches are as follows: pre-natal instruction; general nursing in the home; maternity nursing in the home, including delivery care; child welfare; mothers' conferences; well-baby clinics; mother-craft classes; school nursing; industrial nursing; home nursing and hygiene classes; general health education. Field work is provided for Public Health Nursing students from the universities and third year students from hospital training schools. The number of nurses on duty at the present time is 303, and in 1929 a total of 648,545 visits were made. (For details of these see Statistical table 95.) The nurses of the Order are carefully selected graduates of recognized training schools and in many cases have had post-graduate training in Public Health Nursing. Since 1921 the Central Board has granted 136 scholarships of an aggregate value of \$54,400, the grantee in each case being required to take a full year's post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at a university.

The bedside nursing service provided by the Order is not a free service except to those who are unable to pay. A sliding scale of fees is adopted by each local branch, the maximum fee being equal to the actual cost of the visit. In this way expert nursing service is offered to all who require it. The revenue of the Order is obtained from this source, supplemented by grants, donations, and subscriptions. Generally speaking each district finances itself, while the revenue of the Central Office is derived from the interest on an endowment fund of \$322,966, an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Federal Government and \$2,500 from the Province of Ontario. There is, in addition, a fund of \$13,550 raised by Her Excellency, Lady Byng of Vimy, for the extension of the Order's work in districts unable for the first year to be self-supporting. (Hon. Secretaries: F. C. C. Lynch, Hugh Fleming, Jackson

Building, Ottawa.)

The Boy Scout Movement in Canada.—The Boy Scout movement originated in England in the fall of 1907, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1910. It found a foot-hold in Canada almost as soon as its founder, Lord (then Sir Robert) Baden-Powell, had finished his book "Scouting for Boys" in 1907. It was incorporated in Canada by an Act of Parliament in 1914, and at the end of that year there were 14,000 scouts in Canada. Since then the numbers have increased rapidly and to-day there are in Canada over 47,000 Boy Scouts Wolf Cubs, and Rover Scouts. (For membership by provinces in recent years see Statistical Table 94.) The movement is organized in each province under a Provincial Council, with national headquarters at Ottawa. The Chief Scout for Canada is His Excellency, the Governor General. The chief executive officer in the movement is the chief Commissioner for Canada.

The essential features of the Scout system are the emphasis placed on the word honour, the responsibility of Scouts through their own Court of Honour, and the patrol system. The key activity is woodcraft, and in all its aspects Scouting is supposed to be a 15256—c3

game. The movement is international and embraces all creeds and classes. (National Headquarters, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa.)

Canadian Girl Guides.—The Girl Guide movement was founded by Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, to afford an attractive scheme of work and play whereby girls should receive a special training in character and efficiency. The movement is designed to help parents and teachers in their task of education for good citizenship. It is non-class, non-colitical, and inter-denominational. A Guide on enrolment promises to be loyal to God and the King, to help others at all times, and to obey the Guide Law as follows:—(1) A Guide's honour is to be trusted; (2) A Guide is loyal; (3) A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others; (4) A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide; (5) A Guide is courteous; (6) A Guide is a friend to animals; (7) A Guide obeys orders; (8) A Guide smiles and sings under difficulties; (9) A Guide is thrifty; (10) A Guide is clean in thought, word, and deed.

Guides were first organized in Canada in 1910. The Canadian Council of the Girl Guides' Association was formed in 1912, and incorporated by Dominion Statute in 1917. The movement now has five distinct branches: Brownies for girls eight to eleven; Guides for girls eleven to sixteen; Rangers (Sea and Cadet) for girls over sixteen; Lones for girls unable to join active companies; and an extension branch for girls who are physically disabled. The unit of organization is the Company or Pack, details of the number of which and of membership by provinces are given in Statistical Table 93. Each Company or Pack manages its own funds, but makes no contribution to headquarters where a grant is received from the Dominion Government. (Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren, 22 College

Street, Toronto.)

EMPIRE EDUCATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The League of the Empire, Canadian Branch.—The League of the Empire was founded in London, England, in 1901, Lord Strathcona being its first President. Shortly afterwards a Canadian Branch was formed with Principal Maurice Hutton of University College, Toronto, as Chairman, which office he still holds. The fundamental aim of the League is to bring the Overseas Dominions more closely in touch with Great Britain and with one another by promoting mutual understanding and educational co-operation. The Canadian Branch of the League in attempting to realize this objective has concentrated its activities in two directions:—

1. Comrades' Correspondence.—Through the office of the Secretary, Miss F. M. Standish, in Toronto, the interchange of letters between school children in Canada and those of other parts of the Empire is effected, as well as between the children of the different provinces of Canada.

2. Interchange of Teachers.—This department of the work began in the Head Office in England in 1907, and teachers and inspectors have been exchanged, except during the war, every year since. In this work the Canadian Branch co-operates with the central executive in London. Teachers from the London County Council Schools and other schools of the United Kingdom come to Canada annually,—to Toronto mainly but not solely—and a similar number of Canadian teachers go to Great Britain. Payment of teachers is made by the teachers' home country in each case, not by the country visited. The selection of these teachers is no longer made by the League, as it was originally, but by the Departments of Education of the various provinces. A great deal remains for the League to do, however, in the way of providing introductions, information, entertainment, arrangements for lodging, etc., for the visiting teachers. In the provinces where there are local branches of the League monthly meetings, partly social and partly educational, are held and the overseas teachers are given the opportunity of hearing addresses by prominent Canadians on different phases of Canadian life. Trips are arranged to places of interest and everything possible is done to acquaint them with the spirit of Canada.

Mention might also be made of a third line of endeavour which though not participated in by the Canadian Branch of the League as such, is an important concern of the Central Office in London. Summer tours for overseas teachers are arranged to Britain, France and Italy, and include Summer Schools in Oxford and Cambridge. (Secretary of Canadian Branch: Miss F. M. Standish, Windermere Hotel, 232 Jarvis Street, Toronto 2.)

Overseas Education League.—Discussion of matters educational at the meeting of the British Association in Winnipeg in 1909 led to an organized visit to Great Britain in 1910 of a party of 165 Manitoba teachers under the auspices of what subsequently became known as the "Hands Across the Seas" movement. This was followed until the outbreak of the war by yearly visits on a larger scale. During the war the movement was suspended but was reorganized in 1920 as The Overseas Education League. In each provincial Department of Education, except the Maritime Provinces, a member of the staff was appointed provincial secretary of the League with the Deputy Minister as a member of the executive committee and the Minister as a member of the advisory council. The foremost activity

of the League still consists in the organization of efficial visits of teachers to different parts

of the Empire, mainly to Great Britain, including parts of continental Europe.

Some attention is also devoted to the provision of special facilities for individual travel in the pursuance of special courses of study; to the interchange of teachers and school inspectors between different parts of the Empire; to the establishment of a residence in London, England, for exchange teachers from overseas; to the publication of a magazine for furthering the objects of the League. Its chief objects consist in the furtherance of familiarity with the varying educational systems of the several units of Empire, the promotion of good-will between the component parts of the Empire, and the enlistment of a wider interest generally in the teaching profession. Originating in Canada, the scheme has been instrumental in arousing similar activity in New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. (General Secretary: Major F. J. Ney, M.C., 607 Boyd Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.)

HOME AND SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations usually known either as Home and School or Parent-Teacher Associations have now been formed in many countries for the purpose of promoting co-operation between the home and the school. The movement has for some years enjoyed a foothold in Canada with the result that there is now a Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations, provincial associations in several of the provinces, and numerous local units in provinces that are not centrally organized.

Canadian National Federation of Home and School.—Founded 1927. First biennial meeting in Toronto, May 1929; second in Calgary, July, 1931. President, Dr. G. W. Kerby,

Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta.

Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations.—The Home and School movement in Ontario was founded by the late Mrs. A. C. Courtice in Toronto in March, 1916, and in 1919 a provincial organization was formed. There are now about 300 local associations with an estimated membership of 20,000 men and women. In districts where there is only one or a small number of clubs they operate individually; in cities where there are from five to thirty-five clubs, in addition to the work of each club in its own school, a common Council is formed which meets in a general session monthly or bi-monthly for information and inspiration. While the early efforts of the majority of associations are given to the supplying of such needs of the school as dishes, gasplates, hot noon lumches, playground equipment, flags, pianos, and gramophones, this has led on to the provision of pictures, libraries and other intellectual aids, and to the formation of study groups. A special endeavour is made to create public sentiment in favour of new and improved educational methods and measures being adopted in the schools. An annual provincial convention is held Easter week in connection with the Ontario Educational Association with which the Federation is affiliated, while its interests are presented quarterly to its members in a twelve-page publication, The Ontario Home and School Review.—Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. Maltby, 101-A Blocr St. W., Toronto.

The British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation was organized about six years ago. The publication issued by it is Parent-Teacher News. President, Mrs. Edward Mahon, 1370 Burnaby St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Alberta Parent-Teacher Federation.—President, Principal E. W. Willis, Innisfail, Alberta.

TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A marked feature of Canadian education of recent years is the rise and development of professional organizations usually called Federations or Alliances. These Associations seemed to appear almost simultaneously in the East and the West; and membership in them was and is usually limited to teachers actually engaged in classroom work, although recently there seems a widening of the membership in some provinces.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation grew out of the activities of the provincial organizations. There was a feeling among Western teachers that their particular problems could be more easily solved if they had a common council. Consequently a meeting was held in October, 1919, in the old Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, at which the following teachers met, representing the four Western provinces:—Harry Charlesworth, Victoria, B.C.; T. E. A. Stanley, Calgary, Alta.; J. K. Colling, Moose Jaw, Sask.; E. K. Marshall, Winnipeg, Man. Here were set up the beginnings of the Canadian Teachers' Federation which now embraces all of the provinces.

Next year a meeting was held at Calgary and at this meeting Ontario was represented. It was now felt that to function effectively the organization could not be limited to the West. Since that date the Canadian Teachers' Federation has been growing in power, prestige and influence, as well as in numbers. With the entry of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union into affiliation with the Canadian organization in 1927 all the provinces are repre-

sented in this organization except the Catholic Section of Quebec. At the annual conference in 1927, the secretary reported a membership of over twenty thousand teachers in the different units of Canadian Teachers' Federation. The tenth annual Convention was held in Quebec July, 1929, and the eleventh planned for Alberta in 1930.

Annual meetings have been held as follows:—1919—Organization in Winnipeg, Man.; 1929—Calgary, Alta.; 1921—Toronto, Ont.; 1922—Saskatoon, Sask.; 1923—Montreal, Que.; 1924—Victoria, B.C.; 1925—Toronto, Ont.; 1926—Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1927—Toronto, Ont.;

1928—Winnipeg, Man.; 1929—Quebec, Que.

The conferences have found abundance of work in studying common questions and cooperating in the solution of common problems. It has been a revelation to teachers thus to work together and to discover how much they could help one another. It gave a broad outlook and a more comprehensive plan for educational effort in Canada. Not the least effect, however, has been the reaction of the public to the teachers' organizations. Governments and school authorities have discovered that the Teachers' Federations are among the most important factors in educational effort to-day and the spirit of co-operation is the watch word from Atlantic to Pacific.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Teachers' Federation is Mr. M. J. Coldwell, 1666 Athol Street, Regina, Sask. Secretaries of the several provincial organizations are as follows:—

British Columbia Teachers' Federation.—H. Charlesworth, 614 Credit Foncier Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Building, Edmonton, Alberta. Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Mr. A. E. Cooke, Battleford, Sask.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—E. K. Marshall, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—J. E. Robertson, 16 St. Clair Gardens, Toronto, Ont.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.—Miss H. E. Carr, 76½ St. Mary St., Toronto 5, Ont.

Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation.—H. S. Henry, 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Miss Mabel K. Simpson, Laurentide School, Grand'mere, Quebec.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Mr. C. T. Wetmore, Hampton, N.B.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—S. C. Gordon, Pugwash Junction, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Miss J. Macdonald, 135 Upper Prince St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian School Trustees' Association.—Organized in Toronto at the annual convention of the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association of 1923. There were fraternal delegates from most of the other provincial organizations. Biennial meetings. President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ontario; Secretary W. M. Morris, 1104 Bay Street, Toronto.

Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.—Organized 1887. Annual meeting Easter Week in conjunction with the Ontario Educational Association. President, M. A. Campbell, Milton; Secretary, W. M. Morris, 1104 Bay St., Toronto.

Manitoba School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Last annual meeting in Winnipeg, February 1930. Sec., Robert Love, Melita.

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1917. Annual Three-day convention held in Prince Albert, February, 1930. Delegates numbered 1,000. Next in Moose Jaw. President, Joseph Needham, Unity, Sask. Secretary, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina.

Alberta School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meeting at Calgary, February 1930. About 700 trustees in attendance. President, J. O. King, Raymond; Sec., Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

British Columbia School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1905. Annual Convention at Vernon, September 1930. Attendance 142 trustees and 10 inspectors. Next convention at Chilliwack. President, Samuel Bowell, New Westminster; Sec., G. A. Grant, Vancouver.

UNCLASSIFIED ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Educational Association.—(Prior to 1918 known as the Dominion Educational Association.) Founded 1892. Last biennial meeting held in Montreal, November 1929. Papers read by educationists from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, on the general subject of teacher training. Other papers on the teaching of music, auxiliary classes, etc. President, H. H. Shaw, Superintendent of Education, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sec., Dr. W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto.

The National Council of Education.—Constituted at Winnipeg 1919. Last biennial meeting at Vancouver and Victoria in April 1929. Attended by representatives of numerous educational organizations in Canada. Resolutions passed favouring the publication of a Canadian Boys' and Girls' Magazine under the auspices of the National Council of Education, condemning certain types of foreign literature that enter Canada, approving more physical and artistic education in the schools, also concerning radio broadcasting and moving-picture films for children,—General Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Man.

National Conference of Canadian Universities.—Founded 1911. Annual Meetings. President, W. Sherwood Fox, University of Western Ontario, London. Secretary, Prof. Carleton Stanley, McGill University, Montreal.

The Ontario Educational Association.—Founded in 1861. Last annual meeting in Toronto, April 1930. President, Principal Malcolm Wallace, University College, Toronto; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Avenue, Toronto.

Manitoba Educational Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meeting at Winnipeg, Easter Week 1930. President L. A. H. Warren, University of Manitoba. Secretary, H. J. Russell, 255 Machray Avenue, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Educational Association.—Founded 1908. Last annual meeting in Saskatoon, Easter Week 1930. Meeting in 1931 to be held in Regina. President, G. R. Dolan, supervising principal of the collegiate institutes, Regina; Sec., J. Alex McLeod, Provincial Normal School, Regina.

The Alberta Educational Association.—Founded 1909. Last annual meeting at Calgary, Easter Week, 1930. Secretary, C. E. Leppard, 123 Superior Avenue, Calgary.

CHAPTER IV—HIGHER EDUCATION

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The statistics for both Universities and Colleges in Canada are presented in Section 12 of this Report, on Higher Education. The first part deals solely with Universities, after which there follow, table for table, corresponding data for Professional, Technical, and Affiliated Colleges. The Section concludes with three tables summarizing the information for Universities and Colleges combined.

In the University group are included 23 institutions as in previous years—six under the control of their respective provincial governments (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia), four other undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western), and the remainder denominational. Of the last group St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal, and Ottawa, represent the Roman Catholic Church; Kings, Bishop's and Trinity, the Church of England; Acadia and McMaster, the Baptist Church; Mount Allison and Victoria, the United Church of Canada. King's is in close association with Dalhousie, while Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto. At least three institutions operating on University Charters (College du Sacre Coeur, Bathurst West, N.B.; College Saint Anne, Church Point, N.S.; St. Mary's College, Halifax) are included with Colleges in order to preserve the comparability of University statistics for the present year with those of previous years. In the Section on Higher Education for 1930 a rearrangement of the grouping of institutions is contemplated.

In the College section 97 institutions are reported. The great majority of these, 83 in all, give instruction either in Arts or Theology or both, many of them maintaining preparatory departments as well. 29 of the 83 are mainly or exclusively devoted to theological studies, the other 54 mainly to Arts and pre-matriculation work. The remaining 14 Colleges consist of 5 Agricultural, 2 Law, 1 Pharmacy, 1 Commercial, 1 Veterinary, 1 Art, 1 Bible, 1 Military and 1 Technical.

The teaching staff of Universities in 1929 consisted of 2,862 full-time and 1,348 part time of all ranks—a total of 4,210 of whom 3,677 were men and 533 women. Persons engaged in teaching in the Colleges totalled 2,016 of whom 1,872 were men and 144 women.

The gross enrolment reported by Universities was 57,254, by Colleges 25,137. It is not uncommon, however, for a student to be taking part of his work in a University and part in an affiliated college—hence to be reported by both institutions. After eliminating these duplications as is done in table 132, the net total of students enrolled during the year was found to be 72,152, of whom 46,354 were males and 25,798 were females. Almost exactly 50 p.c. or 36,038 were engaged in work of university standard, i.e. were in courses for which matriculation is pre-requisite. Of these, 23,543 were men, 12,495 women. It is noteworthy that the proportion of women doing work of university grade is almost as great as in the total enrolment—34·7 p.c. in the former, 35·8 p.c. in the latter. More than one-half (viz., 18,900) of the students doing work not of university grade were doing pre-matriculation or other high school work. The remaining 17,217 were divided among a wide variety of courses for admission to which matriculation standing is not demanded.

The 57,254 students in Universities were composed of 41,587 full time, 4,499 part time, and 12,095 short course, extra-mural and extension students (there being 927 duplicates between groups). Similarly, of the 25,137 students in Colleges, 20,012 were full time, 1,582 part time, and 3,543 in short, extra-mural and extension courses. In the gross total (without eliminating the duplicates between Universities and Colleges) of full time students the proportion doing work of university standard was 52·3 p.c., among part time was 40·0 p.c., among short course, etc., was 30·5 p.c. The great majority of the remainder of full time students were doing work preparatory to matriculation, whereas in the other two groups there were practically none engaged in high school work. Their numbers consist largely of persons studying specific subjects—notably agriculture, household science, commerce, music, etc.

A comparison of the registration in 1929 by faculties with that of 1928 shows that the increasing university attendance in Canada is not confined to any one or a few branches of learning. A comparatively uniform gain is noticeable in the full time students of practically all faculties.

	Full Time		Part Time	
—	1928	1929	1928	1929
Matriculation	16,091	18,024	9	5
Arts and Pure Science	15,843	17,359	646	841
Letters	19	18	272	292
Philosophy	390	344	286	310
Agriculture	1,049	1,246	86	20
Commerce	719	848	482	432
Dentistry	475	434	2	18
Education	1,884	2,045	395	435
Engineering and Applied Science	2,502	2,781	5	. 6
Household Science	1,134	1,210	72	51
Jaw	862	881	2	3
Medicine	2,698	2,744	22	19
Ausic*	505	99	669	1,911
Public Health and Nursing*	400	659	628	188
Pharmacy	506	550	2	-
Social Service	70	66	178	5(
heology	1,530	1,600	72	176
Veterinary Science	92	156	-	-
Other†	3,969	3,086	405	305
orestry	153	171	1	-
Short and extra mural courses for degrees	_		3.936	4.779
hort and extra mural courses not for degrees.	_	-	10,294	10,859

"Other' includes commerce students not of university grade, elementary school grades, about 400 students of Art

200 Bible students, etc.

* The irregularity in the figures for Music and Public Health result from an alteration of the method of classifying full time and part time students.

In the total of 6,772 degrees, licences and diplomas granted by Universities and Colleges, 2,427 or 35·7 p.c. were conferred on women, 4,345 on men. The most popular degree with both men and women is B.A., 1,274 being received by men, 912 by women. Next in order with men are M.D. 639, and B.Sc. 322.

Total assets reported amounted to \$129.080,664. This includes endowments, lands, buildings, equipment and all other property of the institutions reporting, except in a few cases where the value of property was not appraised. Total income for the academic year was \$15,074,337, of which \$2,435,344 was derived from investments or endowments, \$6,383,338 from provincial or municipal grants, \$2,969,265 from tuition and other fees (excepting board and lodging) paid by the students, and the balance from other or unclassified sources.

The tables giving the place of residence of students illustrate the increasing popularity of Canadian institutions of higher learning among students of other countries. In a total of 54,845 students in 1928 classified by country of residence, 1,556 were residents of the United States, 294 of the United Kingdom, 65 of the British West Indies, including Bermuda and British Guiana, and 393 of other countries. The largest representation from any country in the latter group is probably from Newfoundland whence come considerable numbers particularly to the Universities of the Maritimes and Central Canada. In a total of 57,723 whose place of residence was specified for 1929, the corresponding figures were United States 1,741, United Kingdom 422, British West Indies 60, Other Countries 476.

Among students permanently resident in Canada there is a considerable interprovincial movement as the following table for 1929 demonstrates.

	Students of other provinces enrolled within province	Students of province enrolled in other provinces
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia Now Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories	497 424 1,162 2,092 509 148 247	222 420 587 925 806 308 1,056 407 432 11

Examination of the tables from which this summary is taken would seem to suggest that there are three main reasons for this migration. (1) A university or college in a neighbouring province may be nearer than the institutions in the province of residence. Provincial boundaries constitute no barrier, for a student's academic standing in one province

is readily recognized in another. (2) The University in one province may not have the faculty in which a student desires to study, e.g., a faculty of medicine or dentistry. (3) French students attend universities where French is the main language.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

Several of the Universities operate Extension Departments for the purpose of carrying something of the advantages of cultural, or sometimes vocational, instruction to persons beyond their immediate confines, and in some cases to definitely assist such people in obtaining credits toward a university degree. While the following review of work of this nature does not purport to be entirely exhaustive, it outlines the lines of activity in universities that have reported to the Bureau activities in this direction. No attempt is made to describe the annual summer schools, which have attained important proportions in a number of the universities, or to deal with the literary and scientific periodicals published by several of the universities. The latter constitute an important activity at Laval, for instance, where are published Le Canada Francais, L'Enseignement secondaire au Canada, Le Naturaliste Canadien, Le Bulletin Médical de Quebec, in addition to the students' journal, Le Béret.

Acadia University.—(1) Full-time extension lecturers are employed. The first year, extension courses, were given in Appreciation of English, in Economics, and in Appreciation of Art. Since then work has been confined to Appreciation of English. The plan provides that the lecturer shall give courses of two hours a night, one night a week for five weeks in each community visited. Any community is served in which twenty or more are willing to pay a small registration fee. Five communities are grouped in a circuit. The lecturer gives one night a week for five weeks to each community. When he has finished with one group he moves on to another group of five. More than 100 centres in the Maritimes have been served in the last two years. (2) In 1929-30 the outlines of seven courses were carried in the daily press. The subjects outlined were: Reading for Children, Canadian Literature, Economics, Canadian History, Household Economics, Education, Psychology and Life. The outline furnished the press was limited to 250 words. It consisted chiefly of reference reading for study and questions framed in such a way as to furnish pegs on which the knowledge gained might hang. These outlines were supplemented by twenty-minute radio talks. In 1930-31 similar courses are being given in five different subjects. (3) Bookmobiles or travelling libraries are used. Two of these are in operation and the greater number of the towns and villages of the three Maritime provinces are visited once in three weeks. The aim is to make this an independent service for those not using other means of study, and a supplementary service for those taking advantage of the extension lectures and the newspaper-radio courses. (4) A new departure in 1930-31 is the preparation of illustrated lectures on topics of vital interest which may be sent out to societies and others who wish to make use of them.

St. Francis Xavier.—(1) Two professors give their whole time to Extension work. The early portion of the session is devoted to organization and the formation of study groups. Later short courses are conducted. (More detailed information has not been received.)
(2) In 1929-30 a short course in "Boyology" or boy-guidance was conducted, and attended by 50 men.

University of Montreal.—In the School of Higher Commercial Studies instruction is given in addition to the full-time students, to large evening classes, and by correspondence. The enrolment in evening classes in 1929-30 was 435 men and 46 women, in correspondence courses 242 men and 11 women. The correspondence courses are designed to meet the needs of teachers, accountants, secretaries, and others engaged in commercial enterprise, and are conducted by the same professors as are the day and evening classes. The services of the library are placed at the disposal of these students.

McGill University.—(1) The Extension Department of McGill University provides courses in a variety of subjects for those who are not attending the regular College Classes, but who may be interested in the study of one or more special subjects. The lectures are given by members of the University teaching staff in the late afternoon or evening, and in some of the courses the instruction is equivalent to that given in regular undergraduate lectures. In such cases an examination is given at the end of the course to those who desire credit for the work done during the session, and a Certificate is given to each successful student. With the approval of the B.A. Advisory Committee, Departments may grant Academic credits to Extension students who pass examinations in courses which are wholly equivalent to regular undergraduate courses in the Faculty of Arts. Courses announced for 1930-31 are as follows: Business Finance and Accounting; Beginner's Course in Spanish; English Composition, English Literature, The Technique of the Drama; The Origin and Evolution of Life, Man's Life on Earth; English History; Metallography; Nursery School; Modern Applications of Physics to Prospecting for Ore and Oil, Popular Lectures in Physics; Introduction to Psychology, Vocational Guidance. In 1929-30 there

were 672 men and 207 women enrolled in the courses of the Extension Department. (2) For many years past McGill has been sending out "travelling libraries." These libraries contain each from thirty to forty selected volumes, and are sent on application, and on payment of a nominal fee, to schools, country libraries, reading clubs, and small communities which possess no public library. Pictures, lantern slides and lectures are also supplied by the Travelling Library department. The libraries have been distributed as far west as British Columbia and as far east as Newfoundland.

Queen's University.—(1) For over half a century Queen's has been providing to extramural students the means for greater scholastic attainments. The work offered in this way is in preparation for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (Part of a course in Commerce may also be covered by correspondence.) For extra-mural students there are two sessions in the year—the Winter Session commencing in September and ending with the April examinations, and the Summer Session opening in April and ending in September. Two courses may be taken at each of these sessions, whereas five are normally taken by an intra mural student of the regular annual session. At the 1929 Summer Session 409 men and 285 women were enrolled in these undergraduate courses; at the winter session of 1929-30, 372 men and 327 women. The majority of these were school teachers. In order to register for the first time students must be twenty-one years of age and residents of Canada; but fully matriculated students under this age may be allowed to register on satisfying the Faculty of Arts that they are unable to attend the University until a later date. The requirements for the B.A. Degree consist of twenty courses, not more than eleven of which may be taken extra-murally The remaining nine must be taken either in attendance at the regular session or at Summer School. In the case of Honour degrees, candidates must attend during at least one regular winter session. The privileges of the University Library are extended to extra-mural students on payment of a deposit. (2) A second enterprise of the Department of Extension is the Summer School of Historical Research at the Canadian Archives, Ottawa. Nine annual sessions have been held. The school lasts seven weeks. It is designed to meet the needs of two types of students; those pursuing university honours or graduate research in history and wishing course credit for their work at Ottawa; those contemplating or engaged in research in Canadian history, but not seeking (3) Extra-mural courses are conducted in Banking and in Chartered Accountancy, the former with an enrolment of 148 men in 1929-30 leading to the diploma as Fellows of the Banking Association, the latter with 467 men leading to the diploma of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. These students are enrolled in considerable numbers in every province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland.

University of Ottawa.—An enrolment of 16 men and 56 women in extra-mural study, 5 men and 14 women in evening courses, and 60 men and 35 women in extension courses is reported for 1929-30 but no details are provided concerning the nature of the studies followed.

University of Toronto.—In 1929-30 the total number of students in continuous courses and classes of the Department of University Extension was 3,998, the attendance at extension lectures 29,121. (1) For many years Teachers' Classes have been conducted in Toronto, lectures being given in the late afternoons, on Saturday forenoons and on Friday evenings. Prior to 1930-31 similar courses were given for several years in Hamilton. The courses lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Enrolment in the two cities during 1929-30 was 275. The classes were supplemented by the annual Summer Session at the University with an enrolment of 195. (2) Correspondence work must precede or follow the work of the Summer Session in any subject, 168 teachers taking correspondence instruction in 1929-30. Correspondence courses in Upper School, Middle School and Commercial subjects were taken by 373 students, nearly all of them teachers seeking higher certificates. Other correspondence students numbered 62. An extension library is available for correspondence students. (3) The enrolment in Evening Classes not leading to any University diploma, certificate, or degree amounted to 1,826. Forty classes were conducted—at the University, at some of the Public Libraries in Toronto, in Welland, and in Jarvis. The subjects of instruction were: Accounting, Advertising, Appreciation of Art, Drama, Economics, English Composition and Fiction, Finance, French, German, History, Italian, Journalism. Landscape Gardening, Metallurgy, Modern English, Poetry, Modern World History, Philosophy, Psychology, Public Speaking. Spanish, Social Science. Attendance at these classes is practically full strength throughout the year, i.e., one lecture per week for twenty weeks beginning in October, and many individuals enroll for classes year after year. Particular interest has developed in Journalism in which there were three classes for the twenty-week period, followed by a special class continuing for two additional months. (4) University period, followed by a special class continuing for two additional motions. (4) University professors are prepared to give single lectures or courses of lectures anywhere in Ontario. These extension lectures numbered 210 in 1929-30, and were delivered in 48 centres—in Toronto 52, Oshawa 22, Hamilton 15, Windsor 11, Fort William 9, Port Arthur 8, etc. (5) Diploma courses are offered in Occupational Therapy, in Teaching and Administration for Graduate Nurses, and in Physiotherapy. 85 women were enrolled. The Extension Department also cooperates with the Departments of Social Science and of Public Health Nursing in carrying on a special class and a short course for Public Health Nurses. (6)

The Department publishes each year numerous books and pamphlets of interest to the general public, which are sent free of cost to those who request them. (7) New forms of extension service develop from time to time and others are provided in certain years only, e.g., a course for Export Managers. Evening instruction in a number of branches of Business Administration appears as a definite possibility of the near future.

McMaster University.—For some years a course for teachers has been conducted in Hamilton by the University of Toronto, but with the coming of McMaster University to the city in 1930 the University of Toronto has withdrawn from this field. McMaster has taken over the work and for the present is conducting it under conditions similar to those that have obtained in the years immediately past.

University of Western Ontario.—(1) During the year 1929-30 a total of 350 lectures was given by members of the staff of the University of Western Ontario under the auspices of the Extension Department. Total attendance at the various lectures exceeded 13,000. Eighty-two would be classified as Occasional, i.e., not connected as to subject matter, and were delivered in various centres with the cooperation of local organizations. Twenty-seven were radio talks, a lecture being broadcasted one evening each week from October to April. The remaining 241 were given to classes carrying on connected studies. Of these, 155 were delivered to classes attending in part by students working for credit toward a university degree. Ten were on technical subjects before an Ambulance Corps, seven were in connection with a Chartered Institute of Secretaries course, and twenty-seven were on Psychology, Public Speaking and Business Letter Writing before members of the staff of a public utility company. Forty-two were on English, French, German and Spanish literature before two local literary clubs. (2) The University co-operates with collegiate institutes and high schools in directing students in the selection of vocations. The President and the Dean of Arts are available to a limited extent to visit centres in the fourteen counties of Western Ontario, which constitute the University's particular constituency, to discuss vocational problems.

University of Manitoba.—(1) Winter evening business courses in Accountancy, Commercial Law, English, Political Economy, etc., are conducted at the university buildings in the heart of the city. At the Manitoba Agricultural College a variety of short courses in agricultural and household science subjects is offered during the year. Enrolment reported in these evening and short courses in 1929-30 is 423 men and 46 women. (2) Certain subjects of the regular course in Arts may be taken extra-murally for credit toward a university degree by students resident in the Province of Manitoba. No subject may be selected that involves oral or laboratory work, and not more than three of the four years' work required for a degree may be taken extra-murally. Moreover, except by special permission, an extra-mural student is not allowed to take more than twelve units (a full course being sixteen or twenty units, varying with the year) of work during an annual session. Extra-mural registration in 1929-30 was 153 male and 104 female. Many of these students combine attendance at the annual Summer School, conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, with extra-mural study. (3) Numerous popular lectures are given at centres throughout the province (in 1929-30 there were 73 lectures at 49 centres; av. attendance 132), and radio lectures are regularly broadcasted. Some of these are arranged in series, forming courses on certain subjects. (4) The Extension Service organized for the purpose of bringing the work of the Manitoba Agricultural College to the people of the province is a branch of the Department of Agriculture and is located in the Parliament Building. All information and materials originating at the College staff, or for services of the staff as judges at exhibitions, school fairs, etc., are made by the Extension Service. The several departments of instruction at the College invite enquiries by letter respecting farm and household problems. If in the numerous bulletins prepared and on hand, an answer is not to be found, a

University of Saskatchewan.—(1) The Agricultural Extension Department of the College of Agricultura attempts to convey to all those engaged in farming the information regarding agricultural practices found to be best suited to conditions prevailing in the province. The work is carried on through clubs, societies or any medium that calls upon the College for assistance. Several avenues in which assistance is given may be enumerated. Judges are provided for exhibitions, fairs, and other agricultural contests. Speakers are furnished for farmers' or farm women's short courses and meetings. Short courses in agricultural subjects are conducted at the College for adults, farm boys and girls. The enrolment reported in these in 1929 was 542 male and 124 female, the latter being those participating in the annual Farm-Girls' Week. Bulletins on agricultural topics are published, correspondence on farm problems is invited, and assistance given in numerous other wavs to farm projects. The cost of agricultural extension work in 1929-30 was about \$55,000. (2) Evening classes are conducted at the University during the regular termn—in 1928-29 in Art, French, and Educational Psychology with a combined enrolment of 35 men and 56

women. (3) Women's Work of the Extension Department is carried on through Homemakers' Clubs, of which there are about 250 local units in the province. To these the University sends speakers and makes arrangements for district meetings and a general annual convention. The cost of this service in 1929-30 was \$9,000. The total attendance at extension courses and meetings for the Homemakers and agriculturalists in the year was about 40,000. (4) Correspondence classes, similar to those given at Queen's and Toronto Universities, are conducted. The annual cost is about \$5,000 or \$6,000.

University of Alberta.—(1) During the year 1929-30, 339 extension lectures were given exclusive of radio lectures. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 36,977—an average attendance of 109. Of the lectures recorded, 96 were given by the Director of the Department of Extension, 134 by a special extension lecturer and 109 by other members of the Extension Department and University staff. The lectures included several courses presented with the cooperation of various organizations: A series of ten lectures on Mental Pathology given in the Y.W.C.A. building; a course in English Literature for the Women's University Club in Calgary; courses to the Boards of Trade in four Alberta cities, and to other organizations. (2) Since 1925 the University has broadcasted radio programs regularly. These include lectures, music, and other entertainment, including plays, readings, teaching of folk dances and singing games to children. The lectures in 1929-30 included two continuous courses of one-half hour each, per week, in English Literature and Canadian History. Other lectures and talks were: 60 by members of the Faculty of Agriculture; 24 by Household Economics, 34 by Arts and Applied Science, 36 by Affiliated colleges, 30 Social Hygiene papers, and 37 others. (3) The Extension Department manages the University's highly organized and much patronized travelling library system which has been in operation since 1913. During the year 224 libraries were sent out to school districts, and to communities, usually through a community organization. The recorded circulation of 171 regular libraries (i.e., not including certain special libraries sent to schools) was 13,522 or an average of 79.1 per library. In addition to the travelling libraries an Open Shelf library is maintained from which the circulation of the year was about 24,000 books. (4) In continuation of an established practice, 1,875 sets of lantern slides were sent out in the year. These were shown 2,820 times to audiences aggregating 193,108. Similarly 201 lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures. Sets of motion picture films to the number of 414 were sent out, and shown 628 times to audiences aggregating 72,139. During the year a professional photographer continued, on full-time basis, to supervise the photographic work in its various branches. (5) A new service added during the year was an extension library of gramophone records. The records consist of lectures by men and women eminent in literature, science, art and music. (6) Debating and public discussion is encouraged throughout the province by the provision of "package libraries" bearing on the subject chosen for debate. In the year, 678 package libraries were sent out. Plays were provided by the Open Shelf library to 130 communities. (7) Several other lines of extension work are used in stimulating interest in matters agricultural. The annual university week for farm young people was held in June with a registration of 155. Exhibits were made at the Edmonton and Calgary exhibitions, with the cooperation of the College of Agriculture. Aids to teachers of agriculture in the schools of the province were circulated. Agricultural bulletins of the University are distributed through the Extension Department. (8) Instruction in first aid and home nursing is given through the Extension Department. During the year, 794 persons were instructed and 754 certificates issued. (9) A correspondence course in Principles of Economics has been introduced. While not conducted by the Extension Department, correspondence instruction in the work of Grade XII is offered by the University. The object is to assist teachers who hold Second Class Certificates to raise their standing to first class. Credit may also be obtained for the work toward the B.A. degree. Registration was 77. (10) "The Press Bulletin" is issued quarterly by the Extension Department, and about 4,000 copies distributed to keep the people of the province posted on the work of the Department in order that they may use its service to better advantage. Special articles of general interest are included in some issues.

The University of British Columbia.—(1) Correspondence courses or extra-mural classes for University credit are not offered, but University professors give separate lectures, or courses of lectures, in various parts of the province. Arrangements are made upon the request of some local organization or on the initiative of the University, and the lectures are usually given under the auspices of the district organization to meet the special need. Ordinarily, lectures can be arranged for places not far from Vancouver with very little difficulty. In the case of more remote districts the matter of time and expense makes it difficult to provide single lectures, and for this reason it has been the practice, where sufficient requests for lectures are received, to arrange a lecture tour to include a number of such places, usually after the closing exercises in May. (2) In order to reach those engaged in agriculture who are not able to avail themselves of the courses of the regular session at the University, the Faculty of Agriculture offers extension short courses in various centres throughout the province. These courses are of at least four days' duration, are proceeded with according to a definite time-table, and include lectures and demonstrations in connection with the work of each Department of the Faculty. (3) A course in General

Botany, comprising approximately fifty evening lectures, is given annually in Vancouver. No entrance examination or particular knowledge of the subject is required. The course is designed to assist teachers, gardeners, foresters, and lovers of outdoor life in general. Enrolment in 1929-30 was 40. (4) Late afternoon and Saturday morning classes in the same year enrolled 105 students. (5) Short courses in mining subjects are given as night classes in connection with the B.C. Chamber of Mines and the Vancouver School Board. Classes usually begin about November 1 and continue, two evenings per week, until the end of March. They include lectures on Mining, Smelting, Ore Dressing, Geology and Mineralogy, with practical laboratory work in Mineralogy.

RESEARCH COUNCILS

A pronounced stimulus has been given in recent years to the prosecution of scientific and industrial research in Canada through the formation of appropriate bodies by the Dominion and several Provincial Governments. It is now about fifty years since courses in the experimental and practical sciences were definitely introduced in the curricula of Canadian universities. By reason of the rapidly growing demand in industry, the government service, and elsewhere for men with scientific training, these courses have steadily increased in popularity, and the scientific equipment of the leading universities has been correspondingly augmented. It was foreseen, however, that a connecting link between industry and the universities might be of very great practical value. It is primarily for the purpose of facilitating the employment of trained scientists and the application of scientific methods in the industrial and general development of the Dominion, that the several public research bodies have been constituted.

"The National Research Council," first appointed during the Great War to direct Canada's part in a scheme for bringing about cooperation of effort and coordination of research throughout the Empire, now operates under the Research Council Act of 1924. Its activities up to the present have been in four main channels: (1) The training of research workers. Up to March 31, 1929, the Council had awarded 422 scholarships, ranging in value from \$750 to \$1,200, to 254 persons. Each scholarship required that the grantee engage in research for one academic year under the direction of a member of the staff of a Canadian university. (2) The granting of financial assistance to approved researches. During the year ended March 31, 1929, there were 91 specific investigations being conducted, with the assistance of \$196,510 in grants from the Council, in 11 universities and 14 government and industrial laboratories. (3) The co-ordination and stimulation of research work on problems of national importance by means of the establishment of Associate Committees to advise the Council on scientific questions, and to direct researches on certain major problems or groups of problems. (4) At the headquarters of the Council in Ottawa, chemical and physical laboratories have been equipped in a temporary building, and the nucleus of a scientific staff engaged. Construction of a more commodious building, at a contract price of \$2,777,400 was begun in February, 1930, and will be completed in 1931.

"The Research Council of Alberta" (formerly known as "The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta") was first appointed in 1921 "to supervise and direct research work, to engage specialists to perform such work and to define the duties of each." The Council has, from the outset, been closely associated with the University of Alberta, and several rooms at the University have been used as the research laboratories of the Council. The President of the University is Director of Research. The four major departments of investigation have been: (1) Fuels, (2) Road Materials, (3) Geological Survey, (4) Soil Survey. A number of reports on their findings have been issued by these divisions, while

the Annual Report of the Council gives a general outline of the work that is being done.

The Ontario Research Foundation was established by Acts of the Legislature in 1928 and 1929. The main objects in view were the improvement of methods and processes in the manufacturing, agricultural, and other industries of the province, and the further discovery and fuller development of provincial natural resources. An Advisory Council of 25 members representing the scientific, agricultural and industrial interests of the province was appointed under the Research Foundation Act of 1929, which also provides that for any amount up to \$2,500,000 subscribed in support of the Foundation by industries and private subscribers, an equal amount may be provided by the provincial government. Laboratories were fitted in temporary quarters in Toronto and the erection of a permanent building commenced in the summer of 1929 in close proximity to the University of Toronto. In addition to a Director of the Foundation, directors of metallurgical research, chemical engineering, and veterinary research were appointed and investigations commenced in the

The Research Council Act, 1930 (Sask, C. 88, 1929-30) provides for the constitution of a "Research Council of Saskatchewan" for the purpose of promoting the application of scientific methods to industry, and the development of natural resources within the province. It will consist of not more than ten members designated by the Government, and will include two members of the Executive Council with the President of the University of Saskatchewan as Director of Research.

APPENDIX I—SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, 1929

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Nil.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Educational Act (cap. 60, R.S.N.S. 1923) is amended by cap. 26, 1929, to facilitate the granting of aid to teachers preparing to teach in rural schools who successfully pursue courses of practical instruction in the elementary natural sciences in their relation to rural industries and the improvement of rural home life. The same act sets out that for the purpose of determining the amount of provincial aid payable to teachers, experience up to five years of Nova Scotia teachers in other parts of the British Commonwealth shall be regarded as time spent in teaching in the public schools of the province. Similarly, time spent by a duly licensed teacher of Nova Scotia in the Halifax School for the Deaf or School for the Blind shall be considered as time spent in the public schools. Other amendments concerning Municipal School Fund apportionment, absentee trustees, etc., are embodied in this and the immediately succeeding chapter.

Cap. 62, 1929, amends the Nova Scotia Teacher's Pension Act of 1928 to enable teachers in the Halifax Schools for the Deaf and School for the Blind, holding a legal certificate of qualification for teaching in the public schools of the province, to participate in the pension system. Further, under this Act, up to five years of teaching by Nova Scotia teachers in other parts of the British Empire may be considered as experience in the public schools of the province for the purpose of the pension Act.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Cap. 52, R.S.N.B. 1927, "Respecting Schools," is amended in some matters of detail by Cap. 31, 1929. Again Cap. 32, 1929, amends the Act Respecting the Purchase, Sale, and Free Distribution of School Books. (Cap. 55, R.S.N.B. 1927) to authorize the distribution of free text books to any grades that the Governor-in-Council may determine in place of only to pupils not in advance of Grade V or Ungraded Standard III, as formerly.

QUEBEC

The Education Act (R.S.Q. 1925, Cap. 133) is amended by Chapter 43, 1929, to enlarge the borrowing capacity of school municipalities situated within the limits of a city or town having a population of 6,000. Chapter 44, 1929, amends the Education Act with respect to the collection of taxes.

Special Classes for Retarded Children. Cap. 45, 1929 (Special Classes Education Act) provides for the establishment by boards of school commissioners or trustees, of special classes for retarded children or those who are unable to profit from the instruction given in classes corresponding to their age, or who from physical or other causes require special attention. The school board establishing such classes will incur all expense necessary for the proper carrying on of same.

Education in Agriculture.—Cap. 2, 1929, provides that a sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated to promote education in agriculture—to the improving of agricultural schools, to the establishing of new offices for agriculturists (agronomes), to the establishing of demonstation farms, to the organizing of short courses in agriculture. The money shall be paid out of consolidated revenue fund to the Minister of Agriculture at the will of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Grants to Universities.—Cap. 3, 1929, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to give, upon such conditions as he may deem expedient, to Montreal University, to aid in its establishment and in the reconstruction of its buildings, a sum of not more than one million dollars, payable out of consolidated revenue. Cap. 4, 1929, authorizes a grant of \$25,000 annually to McGill University for the training of teachers. Of this amount \$15,000 may be used for the purposes of the school for teacher training at Macdonald College; and \$10,000 to provide under one or more full-time Professors of Education at McGill University, courses for the training of high school teachers.

ONTARIO

The Research Foundation Act, 1929, amends in several respects The Research Foundation Act of 1928. It provides for the appointment of an advisory board of not more than 25 persons, and raises from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, the amount that may be subscribed to the Foundation by private subscribers. After \$200,000 has been subscribed, the provincial Government pledges itself to provide an amount equal to that subscribed by private capital for the furtherance of industrial research.

MANITOBA

The Public Schools Act (R.S.M. 1913, C. 165) is amended by Cap. 44, 1929, concerning the assessment and collection of school taxes, and by Cap. 45 concerning certain other matters of school finance.

The School Attendance Act. (Consolidated Amendment 1924, c. 164) is amended by Cap. 47, 1929, to facilitate the acceptance of evidence of the teacher concerning unsatis-

factory attendance.

University Buildings.—Cap. 53, 1929, authorizes the initial expenditure on new buildings for the provincial university of \$1,000,000. A committee was appointed to select the site of the new building, which would ultimately be the situation of the major part of the university. (It reported to the 1930 session of the Legislature in favour of the present site of the Manitoba Agricultural College being adopted, and construction has commenced.)

. SASKATCHEWAN

The School Act (R.S.S. 1920, C. 110) is amended in several respects by cap. 45, 1928-29: concerning the termination of agreements between teachers and trustees; power to establish union boards of trustees, their powers and duties, etc.

The School Assessment Act (R.S.S. 1920, c. 112) is subjected to minor amendments as it affects rural districts (not included within the bounds of any rural municipality) in

cap. 46, 1928-29.

The School Grants Act, 1920, as amended by cap. 51, 1928, is amended by cap. 47, 1928-29. Beyond providing for a grant of two dollars per teaching day to every school board maintaining a community school, provision is made for larger grants where two or more districts co-operate to maintain such a school, on condition that the average attendance from each co-operating district is at least four pupils.

ALBERTA

The University Act. (R.S.A. 1922, c. 56) is amended in several sections by Cap. 32, 1929. The number of members on the Board of Governors is increased, the members' terms of office altered, and numerous other matters in connection with the University's constitution defined or revised.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act (R.S.B.C. 1924, c. 226) is amended at length by cap. 55, 1929. Some of the more important innovations follow. Provision is made for the appointment of a person from time to time by the Council of Public Instruction to inquire into the social and living conditions under which female teachers work in rural districts. The Council is further empowered to establish and conduct correspondence courses of instruction, covering subjects taught in the public schools, which shall be available to persons unable to attend; to supply text books and other school supplies at cost, less than cost, or even free to Trustee Boards, teachers and pupils including teachers and pupils of normal schools, summer schools and correspondence courses; to establish and conduct summer schools for teachers; to change, as the circumstances may require, the status of any regularly organized rural school district to that of an assisted rural school district, or vice versa. The provision for provincial assistance in defraying the cost of erecting school houses in rural school districts is repealed. Trustee Boards are charged with the additional duty of providing indigent pupils whose sight is defective with eye-glasses. School accommodation required to be provided by Trustee Boards for each school district is somewhat more exacting than formerly, the requirements being now based on one class-room and teacher for every thirty-five pupils or fraction thereof in elementary and superior schools (twenty-five in high-schools of one or two rooms), in place of the basis of one teacher per forty pupils in all schools as formerly. Finally, a considerable number of administrative details concerning the appointment and disqualification of trustees, technical duties of officials including inspectors, etc., is subjected to amendment.

Teacher's Pension Act, 1929.—See Appendix II for a summary of the provisions of this Act, which constitutes Chapter 62 of the Statutes of 1929, and introduces a pension scheme for teachers in the province.

British Columbia University Act (R.S.B.C. 1924, c. 265) is amended by inserting a provision giving the University power to lease suitable portions of the lands included in its site to any incorporated theological college affiliated with the University. Such leases would be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and might be issued for merely a nominal rental.

APPENDIX II—TEACHERS' PENSIONS PLANS TO 1929

(Extracted from the Statutes of the Provinces)

NOVA SCOTIA

The Fund.—The Nova Scotia Teachers' Pensions Act, 1928, provides for a fund to be known as the "Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Fund." This fund is made up from:—

(a) Reservation of 8 per cent of provincial aid to teachers as provided under the

Education Act.

(b) Contributions from the consolidated revenue of the province equal to payments under (a).
(c) Special contributions.

(d) Income from investments of moneys in the fund.

Under the Education Act as in the Revised Statutes it is provided that every teacher employed in a public school conducted according to law is entitled to receive annually from the Provincial Treasury an aid amounting to the following sums or such proportion thereof as the number of days taught by the teacher bears to the total number of teaching days in the vear:

For class D in any public school\$	70	00
For class C in any public school	105	00
For class B in any public school	140	00
For class A only in a superior common rural school or high school of		
prescribed status		
For class Academic in a high school of prescribed status	210	00
For class Academic, when principal of a high school of prescribed		
status in a section having at least three departments, if also		
principal of all schools in that section	245 (ΛΛ

An amendment was made to this scale by C. 26 of 1928 (see Appendix I).

The Act also contains special provisions for aid to teachers holding a certificate from a Rural Science Training School, to assistant teachers provided with separate class-rooms, and to teachers in manual training schools.

Conditions of Retirement.—A teacher may retire and be paid a pension if he has been entitled to receive Provincial aid for:-

(a) 35 years, whether consecutive or not.
(b) 30 years, whether consecutive or not, if teacher has reached age of 60.
(c) 15 years, whether consecutive or not, if teacher is certified to be physically or mentally unfit.

Time spent on active military service, as exchange teacher, or as inspector of schools may be counted towards the 30 or 35 years required.

Pension Terms:-

(a) Upon retirement on above conditions the teacher is entitled to an annual pension, paid semi-annually, equal to three times the annual amount of the provincial aid to which he or she was entitled immediately before retiring, provided, however, that the annual pension be not less than \$375.00. If the pension is payable under (c) above, the pensioner may be called for medical examination at any time and if found to be fit, the pension may be stopped; but if he resumes teaching the period on pension may count as teaching service.

(b) When a pensioner or teacher who has been entitled to receive provincial aid for not less than 15 years dies leaving a widow she shall be paid for life, or until she remarries, an annual sum equal to, if pensioned, one-half the pension of her husband or, if teaching, to one and one-half times the provincial aid to which the teacher was entitled before his death. Provided, however, that the teacher had notified the Provincial treasurer to reserve semi-annually an additional 8 per cent of the provincial aid, and provided that such additional reservation had been made for at least 10 years, or, if married prior to the passing of the Act, that an equivalent sum had been paid into the fund.

(c) When a widow dies and is survived by children of the deceased pensioner or teacher they are entitled to receive jointly, until 16 years of age, the same pension as the widow

was receiving before her death.

(d) When a teacher or pensioner who has been entitled to receive provincial aid for at least 15 years, dies and leaves children but no widow they are entitled jointly, until 16 years of age, to a pension equal to that which would have been allowed to the widow,

16 years of age, to a pension equal to that which would have been allowed to the widow, provided the additional payments (8 per cent of aid) have been made.

(e) When a teacher dies leaving a widow or children who are not entitled to a pension under the terms outlined above, they are entitled to receive an amount equal to the sums received from the provincial aid of the teacher and to any additional amounts paid in by the teacher plus interest at 4 per cent compounded half-yearly.

(f) Pensions cannot be assigned and are not subject to debts or attachment.

An amendment to the above Act in 1929 brings under the benefits of the Act, teachers of all Halifax schools for the Blind or Deaf providing such teachers hold teaching certificates valid in Nova Scotia. It also provides that time spent by duly qualified teachers in teaching in public schools or recognized universities elsewhere in the British Commonwealth may be counted as time spent in the public schools of Nova Scotia, providing such time does not exceed 5 years and provided the teacher makes suitable provision for payment into the Fund.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Fund.—Legislation in New Brunswick provides for the payment of pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials from a fund known as the "Teachers' Pension Fund." This fund is made up as follows:—

(a) Reservation of 5 per cent annually from the government allowance payable to each teacher holding a valid licence and teaching in the public schools of the province.

(b) Contributions, each of which must be equal to the maximum amount paid by any teacher under (a), from teachers holding valid school licences, who are engaged as inspectors, normal school instructors, professors of the University of New Brunswick, local superintendents of public schools, secretaries to public school boards and other such officials who are giving full time to public school work and who have elected to come under the provisions of the Act.

(c) Contributions from the consolidated revenue of the province of such sums which with the amounts received from the teachers and other officials will be sufficient to pay

the claims of those entitled to allowance under this Act.

Conditions of Retirement.—Duly qualified teachers or officials may retire on pension under the following conditions:-

(a) 35 years service, but public school teachers must be 60 years of age in case of male teachers or 57 years of age for female teachers.

(b) 20 years service, if teacher or official is certified to be unfit for further employment.

Pension Terms:-

(a) Upon retirement under (a) above, the teacher or official is entitled to receive annually for life a pension equal to one-half the average salary of such teacher or official for the last 5 years before retirement. No pension, however, shall be less than \$250 or

more than \$800 per annum.

(b) Upon retirement under (b) above, the teacher or official is entitled to receive annually, as a disability allowance, as many thirty-fifths (not to exceed 35) of a sum equal to one-half the average salary for the last 5 years before such disability as the number of years of service. No half of such average salary, however, shall be considered less than \$250 or more than \$800 per annum.

OUEBEC

The Fund.—The Education Act (R.S.Q. 1925, c. 133, Part VIII) makes provision for a pension fund for teachers in the province of Quebec made up as follows:—

(a) A deduction of not less than 2 per cent and not more than 4 per cent per annum from the salary of every officer teaching in schools of commissioners or trustees or in those subsidized by them or by the government, except professors of music, drawing, or other specialties of that nature.

(b) A deduction of 4 per cent annually from the public school fund as well as from that portion of the superior education fund appropriated for the support of institutions

managed or directed by officers of primary education.

(c) An annual grant not exceeding \$47,000.00 from the government of the province.

The fund thus obtained is held in trust by the Provincial Treasurer and is administered by a commission consisting of the Superintendent of Education as Chairman and 4 delegates as follows:—I by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Montreal; I by the convention of Roman Catholic teachers in Quebec; and 2 by the Provincial Association of Protestant

Conditions of Retirement.—A teacher who has conformed with the requirements of the Act is entitled to retire on pension under the following conditions:—

(a) Twenty years service as teacher in the province, provided the teacher is 56 years of age. The applicant may discontinue teaching at the age of 50, provided he has the required length of service, but he may not begin to receive the pension until he is 56.
(b) Twenty years service, whatever his age, if because of a serious accident or enfeebled health the teacher is unable to continue in service; but such pension, however, may be stopped when the cause which gave rise to it has ceased to exist.

Pension Terms:-

(a) Upon retirement on the above conditions the teacher is entitled to an annual pension the amount of which is based on the average salary received by the teacher during the years he taught, or, if he taught for more than 25 years, on the average salary for the 25 years in which his pay was highest. The annual sum is obtained by multiplying. for men, two one-hundredths and for women, three one-hundredths of the average salary by the number of years service up to 35 years. In the case of a woman, however, the pension may not exceed 90 per cent of the average salary received during the 10 years when her salary was highest. The annual pension may not be less than \$125 nor more than \$1,200. Time spent in teaching outside the province may not be counted when

fixing the amount of pension.

The widow of a teacher has the right to one-half the pension to which her husband was entitled provided the latter has paid into the fund, in addition to the regular payments, a sum equal to one-half such payments for each year during which he was married. To entitle the widow to a pasion, however, the teacher must have made such

payments for at least 6 years before he ceased teaching.

(c) If after 10 years, but less than 20 years service, the teacher is obliged to retire because of accident or ill-health he may be repaid without interest the sums paid into the pension fund by him; if he again takes up teaching he may recover his rights to a retiring allowance by returning within 5 years the sum received by him.
(d) The legal heirs of any teacher who dies after 10 years teaching service are entitled

to receive without interest the sums paid into the fund.

ONTARIO

The Fund.—The fund is known as the "Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund" and is a continuation of a fund formerly known as the "Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund." According to the terms of Cap. 331, R.S.O. 1927, it is made up as follows:-

(a) Contributions by teachers and inspectors of 2½ per cent of annual salary; if the annual salary is less than \$550 then it is taken as \$550 for purposes of this Act.
(b) Contribution from the Provincial Treasury of sums equal to those contributed by

teachers and inspectors under (a).

(e) Interest from investment of moneys in the fund.

The Treasurer of Ontario acts as custodian of the fund, but payments are made only when claims have been approved by the Minister of Education upon the report of a commission of 5 members appointed triennially as follows:—(a) An actuary and two other persons appointed by the Minister (b) Two teachers or inspectors who are members of the Ontario Educational Association and elected by the teachers and inspectors present at the annual meeting of such Association.

Conditions of Retirement.—A teacher or inspector retiring after December 31, 1916, is entitled to a pension under this Act under the following conditions:—

(a) 40 years service prior to date of application.

(b) 30 years service prior to date of application; in this case pension will not be equal to

full pension but will be based on years of service.
(c) 15 years service, if certified to have become physically incapacitated for regular

employment.

Parsion Terms.—(a) Upon retirement on above conditions every teacher or inspector is entitled for life to an annual allowance equal to one-sixtleth of his average salary for the last 10 years during which he was employed multiplied by the number of full years of service. The years in which he contributed to the fund count as full years, but the years completed prior to April 1, 1917 only count each as a half year. If the annual allowance thus determined is less than \$365, the amount payable may be \$20 for each year of service, but not exceeding on the whole \$365; if the annual allowance is more than \$1,000 the annual pension shall be \$1,000 but if the pensioner, at the time of becoming entitled to such maximum annual allowance has paid into the fund a sum sufficient to purchase at Dominion Government rates a life annuity of more than \$1,000 per annum the annual allowance shall equal such annuity.

If retiring after 30 years service the annual pension shall be actuarially equivalent to that outlined above having regard to the difference in the length of service and the earlier age at

which the allowance becomes payable.

If on pension because of total disability, the pensioner may be called for medical examination at any time and if found fit for employment the pension may be discontinued.

Time spent in military or naval service may be counted when computing the period of

employment.

Teachers and inspectors who have retired before April 12, 1917, are not entitled to the benefits under this Act.

(b) Upon the death of a teacher or inspector while engaged in the profession, his personal representatives are entitled to receive a sum equal to the total amount contributed to the fund with interest at 4 per cent compounded half yearly.

(c) A teacher or inspector withdrawing from the profession after having been employed

for at least 5 years is entitled to receive the whole of his contributions to the fund with interest at the rate of 4 per cent compounded half yearly.

(d) If a teacher or inspector dies after becoming entitled to the superannuation allowance his personal representatives are entitled to receive a sum which with the amount already received by the pensioner will equal his total contributions to the fund.

(e) Allowances under this Act cannot be attached or assigned.

The scale of benefits may be increased or the years of service may be decreased from time to time by regulation when the condition of the fund warrants such action.

MANITOBA

The Fund.—In March, 1925, an Act was passed to establish a "Teachers' Retirement Fund" to consist of:

(a) A permanent fund made up of:

1. Gifts and legacies specifically given to the permanent fund, and sums transferred from the general fund provided under (b).

2. Sums granted from time to time by the Legislative Assembly.

(b) A general fund made up of:
1. Gifts and legacies not specifically given to permanent fund.
2. Contributions by the teachers of 1 per cent of annual salary. This sum is deducted by the trustees from the teachers salaries, and the Department of Education retains it from the legislative grant to the districts, and credits it to the general fund.

The fund thus constituted is administered by a board of 4 members made up as follows: (a) Two members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; (b) Two members appointed by the Teachers to whom the Act applies. This board is empowered to act as trustee of the fund and to manage, control and administer it.

The Board of Administrators also has the power to determine (a) who shall be entitled to participate in the fund, the amount each participant shall receive and the manner and times of receiving. (b) To refund and pay to, or to the estate of the teacher who has contributed to the

fund such sum or sums as it may determine, or decline to refund or repay any moneys contributed by the teacher. (c) To do all acts as shall appear necessary to the proper administration of the fund, and with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to pass such laws or by-laws as appear necessary.

SASKATCHEWAN

A teachers' pension plan was introduced by "The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1930" (cap. 93, 1929-30) and became effective July 1, 1930.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Fund.—The "Teachers' Pension Fund" according to the Teachers' Pensions Act, 1929,

consists of:-

(a) Contributions by Teachers of 4 per cent of salary. This is deducted from salary by the school board or the province according as salary is paid, in whole or in part by board or province. The board transmits such deductions to the Minister. Upon request, deductions may be made at greater rates than the above in the case of a teacher over 35 years of age; this deduction, however, must not be over 7 per cent if teacher is under 50 years, nor greater than 6 per cent if under 45 years, nor 5 per cent if teacher is under 40 years, nor 8 per cent in any other case.

(b) Voluntary Contributions by or on behalf of any contributor.

(c) Provincial Grant of \$25,000 yearly for ten years from the commencement of the Act.
(d) Interest from investments of the fund. The government guarantees interest at the rate of 5 per cent compounded half-yearly.

The sum to Contributors' credit in the fund is divided into a Reserve Account and Teachers' Separate Accounts. The reserve account contains the first five monthly deductions from salary, or the first ten months deductions if not employed at the commencement of the Act but is subsequently employed. No moneys shall be paid out of this reserve account so long as there are other moneys in the Teachers' Pension Fund sufficient to meet payments.

The Teachers' Separate Accounts contain all other deductions. Separate accounts are kept

for each contributor and interest at 5 per cent per annum is credited to each contributor's account twice yearly; if the income account from investments of the moneys in the fund is not sufficient to meet the amount of interest the deficiency is provided by appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

The expenses of administration are borne by the province.

Conditions of Retirement.

(a) Mental or physical incapacity.
(b) Males at age of 65 and females at age of 60 and having completed not less than 15 years (at least 10 months yearly) service.

Pension Terms.—The amount to the credit of the teacher at the time of becoming entitled to a pension is equal to double the amount in the fund to deductions from salary with accrued interest plus all amounts due to voluntary contributions on his behalf with accrued interest. In addition he is entitled to an annual allowance at the rate of \$25 for each years' employment as teacher in the province before the passing of the Act, employment to include service in the Great War, time spent in taking a course at a Normal School in the province or for the further training of teachers at some other educational institution in the province. However, no such additional annual allowance shall exceed \$750.

The pension is payable in accordance with the prescribed tables on any of the following

plans:

(a) Single life payable for the life of the contributor.

(b) Guaranteed pension payable for the life of the contributor or for any term of years certain, whichever period shall be longer.

(c) Joint life and last survivor.

(d) In case of death of contributor with not less than 15 years service, the dependent relative nominated by the contributor or in the case of no nomination, his widow, is entitled to an amount equal to the pensions payable if the deceased contributor had been retired immediately prior to death and been granted a pension on the joint life and last survivor plan.

(e) If a contributor dies before entitled to a pension, the total amount to his credit shall be paid to person nominated by contributor, to the widow, or the personal representative

(f) In case of voluntary retirement of person not entitled to pension, the total amount to his credit (except in Reserve Fund) shall be paid plus interest at 5 per cent compounded half-yearly.

(g) No teacher's pension or other allowance under this Act shall be assigned or charged or be liable to seizure or attachment by process in any Court.

(h) No contributor is eligible for a pension unless in addition to the contributions to the Reserve Account he has to his credit at least 5 months deductions in the separate account, except that special provision may be made for aged and disabled contributors.
 (i) In case a contributor is appointed to the Department of Education as a Civil Servant

his credit in the Fund is transferred to the Superannuation Fund of that Service. His

teaching service is added to his time as a Civil Servant.

(j) The retiring allowances now being paid to certain former teachers shall upon the commencement of this Act be chargeable to the Teachers' Pension Fund and thereafter a total retiring allowance of \$50 per month shall be paid for life to such teacher, but no such teacher shall be entitled to any other right or privilege under this Act.

Provision is made for regulations from time to time according to the condition of the Fund

to retire contributors at lesser ages and for the granting of pensions to contributors based on the length of teaching service in the province.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

IIème PARTIE—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

1. SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION, ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1929, or latest year reported

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING EDUCATIONEL INSTITUTIONS

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I. IPÉ.	N.S. NÉ.	N.B. NB.	Que. Qué.	Ont.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control. Agricultural Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools. Schools for teacher-training. Indian Schools. Schools for the blind and deaf. Business Colleges (Private). Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges. 3Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges. Classical colleges. Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses) Universities (regular courses).	1,240 195 29 21 11 302 361	4 5,158 12 916 267 170 429 1,565 441 432	5 3,072 13 415 285 21 53 146 343 512 - - 51	6 12,975 1,950 19 (1,556) 740 19 (2,904) 23 59,185 24 – 26 3,782 27 10,894 28 5,576	7 74,797 14 2,003 3,897 440 9,792 6,406 2,500 6,890 - 2,010
	Grand total (excluding duplicates)	19,440 88,615 15,634 3,682	523,837 102,125	387,876 34 79,946	2,361,199 35 547,927	2,933,662 614,397

1 Including 509,875 in primary schools and 595 in nursery schools under control of Commissioners and Trustees. 2 Including Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes all day courses—figures of calendar year 1928 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1928-29 for the Public and Separate Schools and of the school year 1928-29 for the other schools. See also Note 2, Page 4, 3 In Tables 2 etc. the total given includes 3, 615 in Private schools; the above table includes only schools under control. 1 Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree course. 3 Including 1,034 in Day and 2,033 in Evening Technical Schools. 6,160 in Night Schools, 2,298 in Dressmaking Schools, 4,100 in Schools of Arts and Trades, 45 in Ranger's School, 46 in Intermediate Agricultural Schools and 60 in School for historic guides—figures of 1927-28. 7 Including 26,730 in day and 41,593 in evening courses at Including 2,597 in day and 3,100 in correspondence and evening technical schools. 4 Including 1,940 in day and 850 in evening technical and Art Schools, 3,346 in day and 2,901 in evening technical schools. 4 Including 1,940 in day and 850 in evening technical schools. 4 Including 2,507 in day and 6,100 in correspondence and evening technical schools. 4 Including 2,507 in day and 6,100 in correspondence department. Including 4,332 in day, 7,629 in evening and 211 in correspondence vocational courses. 4 Including 254 in Normal Schools and 662 in Summer training courses; 35 in University training courses are included under Universities. 4 Including 345 in Normal Schools and 7 in Vocational Teacher-training 6 in Normal Schools and 7 in Vocational Teacher-training 6 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 7 in Vocational Teacher-training 6 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools and 8 in Normal Schools

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1928 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1929 are also published in the provincial reports although the 1928 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1929 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical and night. (See item 2).	10,062
Normal Schools	1,921
Blind and Deaf. (See item 5)	689
Classical Colleges. (See item 10).	11.200
Short, Special, etc. (See item 9)	4,526
Affiliated Colleges, etc. (See item 11)	6,044
Universities. (See item 12). (Approx.).	7,582

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were about 2,500 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 9,926 in item 3 making about 12,500 in all in teacher-training. There were in all about 81,000 teachers in Canada.

1. ACCOMMODATION SCOLAIRE, INSCRIPTIONS ET FRÉQUENTATION MOYENNE DES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves de toutes les écoles et institutions enseignantes

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. - CB.	Total	Type d'institution	No,
150,517 8 5,757 15 550 2,307 113 1,608	227,263 9 1,890 2,677 2,031 79 409 2,053 377	5,510 17 803 1,472 54 2,692	11 12,272 18 417 3,144 83 620 769	$\begin{array}{c c} 122,671 \\ 9,926 \\ 20 & 15,347 \\ 22 & 1,743 \\ 18,600 \\ 74,238 \end{array}$	Ecoles primaires et maternelles, sous le contrôle administratif. Ecoles d'agriculture, commerciales, industrielles et techniques, comprenant toutes les écoles du soir. Ecoles normales. Ecoles Indiennes. Ecoles pur les sourds et les aveugles. Collèges commerciaux privés. Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires. Cours préparatoires au collège et à l'université.	2 3 4 5
1,022 	1,830 	31 1,356	276 2,190	10,894 9,128 28,870	Cours abrégés et par correspondance des collèges et universités. Collèges classiques. Collèges affiliés, professionnels et techniques (cours réguliers). Universités (cours réguliers).	9 10 11 12
166,191 610,118 639,056 137,532 25,386	240,028 757,510 821,042 207,120 29,725	588,454 607,584 146,889	524,582 97,088			13 14

15266--13

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1929 or latest year reported—Concluded 1.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

No.		P.E.I. I.PÉ.	N.S NÉ.	N.B. NB.	Quebec Québec	Ontario
1	Number of Boys enrolled	8,616	56,142	41,135	1 278,038	2 370,045
2	Number of Girls enrolled	8,564	57,032	42,201	1 287,807	2 361,213
3	Number of pupils in urban schools	6,396	74,166	44,840	-	2 486,093
4	Number of pupils in rural schools	10,784	39,008	38,496	-	2 245,165
5	Average daily attendance	12,144	84,275	62,408	457,039	2 535,691
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during	153	162	164		-
7	year. Average number of days schools were open during year	191	191	195	-	-
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	70.6	74.4	74.9	80.7	2 73.3

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control Personnel enseignant, locaux et dépenses des écoles générales placées sous le contrôle administratif

No.		P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B. NB.	4Quebec 4Québec	5Ontario
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control	618	3,382	2,636	20,246	2 19,659
2	Male Teachers	132	296	257	3,500	2 3,828
3	Female Teachers	486	3,086	2,379	16,746	2 15,831
4	Number of School Districts	472	1,756	1,532	6 7,657	7 6,992
5	Number of School houses	472	-	-	7,914	7,656
6	Number of class-rooms in operation	618	3,160	2,467	15 18,000	15 18,000
7	Number of rural Schools	417	1,436	1,373	-	6,137
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room	28	36	34	31	_
9	Total Expenditure on Education\$	485,138	3,948,230	3,068,670	30,881,878	52,389,674
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments\$	297,369	13 875,007	478,964	4,152,312	5,100,983
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers, etc\$	187,769	3,073,223	2,589,706	1026,729,566	47,288,691
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries\$	14 358,694	-	-	-	27,002,089

¹ Including independent as well as controlled primary schools. ² Including Day, elementary and secondary schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. About 32,500 pupils are included above who are in a sense duplicates between Elementary and Secondary Schools; i.e., counted in the former before mid-summer and in the latter after mid-summer. The fact remains however that in the interests of comparability with other provinces they cannot be omitted. 30f these 38 were High Schools and 32 were Superior Schools. ⁴ Primary schools under control and independent. ⁵ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. ⁶ ''Districts''. The number of municipalities was 1,830. Schools under control only. ' Estimate only. There were 5,93 rural public schools sections; 26 cities and 140 towns with public, and 25 cities, 76 towns and 444 rural separate schools; 189 cities and towns with High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Assuming that each city and town achact village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,992 as above. ⁶ In existence. ⁶ In existence, 1928. ¹ 10f this amount 89, 600, 313 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. ¹¹ Exclusive of promissory notes. ¹² Exclusive of \$564,425 to provincial university. ¹³ Including \$153,488 on Technical Education. ¹⁴ Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and P.W.C. (\$266,772) and total supplement by districts (\$91,922). ¹⁶ Approximately. ¹¹ This figure is considerably lower than usual as a result of Winnipeg Schools being closed throughout September on account of contagious disease.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada by Provinces, 1929 or latest year reported.—Concluded —Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport—fin

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL RÉPARTITION ET ASSIDUITÉ DES ÉLÈVES DES ÉCOLES GÉNÉRALES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
75,121	114,043	1 81,423	55,309	1,079,872	Nombre de garçons inscrits	1
75,396	113,220	1 83,427	54,249	1,083,109	Nombre de filles inscrites	2
108,906	98,439	87,185	68,246	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles urbaines	3
41,611	128,824	77,665	41,312	-	Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles rurales	4
116,766	161,658	123,480	94,410	1,647,871	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	5
17 158	166	166	-	-	Moyenne du nombre de jours d'assiduité de chaque élève pendant	6
17 183	196	188	-	-	l'année. Moyenne du nombre de jours d'ouverture des écoles durant	7
77.5	71.1	74.8	86-1	76-0	l'année. Pourcentage de la fréquentation totale en fréquentation moyenne	8

Teachers, Accommodation and Expenditure in Schools under Public Coltrol Personnel enseignant, local et dépenses des écoles générales placées sous le contrôle administratif

Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. CB.	Total		No.
4,272	8,464	5,827	3,784	68,888	Instituteurs et institutrices des écoles contrôlées	1
832	2,080	1,508	1,057	13,490	Instituteurs	2
3,440	6,384	4,319	2,727	55,398	Institutrices	3
s 2,200	• 4,826	8 3,497	792	29,724	Districts scolaires	4
2,011	-	-	1,189	-	Maisons d'école	5
4,166	6,545	5,345	3,511	16 61,812	Nombre de salles de classe occupées	6
-	-	2,972	8 1,017	-	Nombre d'écoles rurales	7
36	35	31	31	-	Moyenne du nombre d'élèves dans une classe	8
119,423,803	1115,574,106	1111,866,815	1210,585,571	138,223,885	Total des dépenses pour l'instruction publique	9
1,208,809	2,402,621	1,321,158	123,201,496	19,038,719	Dépenses à la charge du gouvernement	10
8,214,994	13,171,485	10,545,657	7,384,075	119,185,166	Dépenses directement supportées par les contribuables, etc	11
5,167,687	8,023,857	6,243,085	-	-	Traitement du personnel enseignant	12

¹ Comprenant les écoles indépendantes avec les écoles primaires sous contrôle. ² Comprenant les écoles élémentaires et secondaires de jour: ces dernières comprennent aussi les élèves suivants en entier les cours des écoles élémentaires et secondaires; elles sont comptées dans les écoles élémentaires avant les vacances. Mais il est imposible de les omettre pour conserver la comparabité avec les autres provinces. ³ Dont 38 High Schools et 32 écoles supérieures. ⁴ Ecoles primaires indépendantes et contrôlées. ⁵ Les chiffres financiers de l'Ontario comprennent les écoles d'apprentissage de jour et du soir. ⁵ "Districts". Le nombre de municipalités est de 1,830 écoles sous contrôle seulement. ¹ Estimé seulement. Il y avait 5,693 sections rurales scolaires; 26 cités et 140 villes avec écoles publiques, et 25 cités, 76 villes et 444 sections rurales avec écoles séparées; 161 villages avec écoles publiques, et 22 avec écoles séparées; 216 écoles de continuation; 189 villes et cités avec hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux. En assumant que chaque cité, ville et village, et chaque école de village publique ou séparée et chaque école secondaire représente une section scolaire, le nombre total des sections est de 6,992 tel que ci-dessus. ⁵ En existence. ∮ En existence, 1928. ¹ De cette somme, \$9,600,313 a été contribué par les écoles indépendantes subventionnées et les écoles d'enseignement supérieure. ¹ Sans compter les billets promissoires. ¹ Sans compter \$64,425 à l'université provinciale. ¹ Comprenant \$153,488 à l'enseignement technique. ¹ ⁴ Y compris les déboursés du gouvernement aux instituteurs des écoles générales et du Prince of Wales College (\$266,772) et le supplément total par districts (\$91,922.) ¹ Approximativement. Le nombre est de fermées en septembre pour cause d'épidémie.

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la,

2.— Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1929 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaille des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

		Province	Ile du Prince-Edouard (1929) Fooles primaires. Fooles à dasses multiples. Toral des écoles générales. Collège Prince of Wales, institution pour I	Autres. Ecole agricole et technique (jour).	et seconda la formatio veugles et	Ecoles indiennes. Nouvelle-Ecosse (1929) Ecoles urbaines.	Ecoles rurales. Toutes écoles gér Ecoles normales	Ecole d'été de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Fodes tachniques collères non compris	Institutions pour la formation d'instituteurs. 2 Collèges affliés.	Universités. Ecoles primaires et secondaires indépen	dantes. Colleges commerciaux. Colleges commerciaux. Ecoles nour les avenoles et les sourds.	Z	Ecoles des cites et des villes (ler terme).	Autres ecoles a classes multip. (2ème terme).	1 outes ecoles a classes munp. (ler terme).	Ecoles à classe unique (1er terme). (2ème terme).
	Per- centage of		66.58 77.61 70.60	1 1 1			67.	1 1 1	1-1	1 4	1 1	56.55	1-1-	1	1 1	LE
00000	Average	Moy- enne de présence	7,180 4,964 12,144	:		43,331	84,		1 1	1.1	1 1) t			
THE PARTY OF THE P	ipils èves	Total	10,784 6,396 17,180	113			113,	381		1,923	429	267	24,231	17,895	42,139	35,329
Canada par provinces ca	Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male — Filles	5,436 3,128 8,564	782	295 147		30,456 57,148 234	Z9Z	369	1,047	306	137	1 1	1	1 1	11
per pro	Num	Male Gar- gons	5,348 3,268 8,616 45	243	100 4170		29,961	22 1 1	826	1,186	123	130	1 1	1	1 1	1 1
Correction	chers	Total	417 201 618 13	182	127 1		0.00 1.00	112	102	243	13	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1
man const	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	332 154 486 6	1 6 1		1.089	1,997 3,086	1 1 1	27	723	12	t	l I :	1	1 1	1 1
on Series	Nombr	Male Hom- mes	85 47 132	14	15	1 65	163 296 7	1 []	75	220	69	I	1 1	1	1 1	1-1
DISTRICTED A	Number	Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	417 201 618	1 1 1	1111	1.140	3,160	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1 9	1,088	1,306
ics insti	Number of other	4) 10	417. 55 472	1 1	11111	H 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
these three december of the commence	H C	tutions Nombre d'arron- disse- ments scolaires ou d'ins- tifutions	417 55 472	1	+	1	1,711	100	-1-	4.00	60 60	11 9	10	140	159	1,302
. A. Arcsume		Province	Prince Edward Island (1929) Primary Schools. Graded Schools. Total General Schools. Prince of Wales College, Teacher training.	Others(day)	ary	Indian Schools. Nova Soctia (1929)	Rural and Village Schools. All General Schools. Normal College, Regular.	Nova Scotia Summer School.	Technical Teacher-training.	Universities. Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.	Business CollegesSchools for the Blind and Deaf	Indian Schools New Brunswick (1929)	Other Control (2nd Term)	Chel Gladed Schools (18c retm)	All Graded Schools (1st 1erm)	Ungraded Schools (1st Term)

	RESOME GENERAL	
H A CONDON	Colleges commerciaux. Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles intiennes. Ecoles intiennes. Ecoles dament les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles dament les aveugles et les sourds. Ecoles dament les synties. Indépendantes. Ecoles dementaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Ecoles internédiaires protestantes. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Ecoles complémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Ecoles complémentaires catholiques. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des commissaires. Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total. Total des écoles primaires sous contrôle. Catholiques. Catholiques. Catholiques. Total des écoles primaires indépendantes.	Catholiques. Protestantes.
80.08 76.71 74.89	70.17 70.17 76.15 885.24 82.04	1 1
62,521	250,279 250,279 38,859 4,260 4,260 1149,741	1 1
78,083 83,336 1,034 2,038 1,345 1,355 343	146 285 285 285 285 285 17,138 316,563 44,339 6,336 51,028 1,921 1,921 17,648 1	54,681
1,308 1,308 1,308 1,308 2,92 3,42 2,52	99 160,089 24,917 2,811 91,614	1 1
730 730 993 250 91	145 145 145 156,474 2,837 2,837 1111 8,568 8	1 1
2,636 ,636 ,636 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		3,446
2,3 3,27 4,78 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83 1,8	10,020 1,566 1,566 1,512 4,512 4,512 11,651 2,190	2,881
25 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2,381 1 191 2,623 2,260	565
2,395	13,526 2,319	
1111111111	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	481 18 18
11,4664	11 11 11 11 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Indiana again
All General Schools (1st Term) Year Technical Schools (day. Correspondence. (evening) Vocational (Teacher-training) Normal School. Universities. Colleges. Colleges.	Business Colleges School for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools Quebee (1928) Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Independent Total Class of Protestant Under control of Trustees Independent Under control of Trustees Independent Under control of Trustees Independent Onder control of Trustees Independent Onder control of Trustees Under control of Trustees Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees Under control of Trustees Under control of Trustees Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Commissioners Under control of Trustees	Protestant Tradicional the Control

Including all the students of the Technical College except those following regular degree courses.

* Exactiving where possible the students mentioned in Note 1

* Exactiving where possible the students mentioned in Note 1

* Calculated from the total attendance First Form (5,988,143); Second Term (12,187,063 and an average number of days school was open of 194.8 from which the average daily attendance is sent to be 62,408.

* Districts. The number of municipalities was 1,471 Catholic and 359 Protestant.

* Comprenant tous les efleves des colleges sagricoles ou techniques excepté las édudiants suivant des cours réguliers.

* Calcule sur la fréquentation notale du premier terme (5,088,148); second terme (7,088,920). Nombre moyen de classe dans la note 1.

* Calcule sur la fréquentation totale du premier terme (5,088,148); second terme (7,088,920). Nombre moyen de jours de classe dans la note 1.

* Calcule sur la fréquentation totale du la 157,083 pour l'anne et 389 protestantes.

* Districts, no comptait 1,471 municipalitée est 839 protestantes.

2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada nar provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport 2.-Detailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1929 or latest year reported

ner rapport		Province	G.		Ecoles maternelles Catholiques. Collèges classiques (catholiques).	,	1 Universities Catholiques. Protestaties.				
du derr	Per- centage of	nnce	83.09 77.45 80.77	93.55 96.48 93.84	76.56	98.94 97.63 67.09	1 1	96.88 96.00 95.40	1.1	81.38 40.87 78.42 93.83 80.00 82.61	92.52 98.63 94.36
1929 ou	Average Attend-	ance — Moy- enne de présence	400,020 57,019 457,039	1,638 192 1,830	2,917	750 454 159	1 1	620 96 716	8 8	2,810 1,802 1,520 1,520 388	470 216 686
nures a	10	Total	492,225 73,620 565,845	1,751	3,810	758 465 237	2,924	640 100 740 4 100	1,645	2,298 1,620 1,620 46	508 219 727
inces, cr	Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male Filles	251,703 36,104 287,807	1,568	1,378	111	1,060	292 50 342 2.168	1,013	1,730 456 2,298 1,620	1 11 11
par prov	Num	Male Gar- cons	240,522 37,516 278,038	183 10 193	2,432	758 465 237	2,184	348 50 398	3,768	3,453 283 283 60 60	508 206 714
Resume detaille des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Total	17,720 2,526 20,246	267 10 277	90	74 69 28	501	176 14 190	166	202 139 121 12 121 121	81 96 177
ntes du		Fe- male Fem- mes	14,532 2,214 16,746	206	06	4 1 1	18	109 122 122	31	120011	1 A E
nseigna	Numbe	Male Hom- mes	3,188 312 3,500	65	921	74 69 28	483	60 67	135	139 139 18 10 12 112	81 96 1771
entions e	Number of Class	Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	8 8 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 # 1	ł i	1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 1 1
les insti	Number of Sebool		7,175	111	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1	1.1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 3
detame	Number of School Dis- tricts or Insti-	18 9 1 . 1 9 S	1 1 1	19	23	11	लल	2000	100	3017	c3 −− c3
z Resume		Province	Quebec (1928)—Con. Grand Total Primary Schools Roman Catholic. Protestant Total	Normal Schools Roman Catholic Protestant. Total.	Nursery Schools Roman Catholic Classical Colleges (Catholic)	More classical education is given. Where superior education is given. Professant Theological Colleges.	Roman Catholic Protestant Protestant School for Doof and Dired	Schools for Detarant Diffice Protestant Protestant Schools of Arts and Trade (Catholic)	Night Schools Roman Catholic Protestant	Technical Schools (Catholic) Monument National School (Catholic) Dress making Schools (Catholic) Institute of Pedagogy School for Historic edides (Catholic) Intermediate Agricultural School	Agreutural Schools Roman Catholic. Protestant. Total.

Ĕ	闰	64	Catl Prot	Tocoles publiques (1928) Rarales. Des cifes. Des villes. Des villes. Consultation.	Tecoles séparées (catholiques) (1928) Rurales. Des cités. Des villes. Des villes. Tradages.	Ecole Haute Instit	'			- Ecoles normales (1929). Ecoles normales (1929). Universitée (1929).	00		2 Not included in the total 3 Freducting urbone
90.70	93.86	77. 95. 86.	81.38 77.56 80.91 65.74	67.91 74.02 74.94 74.02 71.54	69 · 39 72 · 70 74 · 64 75 · 93		78.64	1 1 1	40.		1 1	1 1 7	(11.10)
828	214	615 143 39	427,064 57,682 484,746 1,023	150,513 160,148 56,625 17,617 384,903	16,322 36,627 20,504 1,473	8,161 19,017 30,438	18,228	1 1 2	1,352	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	Z, ((I)
946	228	2,904 150 45	532,476 79,307 611,783 1,566	221,644 216,369 75,962 23,811 537,786	23,521 50,382 27,469 1,940	9,843 22,340 34,770	23,177	1,142 26,730 41,593	3,346 3,128	4	6,210	440	5,897)
55	1 .	354	263,645 38,156 301,801 782	106,816 106,166 37,439 11,591 262,012	11,647 24,932 13,789 1,022	5,725 12,300 17,100	12,673	810 14,645 20,357	1118		6,762	20,002	1,90±
891	228	1,170 1,170 150 45	268,831 41,151 309,982 774	114,828 110,203 38,523 12,220 275,774	11,874 25,450 13,680 918		1,249	332 12,085 21,236	1 1 1 2	10,428	2,440	2,004	1,8331
55	21	88 69 74 0	20,567 3,176 23,743	7,014 4,726 1,710 14,016	1,109 628 51 2,433	1,955	795 204	999	34 104 127	1,438	183	104	# History
1	ı	11.02	15,060 2,305 17,365	6,029 3,933 1,486 11,887	1,007 596 50 50	1,075	313	415	1 1 1	180	120	901	o there
55	21	38 17 47 6	5,507 871 6,378	985 793 224 127 2,129	29 102 32 1 1	880	482	584	1 1 1	1,258	928	190	- loods
1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	7 3 1 1 1	111	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1	linrol o
-	1	1 1 1 1	7,387 758 8,145	5,693 329 267 161 6,450	444 162 115 743	216 139 61	1 1	47	12021	1 1 1	i i	1 1	A Arrico
1	-	15	11189	1111	1 1 1 1 1	111	1.1	1 1 1	1 1	-100	10	2019	for H C
School for Higher Commercial Studies	St. Hyacinthe Dairy School (Catholic)	Schools of Fine Arts (Catholic). Subsines Colleges (Frivate). Polytechnic School (Catholic). Ranger's School (Catholic). All Schools	Roman Catholic. Protestant. 2 Indian Schools.	Public Schools 7(1928) Rural. City. Town. Village. Total.	Roman Catholic Separate Schools 7(1928) Rural City Town Village.	Continuation Schools (1929). High Schools (1929). Collegiate Institutes (1929).	Vocational Schools (1929) Day, full time. Day, part time	Day, special. Evening Schools.	Vocational School teacher-training Night Elamentary Schools (1929). Night High Schools (1929). Normal Schools (1929).	Model Schools (1929). Universities (1929).	A Hinated Colleges (1929) Business Colleges (1929)	Schools (1923). Schools Schools Train Schools	1 PXCluding the classical colleges the school for H CS Agricultural schools and achae official ad schools small block in the table.

possible staff and students onleges, the school for H.C.S., Agricultural schools and other affiliated schools specified elsewhere in the table. 2 Not included in the total. 3 Excluding where possible staff and students entered under Universities. 4 Including 66 students not given by sex. 6 Including 560 students not given by sex. 6 The students of the College of Education (367) training for High School Assistants certificates (as well as several students in other courses) are entered under "Universities", as also are students in the University of Ottawa Normal School. *Calendar year.

The corporated pas les collèges classiques, l'école des Hautes Etades Commerciales, les écoles agricoles et autres évoles spécifiés dans le tableau. 2 Non compris dans le total. 3 A l'exclusion du personnel et des étudiants defigh inscrits au compts des universités. 4 Le total comprend 66 étudiants dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné. 5 Les étadiants de l'écoles en les certificats d'assistant-instituteur dans les bytés, (de même que plusieurs étudiants dans d'autres cours) paraissent sous la rubrique d'uliversités, et les étèves de l'école normale de l'école normale de l'Université d'Ottava. 4 Année civile.

2.—Betailed Summary of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1929 or latest year reported 2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

	Province	Manitoba (1929) Ecoles intermédiaires. Hautes écoles internédiaires. Départements collégiaux. Hautes écoles junior. Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales. Ecoles rechniques du jour. Ecoles rechniques du jour. Ecoles rechniques du jour. Correspondance. Universités. Collèges affiliés. Collèges ormanerciaux. Ecoles provessités. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées. Ecoles indiannes. Ecoles indiannes. Ecoles indiannes. Ecoles indiannes. Ecoles défenentaires des villes. Ecoles élémentaires des villes. Ecoles felmentaires des villes. Ecoles felmentaires des villes. Ecoles felmentaires des villes. Ecoles felmentaires des villes. Ecoles commerciaux. Ecoles normales. Universités. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles privées. Ecoles parvées. Ecoles parvées. Ecoles parvées.
Per- centage of Attend-		25.12 886.2226 886.2226 77.57 77.57 77.57 80.85
Average Attend-	ance Moy- enne de présence	11,664 1,688 2,018 2,018 116,766 1,659 1,659 6,133 1,665 1,665
upils	Total	15,526 16,826 16,826 16,02 16,02 17,00 1,000
Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves	Fe- male - Filles	75,396 1,5936 1,5936 1,6948 1,1162 1,1162 1,1162 1,1163 1,1163 1,1163 1,1163 1,1163 1,163
Num	Male Gar- çons	75, 121 1, 004 1, 828 1, 828 1, 473 1, 454 1, 145 10, 1845 110, 18
chers	Total	446 446 446 4,272 4,272 120 30 120 683 683 683 683 683 7 7 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121
Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs	Fe- male Fem- mes	23,440 111 111 122 133 134 140 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Numbe	Male Hom- mes	0110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11
Number of	Rooms Nombre de salles de classe	1111166
Number Number of School Clee	45 70	20111111111111111111111111111111111111
Number of School Dis- tricts or	2 2 2 2 2 2	1111100 1111100 11111000 11104 110 11111000 1111000 10000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 1000000
	Province	Manitoba (1929) Intermediate schools High Schools Collegiate Departments Collegiate Departments Junior High Schools Aligeneral Schools Teacher Training Institutes Vocational Perening Schools Vocational Day Schools Vocational Perening Schools Vocational Correspondence Universities Business Colleges Business Colleges Business Colleges Schools for the Blind and Deaf Indian Schools City Elementary Schools City Elementary Schools City Elementary Schools City Elementary Schools City Elementary Schools Village Ellementary Schools Village Ellementary Schools Vocational Schools (Day) Vocational Schools (Evening) Teachers Training Institutes Universities Business Colleges Business Colleges Business Colleges Private Schools Private Sch

	RESUME GENERAL
Alberta (1929) Beodes publiques des villes. Ecoles stares acaboliques des villes. Ecoles strates. Ecoles contralisées. Ecoles centralisées. Fooles de travaux (du jour). Ecoles normales. Ecoles de travaux (du soir). Correspondance. Correspondance. Cours technique pour la formation d'instituteurs espondance. Ecoles préses.	Colombio-Britannique (1929) Hautes écoles. Ecoles elémentaires des cités. Ecoles urales de sassistées. Toutes traules et assistées. Toutes écoles générales. Ecoles normales. Ecoles normales. Ecoles d'apprentissage (du jour). Ecoles d'apprentissage (du sour). Cours technique pour la fornation d'instituturs technique pour la fornation d'instituteurs. Universités. Collèges affiliés. Collèges affiliés. Collèges commerciaux. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées. Ecoles privées.
78.99	88.107 86.117 86.117 86.117 86.117 86.117
69,676	16,743 48,615 16,511 115,511 115,811 94,410 2,213
61,685 104,685 164,850 1,901 1,516 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 2,901 1,516 3,615 1,472 1,472	20,011 18,361 19,569 109,558 4,432 7,629 7,629 2,365 2,365 2,365 169 83 3,144
1, 631 1, 631 1, 888 1, 888 1, 888 1, 786	10,661 25,187 9,489 6,489 54,249 3,067 1,016 11,016 11,651 1,661
1,040 1,040 1,040 1,727 1,727 686	9,350 9,475 9,475 10,020 55,309 65,309 1,349 1,75 1,493
11 6 6 76 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1, 535 1,
1113 2 2 257 4 4 3159 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2011 2 922447 922447 1 1727117 1 17271
402 1,508 1,	1, 0509 1, 050
1	3, 551 3, 551 3, 551 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111
111111111111111111	11193 1736 1746 1746 1746 1746 1746 1746 1746 174
3, 22, 2011 , 242, 33, 33, 342, 11, 11, 8, 8, 8, 8, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	621 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Alberta (1929) Cities and Towns. Town Roman Catholic Separate. Village Schools. Rural Schools. Consolidated Schools. Normal Schools (Evening) Vocational Schools. Vocational Teacher Training. Universities. Affiliated Colleges. Business Colleges. Private Schools. School for the Blind and Deaf.	British Columbia (1929) High Schools. City Public Schools. Gity Public Schools. Rural and Assisted Schools. Total General Schools. Total General Schools. Vocational Schools (Day). Vocational Schools (Day). Vocational Schools (Tvening). Correspondence. Vocational Schools (Tvening). Universités. Affiliated Colleges. Affiliated Colleges. Private Schools. Schools for the Blind and Deaf. Indian Schools.

¹ Manual Training and Household Science Teachers are not included, Junior High School Teachers include only those teaching High School classes. ² In addition to these were ² junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan. ³ Also included with the general enrolment.

² En ¹Les professeurs de trayaux manuels de science ménagère non compris. Les instituteurs de lycées juniors comprennent seulement ceux enseignant dans les degrés secondaires. outre, on compte 2 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan. ³ Compris dans l'inscription totale.

3.—Résumé statistique de l'instruction publique dans les cités et les principals villes du Canada, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

h School I General	ans les	Total	2 10 424 5 5685 5 6885 5 6885 6 6885 7 11 1 223 1 1056 1 1056
Number of Punils in High School Grades (included in total General schools)	Secondaires (compris dans les écoles générales)	Girls Filles	1, 0881 1, 088
Number of Grades (ind	secondair	Boys — Garçons	* \$ 25.309 2.309 1, 2642 1, 2642 1, 2642 1, 2642 2, 3008 2, 3008 3,
ocational in total	s (non es générales)	Total	25,115 5,835 6,835 7,105 1
Number of Pupils in Vocational Schools (not included in total general schools)	rompris dans les écoles compris dans les écoles générales)	Evening and Courses. Course du soir et de corresp.	15,649 2,923 3,339 1,339 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,282 1,067
Number Schools ge	de tra compris	Day Courses Cours de jour	2.466 2.2935 2.2935 2.2935 2.2936 1.100 1.1370 1.1370 1.190
al Schools énérales	Average	Attendance Moyenne de fréquenta- tion quoti- dienne	116 6 6 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Number of Pupils Attending General Schools Nombre d'élèves dans les écoles générales		Total	252, 811 181, 252 261, 625 261,
f Pupils Atte		Girls — Filles	71.9888.74.74.9888.85.898.898.898.898.898.898.898.898
Number o Nombre		Boys Garçons	11, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20
Population	Census or 1921 Population,	recense- ment de 1921	618 500 618 500 191, 898 117, 217 117, 217 107, 843 66, 163 66, 163 66, 163 87, 176 87, 176
	Name of City or Town	Orte ou ville	Montreal, Que Poronito, Ont *Wanourper, B.C. Hamilton, Ont Ottawa, Ont Ottawa, Ont Ottawa, Ont Condon *Caldman, Nas St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B. Kitcheare, Ont State State St. John, Ont State State St. Calparines, Out State State St. Thomas, Out St. Thom

499 427 180 213	389 558 558 351	300 464 259	466 407 248	264 479 279 156	289 141 376	475 395 354
	01		64	. 04	01	
240 238 110 123	241 194 188 327 148	133 235 151	238 187 129	158 133 141	158	251 243 197
259 199 70 94	2312212 2312212 2312212	167 229 108	216 220 119	1128	131	166 232 150 157
762 836 1,160	7203 1050 730 730 730 730 730 730 730 730 730 73	531 420 -	103 200 48	173 - 689 66	529	129
523	4 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	402	200	173 - 481 66	381	8 1 1 1
249 312 1,160	5002400 5002400 5002400	129	103	208	. 148	106
2,588 1,545 1,545 1,537	2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,	1,996	1,668 2,363 1,192	1,208 1,616 2,446 1,389	1,569	2,344 1,459 1,602
3,589 1,958 2,174	889,028 8008 827 827 827	2,587 2,047 1,524	2,106 1,357	1,565 2,159 1,301 1,882	1,735	2,695 1,848 1,973 2,215
1,767 1,523 1,028 1,028	1,308 1,587 1,587 1,884	1,246	1,101	1,125 1,671 1,671	819 884 1.095	1,375 917 1,068 1,123
1,822 1,557 1,186	1,377	1,341	1,371	1,034 1,630 918	916 854 1.189	1,320 931 905 1,092
	12,200 11,940 10,735 10,692			8,9774 8,621 8,327		7,652 7,620 7,562 7,873
Chatham, Ont Galt, Ont *St. Boniface, Man s Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Owen Sound, Ont. Osnawa, Ont. **Lethridge, Alta North Bay, Ont.	Welland, Ont. Brockville, Ont.	Woodstock, Ont. *Medicine Hat, Alta. Nanaimo, B.C. (and suburbs).	New Cuaggow, N.S. Orillia, Ont. Sudbury, Ont. Sydney Mines, N.S.	Fredericton, N.B. Dartmouth, N.S. Pembroke, Ont	N. Vancouver, B.C. Lindsay, Ont. Turno, N.S. *Prince Albert, Sask.

¹ Primary schools including Protestant High Schools, 1928. The High School enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the High Schools and of the Normal Schools. ² The figures by sex represent High Schools and Collegiate Institutes only, the totals include pupils in fifth classes. ³ Includes Waterloo. ⁴ The school figures of Challotterown include P.W.C. which is a provincial institution and not merely a city school. However the objection to including the H. S. pupils of this institution with the general enrolment of the city applies to other cities as well, since the H. S. of practically all cities and non-resident pupils from rural districts and other urban centres. ⁶ Not including the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, which had an enrolment of 679 Day, 569 Evening and Correspondence Pupils. ⁷ Including Correspondence courses (Halifax) which are supervised in Halifax but are taken by students all over the province, also technical courses in the college of Art. ⁸ Including 80 boys Population 1926. 1 Evoles primaires.—Y compris "High Schools" protestantes, en 1928. Les chiffres concernant les High Schools ont été laissés en blanc, parce qu'ils eussent été incomplets, en zifet, ils auraient laissé de céét les éleves des collèges classiques, des écoles denandes. 2 les tottaux de chaque soxe no s'appliquent qu'anx élèves des l'High Schools" et des "Collegate Institution provinciale. 4 comprend Waterville. 4 Comprend Waterville. 4 Comprend Waterville de Charlottercovern en nbrassen les élèves de cinquième classe. 3 Comprend Walterville. 4 Comprend Waterville des élèves de cinquième classe. 3 Comprend Walterville. 4 Comprend Waterville des élèves de cinquième classe. 3 Comprend Walterville des élèves de cette institution provinciale. Toutefois, l'objection qu'on pourrait soulevre contre l'inclusion des élèves de cette institution dans les degrés de High Schools de presque toutes les crités reçoivent comme élèves, des enfants des districts ruranx ou d'autres exglométrations urbaines. 9 Ne comprend pas l'Institut Provincial de Technologie qui avait 679 inscriptions de jour et de cours par correspondance. 7 Comprend sur par correspondance (Halifax) qui se répartissent sur toute la province, les cours pet de logie of Art. 8 Comprend 80 garrons dans des cours spondance. 7 Comprend ne cours par cours les cours par correspondance (Halifax) qui se répartissent sur toute la province, les cours techniques et le College of Art.

* Population 1926.

4.—Attendance of Pupils in six provinces—Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

				1		Numb	er Atten	ding-No	mbre d'é	lèves fré	quentant		
	Pro	vince		Year	da da	iys	20-49 days	50-99 days	100-14 days			2001 lays	Total
		7 22400		Anné	e -	-	jours	jours	_ _		-	ours	
Nova Sco	tia—N	ouvelle-E	cosse	1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922		5,941 6,397 7,545 6,263 4,903 4,472		16,323 19,717 20,745 18,020 15,420 14,642	26 2	72 4: 68 2' 19 4- 570 5:	8,435 2,127 7,675 4,755 2,551 8,212	3,210 1,449 203 1,522 4,069 4,698	109,032 109,097 106,982 108,096 109,483 114,229
Manitoba				. 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928		17,861 17,481 24,040 23,739 19,408 20,402 19,673 20,121 19,648 17,668 19,167 16,361 14,538		16,387 18,068 24,432 21,727 18,439 16,480 18,886 16,792 16,661 16,455 15,780 13,780	21,5 22,2 46,8 27,3 24,9 25,2 27,4 24,1	179 6: 154 7: 150 7: 12 8:	6,641 9,762 8,516 9,981 3,915 2,007 5,594 2,397 3,468 6,590 4,819 4,830 1,647	4,152 2,408 346 643 2,274 2,733 766 1,069 655 1,513 1,750 2,701 601	106,588 109,925 114,197 123,452 129,015 136,876 142,369 144,491 145,834 148,279 148,763 150,883 150,517
Saskatche	ewan		• • • • • • • •	. 1917 1918 1919 1920		6,269 1,171 9,497 0,014	21,158 23,592 20,199 19,873	27,952 42,478 38,785 38,766	35,2 50,9 42,4 45,4	234 3 207 1 445 4 479 5	1,694 8,905 6,121 2,424	6,424 134 2,421 2,452	138,731 147,232 159,468 169,008
Alberta				. 1917 1918 1919 1920		7,094 9,253 7,008 8,319	14,860 21,641 16,392 17,475	26,978 29,427 31,348 34,847	24,5 42,7 28,5 32,3	581 3 746 550 3 804 4	3,765 8,000 7,711 2,447	454 42 563 358	107,727 111,109 121,567 135,750
Province	Year	20 days	20-39 days	40-59 days	60-79 days	80-99 days	100-119 days	120-139 days	140-159 days	160-179 days	180-199 days	days	Total
220721100	Année	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	
P.E.I I.PE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	817 684 516 638 583 489 518	1,084 834 789 906 861 827 762	1,029 841 799 844 862 789 804	1,088 985 903 919 889 867 808	1,263 1,094 978 1,118 1,011 935	1,291 $1,291$ $1,221$ $1,250$	1,573 1,629 1,701	2,420 2,264 2,294 2,185 2,357 2,233 2,484	3,166 3,230 3,835 2,960 3,266 3,356 3,940	4,522 3,797 4,267	1 961	17,360 2 17,411 17,324 16,884 16,836
N.S.— NE.	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	4,890 4,711 4,321 4,224 3,890 3,710 3,380	6,650 6,210 5,593 5,685 5,534 5,290 4,885	6,274 5,665 5,290 5,221 5,063 5,092 4,880	6,128 5,383 4,927 5,006 4,841 4,771 4,864	5,257	6,807	8,996 9,240 9,480 9,308 8,726	15,225 13,878 14,289 15,356 16,024 13,977 14,991	23,812 23,338 25,719 26,819 27,361 24,721 26,478	25,013 29,163 30,114 27,520 28,249 34,015 30,858	1,720 1,000 901 515 925	111,594 112,352 112,391 112,556 112,898
N.B.— NB,	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	2,620 2,362 1,972 2,635 2,372 2,382 2,333	4,712 4,140 3,801 4,342 3,916 4,076 3,801	4,590 4,007 4,185 4,379 4,248 4,097 3,943	5,019 4,231 4,256 4,545 4,323 4,189 4,058	5,026 4,463 4,059 4,374	6,089 5,751	5,937 5,971 5,907 5,767 5,767 5,944	8,372 8,411 8,273 8,532 7,914 9,094 9,015	12,612 14,178 13,748 14,702 13,108 16,437 15,928	19,129 22,447 24,493 23,827	1,571 1,412 2,714 1,501 4,034 1,372 1,503	77,373 378,834 80,120 80,829 682,275
Saskat- chewan	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	8,822 9,568 9,387 9,424 8,272 8,661 8,883 8,311 7,745	11,343 14,015 14,088 14,553 12,997 12,682 13,884 11,728 11,654	12,761 14,918 15,599 15,039 15,500 16,000 14,748 15,831 15,347	14,906 10,382 10,617 10,933 9,697 10,033 10,065 9,693 9,594	14,393 10,913 10,847 10,239 9,957 10,162 9,990	18,046 13,325 13,165 11,933 11,286 10,758	14,923 15,196 13,599 13,091 12,933 14,592	19,411 19,118 21,023 19,681 19,989 19,996 22,647 20,494 22,230	26,141 26,543 32,708 32,494 34,922 38,026 39,812 37,873 45,760	29,694 35,237 43,124 53,898 60,138 62,350	4,735 6,047 7,214 12,041 10,315 11,281 10,467 15,319	176,989 192,968 203,834 206,164 212,882 217,119
Alberta	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	6,484 5,637 6,151 5,668 4,957 4,725 4,361 4,900 4,632	14,616 9,803 9,709 9,517 8,407 7,758 8,349 7,478 7,307	16,699 10,343 10,571 9,083 9,029 9,254 8,404 8,534 8,959	14,953 8,240 8,474 7,974 6,814 6,539 6,123 6,075 6,169	6,458 6,318 6,361	9,925 8,715 8,399 8,079 8,329	11,114 10,521 9,859 10,280 10,526	14,832 14,914 15,537 15,532 14,932 16,012 17,980 18,873	24,199 25,536 26,869 28,687 30,048 29,333 43,628 40,937	50,774 54,164	2,275 2,303 1,780 2,957	154,380 159,086

¹ Includes over 200 days. ² Including 16 unclassified by attendance. ³ Including 1,311 unclassified by attendance. ⁴ Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923. ⁴ Six months. ⁶ Including 282 unclassified by attendance. ⁷ Including 293 unclassified by attendance. ⁸ Including 309 unclassified by attendance. ⁸ Including 309 unclassified by attendance. ⁹ Including 309 unclassified by attendance. ¹ Comprend plus de 200 jours. ² Comprend 16 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. ⁸ Comprend 282 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. ⁸ Comprend 282 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. ⁸ Comprend 309 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. ⁸ Comprend 309 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité. ⁹ Comprend 135 non classifiés quant à l'assiduité.

5.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces 5.—Relevé rétrospectif des élèves des écoles canadiennes et moyenne de fréquentation, par provinces

Année P.E.I. N.S. N.B. *Que. *Ontario Manitoba Sask. Alberta B.C. Provinces Island	Total Number Enrolled—Nombre total des inscriptions—1928-1929												
Année P.E.I. N.S. N.B. 1206. T.P.E. N.B. 1206. T.P.E.				l'otal Num	ber Enrolle	ed—Nomb	re total des	inscrpition	ns—1928–192	29			
1811				N.B.		4Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta				
1850		I.PE.	NE.		³Qué.					С.В.			
1852	1811	_	1	_	-	2 151.891	_	_	_	-	-		
1881. 21,501 73,828 65,531 227,935 489,404 34,919 - 5,5652 9,600 1982. 22,109 85,077 68,909 268,535 508,507 23,243 6,170 10,721 11,613 17,039 963,038 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,788 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,188 101,032 68,329 233,584 467,389 487,889 11,989 19,000 18,000 19,	1852	2	2 25 405	20 620	-	179,857	-	-	-	-	-		
1881. 21,501 73,828 65,531 227,935 489,404 34,919 - 5,5652 9,600 1982. 22,109 85,077 68,909 268,535 508,507 23,243 6,170 10,721 11,613 17,039 963,038 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,788 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,188 101,032 68,329 233,584 467,389 487,889 11,989 19,000 18,000 19,	1866	-	50,574	30,263	_		-	_	_	401			
1881. 21,501 73,828 65,531 227,935 489,404 34,919 - 5,5652 9,600 1982. 22,109 85,077 68,909 268,535 508,507 23,243 6,170 10,721 11,613 17,039 963,038 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,788 1894. 22,221 98,701 69,468 274,915 506,729 23,243 6,170 10,721 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,250 100,555 68,761 286,180 509,218 35,371 11,972 13,482 1,047,789 1898. 22,188 101,032 68,329 233,584 467,389 487,889 11,989 19,000 18,000 19,	1969	_	68 612	31,364	205,530	403,339	_	_	_		718,000		
1881. 22, 414 85, 714 0s. 36, 814 274, 915 502, 940 11, 926 2, 553 3 489, 403 24, 919 - - 2, 551 3 49, 403 11, 926 12, 553 3 4, 471 1888. 22, 321 0s. 35, 714 0s. 36, 920 26, 561 35 508, 500 28, 815 5, 68, 22 50 19, 22, 221 0s. 36, 701 0s. 48, 274, 915 506, 726 3 28, 815 5, 68, 22 2, 221 0s. 36, 701 0s. 48, 274, 915 506, 726 3 28, 815 5, 68, 22 2, 280 10, 555 68, 761 286, 180 509, 213 25, 387 11, 972 11, 482 1, 047, 784 1896. 22, 225 10 10, 525 68, 761 286, 180 509, 213 25, 387 11, 972 11, 440 1, 566, 910 190, 190, 190, 190, 190, 190, 190,	1871	-	75,995	2 33,981	_	462 620	817	-	-	-	803,000		
1889.	1873		74,297	42,611	216,992	-		_		1,028	-		
1891. 22, 2309 83, 548 68, 992 228, 543 5 08, 567 23, 243 6, 170 10, 773 98, 383 1894. 22, 221 98, 701 69, 648 274, 915 60, 726 32, 548 6, 170 10, 773 98, 383 1894. 22, 221 98, 701 69, 648 274, 915 60, 726 32, 680 10, 721 12, 12, 1613 1, 1028, 225 191 10, 103, 550 68, 761 286, 180 509, 213 33, 571 11, 972 13, 482 1, 1047, 754 1991. 22, 715 194 66, 689 314, 881 492, 534 47, 188 12, 799 24, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 11	1886	22,414	85,714	68,367	-		15,926	2,	553	4.471	891,000		
1891. 22,221 99,701 69,648 274,915 00,729 32,680 10,721 12,613 1,028,225 1886. 22,133 101,022 68,271 233,584 00,00,723 33,5371 11,972 13,482 1,047,754 1886. 22,133 101,023 68,271 233,584 00,05,13 33,571 11,972 13,482 1,047,754 1886. 22,133 101,023 68,271 233,584 00,05,13 33,571 12,96 22,435 10,05,13 20,05,13	1891	22,330 22,169	83,548 85.077	68,992	265,513 268,535	508.507	23,871			9,260	993,000		
1896. 22,188 101,032 68,297 293,584 506,515 37,987 12,796 11,460 1,055,809 1903. 19,956 98,708 65,951 326,183 487,880 51,888 3 - 23,515 1,083,000 1903. 19,956 98,708 65,951 326,183 487,880 51,885 - 23,511 24,499 1,113,887 1904. 19,031 90,886 65,278 329,606 484,851 58,574 25,101 24,254 22,577 1,120,606 1905. 19,203 100,322 66,887 335,708 487,635 68,287 25,101 24,254 25,735 1,120,606 1905. 19,203 100,322 66,887 335,708 487,635 68,287 25,101 24,254 25,473 1,120,606 1907. 19,036 301,332 66,422 31,708 4487,635 68,287 25,101 24,254 25,473 23,535 1,119,909 1907. 19,036 301,332 66,422 31,708 4487,635 68,287 25,101 24,254 25,473 23,535 1,113,003 1908. 18,012 100,105 66,383 32,294 501,604 49,451 1,136,879 1909. 18,073 101,680 67,735 367,012 507,219 73,044 51,604 30,553 33,233 1,233 1,109,909 117,932 102,025 68,154 374,547 510,700 76,247 65,392 55,307 39,700 1,310,117 1911. 17,397 102,910 68,951 389,123 518,005 80,484 72,200 61,600 49,451 1,356,879 1913. 17,555 105,209 69,603 411,784 542,822 83,679 101,468 79,909 101,657 1,352,761 1915. 18,402 107,708 72,013 448,087 569,030 100,903 122,862 97,286 61,264 1,607,635 1917. 18,100 109,032 71,981 403,390 561,865 109,825 112,356 111,356,879 1918. 17,861 108,007 77,774 540,705 854,201 114,662 104,119 115,106 77,510 1,622,351 1917. 18,100 109,032 71,981 403,390 561,865 109,825 114,262 114,215 11,552,761 1199. 17,587 106,882 71,702 486,201 584,201 114,662 104,119 11,100 67,516 1,609,770 11919. 17,587 106,882 71,702 486,201 584,224 114,662 104,119 11,100 67,516 1,609,770 11919. 17,587 106,882 71,702 486,201 584,202 112,436 71,437 11,350,870 79,248 11,350,870 11,	1894	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506.726	32.680	10.	721	12,613	1,028,225		
1903.	1896	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,	796	14,460	1,056,809		
1994. 19,031 99,886 65,278 329,666 484,351 58,574 41,033 25,787 1,120,600 1996. 18,986 100,332 66,835 768 487,635 63,287 25,191 24,254 27,354 1,149,900 1996. 18,986 100,332 66,835 341,508 492,644 64,123 31,275 28,784 28,522 1,173,009 1996. 18,073 10,630 66,322 347,614 493,791 67,144 37,622 34,338 30,039 1,196,013 1998. 18,012 100,105 66,383 352,944 501,641 71,031 47,086 39,633 33,223 1,230,189 1999. 18,073 10,680 67,735 387,012 507,219 73,044 55,116 46,048 36,227 1,272,190 1910. 17,932 110,603 66,154 374,544 510,700 76,247 65,332 55,332 52,71 1,225,190 1910. 17,932 110,203 66,153 445,145 100,700 76,247 65,332 55,332 52,71 1,225,190 1914. 17,032 110,000 66,453 445,245 100,100 1914. 17,032 110,000 66,453 445,245 100,100 1914. 17,032 110,000 100,351 70,022 445,895 561,027 30,364 133,485 89,40 10,44 1,455,687 1915. 18,402 107,768 72,013 448,087 590,00 100,931 12,825 67,286 10,467 1919. 1914. 1919.	1901	19,956	98,768	65,951	314,881	492,534 487,880	51,888 57,409	33,	191	24.499	1,083,000		
1905. 18,986 100,332 66,635 341,508 492,644 64,123 31,275 28,744 28,522 1,173,009 1907. 19,030 18,073 100,007 66,322 347,614 493,791 67,144 37,625 28,734 28,522 1,173,009 1909. 18,073 101,680 67,735 307,012 507,219 73,044 55,116 60,08 36,227 1,272,204 1910. 17,932 102,035 68,164 374,647 510,700 76,247 65,332 55,307 39,670 13,10,117 111, 17,397 102,910 68,951 389,123 518,605 80,848 72,260 61,660 49,451 1,356,879 1913. 17,555 105,260 60,663 411,784 542,822 83,679 101,403 79,909 57,384 1,469,752 1914. 19,060 106,351 77,022 436,389 501,279 39,364 113,935 89,910 61,967 1,552,976 1915. 18,402 107,768 72,013 448,087 509,030 100,963 122,802 97,286 61,264 1,610,655 114,700 100,801 17,587 100,802 77,182 467,503 56,861 50,888 142,617 107,777 65,118 1,646,508 1918. 17,581 108,007 77,17,82 467,503 56,510 100,581 17,587 100,802 77,182 467,503 56,510 100,581 11,109 67,1552,976 1919. 17,587 100,802 77,182 467,503 560,510 100,581 11,109 67,1552,976 1919. 17,587 100,802 77,182 467,503 560,403 103,762 11,403 11,403 77,203 11,403 11,403 77,213 11,403 77,178 2467,503 560,403 103,763 11,403 1	1904	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,	033	25,787	1,120,606		
1911	1906	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009		
1911	1908	18.012	100,105	66,383	352.9441	501.641	71.031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,169		
1915. 18,402 107,768 72,013 448,987 569,303 100,963 122,862 97,266 61,664 1,601,552,106 1916. 18,362 109,189 73,007 464,447 560,340 103,796 129,439 99,201 64,570 1,622,351 1917. 18,190 109,032 71,981 463,399 561,865 106,588 146,617 107,777 65,118 1,669,773 106,982 71,021 467,508 564,655 109,925 151,326 111,109 67,516 1,669,779 1920. 17,354 108,096 72,988 495,887 604,923 123,452 174,925 135,750 79,243 1,812,618 1921. 17,510 109,483 73,712 512,651 632,123 129,015 184,714 12,288 85,950 1,869,643 1922. 18,323 114,229 77,774 530,705 654,893 129,015 184,714 124,282 85,950 1,869,643 1923. 17,742 114,468 78,753 587,406 667,922 142,369 143,313 148,045 94,888 1,995,649 1924. 17,281 111,594 79,265 541,485 671,311 144,491 204,154 147,737 96,204 2,013,188 1925. 17,427 112,352 80,145 548,519 677,488 145,834 266,595 614,769 67,954 2,034,188 1927. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,047 61 145,768 79,944 113,309 83,880 1924. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,047 61 145,768 79,954 2,034,188 1927. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,000 577,323 700,476 148,763 223,049 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200 62,227,335 142,309 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200 61,738,740 115,088 2,203,488 1925. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,081 150,883 223,049 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200,476 145,760 79,247 9,254 109,955 113,250 54,007 9,221,688 9,403 12,122 55,133 80,32 243,123 275,385 36,479 16,321 16,627 704,000 1904 11,722 54,000 37,567 9,234 132,335 10,344 17,701 172,500 1904 11,543 61,787 42,511 12,553 30 42,500 12,553 13,256 13,340 13,412 54,016 9,227 44,510 12,556 13,443 12,543 13,443 13,443 13,453 14,544 14,544 14	1909	18,073 17,932	101,680 $102,035$	67,735	367,012 374,547	507,219 510,700	73,044	55,116 65,39∠	46,048 55,307	36,227			
1915. 18,402 107,768 72,013 448,987 569,303 100,963 122,862 97,266 61,664 1,601,552,106 1916. 18,362 109,189 73,007 464,447 560,340 103,796 129,439 99,201 64,570 1,622,351 1917. 18,190 109,032 71,981 463,399 561,865 106,588 146,617 107,777 65,118 1,669,773 106,982 71,021 467,508 564,655 109,925 151,326 111,109 67,516 1,669,779 1920. 17,354 108,096 72,988 495,887 604,923 123,452 174,925 135,750 79,243 1,812,618 1921. 17,510 109,483 73,712 512,651 632,123 129,015 184,714 12,288 85,950 1,869,643 1922. 18,323 114,229 77,774 530,705 654,893 129,015 184,714 124,282 85,950 1,869,643 1923. 17,742 114,468 78,753 587,406 667,922 142,369 143,313 148,045 94,888 1,995,649 1924. 17,281 111,594 79,265 541,485 671,311 144,491 204,154 147,737 96,204 2,013,188 1925. 17,427 112,352 80,145 548,519 677,488 145,834 266,595 614,769 67,954 2,034,188 1927. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,047 61 145,768 79,944 113,309 83,880 1924. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,047 61 145,768 79,954 2,034,188 1927. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,000 577,323 700,476 148,763 223,049 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200 62,227,335 142,309 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200 61,738,740 115,088 2,203,488 1925. 17,214 112,898 82,170 565,845 70,081 150,883 223,049 159,086 108,179 2,127,405 1929. 17,180 113,309 83,580 57,200,476 145,760 79,247 9,254 109,955 113,250 54,007 9,221,688 9,403 12,122 55,133 80,32 243,123 275,385 36,479 16,321 16,627 704,000 1904 11,722 54,000 37,567 9,234 132,335 10,344 17,701 172,500 1904 11,543 61,787 42,511 12,553 30 42,500 12,553 13,256 13,340 13,412 54,016 9,227 44,510 12,556 13,443 12,543 13,443 13,443 13,453 14,544 14,544 14	1911	17,397 17,555	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	1 80.8481	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,356,879		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1914	19,069	106,351	70.622	435,895	561,927	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,552,976		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1916	18,362	109,189	73,007	464.447	560,340	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,622,351		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1917 1918	18,190 17,861	108.097	71,981	463,390 467,508		109,925	142,617 151,326	107,727	67.516			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1919	17,587 17,354	106,982	71,029	486 2011	584,724	114,662	164,219	121,567	72.006	1,738,977		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1921	17,510	109,483	73.712	512,651	632,123	129,015	184,871	5 124,328	85,950	1,869,643		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1922	18,323 17,742	114,229	78,774	537,406	667.922	142.369	194,313	142,902	04 888	1,995,896		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1924 1925	17,281 17,427	111,594 112,352	79,265 80,145	541,485 548,519	671.311	144,491 145,834	204,154 206,595	147,373 6 147,796	96,204 97,954	2,013,158		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1926	17,324 17,210	112,391	80,769	552,832 557,739	686,285	148,279	213 404	150,526	101,688	2,063,498		
Average daily attendance—Moyenne quotidienne de fréquentation, $1881-1928$	1928	17,214 17,180	112,898	82,170 83,580	565,845	708,081	150,883	223,049 227 263	159,086 164 850	108,179	2,127,405		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2020				nce-Moye	enne quotic							
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1881	10 000	43,461	36,688	-	222,534	19 449			1,367	-		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1892	12.986	50,975	-	205,623	~	12,976		_	6,227	-		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1895 1896	13,250 13,412	54,007 54,016	_	221,168 $220,969$	_	$\begin{vmatrix} 19,516 \\ 20.247 \end{vmatrix}$		_	8,610 9,254	_		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1901	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234 275,385	27,550	16	321	15,335	669,000		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1904	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,	918	17,071	705,000		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1906	11,903	59,165	38 4821	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,493	14,782	19,809	743,496		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1907	11,647	58,343	$38,790 \\ 40,202$	266,510 $271,019$	292,052	40,691	19,841 26,081	17,310 18,923	20,459 $23,473$	783,584		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1909	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729 293,035	295,352	41,405	28,998 34 517	22,225	25,662	815,449		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1911	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1914	11,170	66,599	44,534	324,447 $344,657$	346,509	58 ,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,041,108		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1915	11,694		47,889	360,897 373,364		68,250 66,561	72,113	61,112				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1917	11.319	70.118	46.8601	367,468		1 00 000	00 750	65,374	52,577			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1919	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1920			46,950	$372,377 \ 397,172$	396,141 446,396	88,563 86,137	101,355 113,412	82,417 89,401	59,791 68,597	1,237,146 1,335,454		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1922	12,338 11,763	79,410	51,590 53,611	421,604 422 159	470,073 474 850	95,433 98,787	119,041	100,515 105,364	75,528 77,752	1,425,532 1,458,266		
1926. 12,209 00,310 00,102 497,900 490,300 104,312 144,000 107,800 82,721 1,924,000 1926. 11,823 80,446 58,346 443,255 498,662 106,809 152,430 110,928 85,293 1,547,992 1927. 11,777 81,426 60,426 448,018 513,071 106,793 157,392 115,125 88,306 1,582,334	1924	11,783	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,410	103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	1,506,698		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1926	12,259	80,318	58,346	437,988	498,355	104,312		110,928	85,293	1,547,992		
1940 14,145	1927	$11,777 \\ 12,123$	81,426 82,591	68,035	448,018 457,009	513,071 517,463	$ \begin{array}{c c} 106,793 \\ 114,270 \end{array} $	157,392 157,207	115,125 119,084	88,306 91,760	1,582,334		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1929	12,144	84,275	61,127	-)	_	116,766	161,658	123,480	94,410			

¹ Common School System formed. ² Free School System established. ³ Primary School only. ⁴ Not including vocational schools. ⁵ Half year only. ⁹ Including Private Schools from 1925.
¹ Ecoles 6lémentaires organisées. ² Ecoles libres établies. ³ Ecoles primaires seulement. ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles professionnelles. ⁵ Six mois seulement. ⁶ Comprenant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY GRADES—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR DEGRÉS

6.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1929, ou l'année la plus rapprochée 6.-Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the Year 1929, or the latest year reported

Un- classi-	Non- classi- fiés	143	ı	*	1	25,917	ŧ	996	1	ı	32,036
	Total classified Total classifies	1 17,018	113,309	83,580	72,657	706,183 225,917	150,517	226,297	4 164,850	109,558	194,674 1,643,969 27,026
Total	Second- ary Secon- daires	1,609	12,531	4,144	5,177	97,833	15,292	22,612	19,433	16,043	
	Element- ary Elémen- taires	15,409	100,778	79,436	67,480	608,350	135,225	203,685	145,417	93,515	1,449,295
Spe-	Degré spé- cial	1	ı	1	1	842	1	80	ı	1	922
S S	хшх	ŧ	484	51	I	080'9	495	2,105	1,388	428	11,031
Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires	X	1	2,334	840	1,119	23,006	3,173	4,877	3,696	3,008	42,053
condary grés se	×	709	4,134	1,313	2,566 1,492	61,866 41,736 26,169 23,006	4,458	5,997	5,987	4,788	55,047
Sec	XI	006	5,579	5,668 1,940 1,313		41,736	7,166	9,553	8,362	7,819	85,621
	VIII	1,508	7,387	5,668	4,356	61,866	9,852	18,532	12,902	10,119 7,819 4,788	132,190
sə.	VIII	1,457	8,225	5,773	6,500	62,698	10,824	13,700	13,165	11,248	133,590
émentair	IA	1,663	10,101	7,253	7,742	69,534	14,244	20,978	15,928	11,008	158,451 133,590 132,190 85,621 55,047 42,053 11,031
Degrés él	>	1,909	12,105	9,020	8,274	76,854	15,874	23,672	17,571	10,620	175,899
rades—]	IV	1,680	12,672	10,673	8,644	64,416	17,260	27,921	18,706	11,310	
Elementary Crades—Degrés élémentaires	H	1,940	12,963	11,704	8,417	40,813	18,414	27,789	19,741	12,619	198,434 154,400 173,282
Elen	Ħ	2,042	12,777	11,437	8,725	86,175	18,751	26,646	19,431	12,450	198, 434
	Н	3,210	24,548	17,908	12,424	119,330	30,006	44,447	27,973	14,141	293,987
	3Prep.	1	ı	1	2,398	26,664	ł	1	t	1	29,062
Year		1929	1929	1929	1928	6-8261	1929	1929	1929	1929	
	Province	P. E. Island-Ile du PEdouard	Nova Scotia-Nouvelle-Ecosse	New BrunswickNouveau-Bruns-wick	Quebec (Protestant Schools)—Québec (protestantes)	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British ColumbiaColombie Britannique	Totalsampled—Totalclassifiés.

Schools after. The purpose of including the latter is to check up with the enrolment in Table 1. In a sense they are duplicates arising from the fact that the Statistics of Public and Separate Schools overlap six months, but a certain amount of confusion would arise if they were omitted from the total enrolment shown in Tables 1 and 2. In addition to these there were 63,128 in night high schools. This makes a total is secondary grades for Ontario of 100,981. Adding the 19,305 in Catholic Compinematary grades (see below) the total not in secondary grades in Canada would be 217,107. If the day technical pupils is other provinces than Ontario and the high school pupils in classical collieges, other preparatory schools and Catholic Normal schools in Na private schools in Quebec, Normal schools in Na private schools in Catholic Markes eschools in Na private schools in Quebec, Normal schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private schools in Na private ding 324 in P.W.C. ² These include 342 special pupils in Day Vocational Schools and 25, 075 who were in Form IV and Fifth classes before mid-summer but entered Secondary.

The purpose of including the latter is to check up with the enrolment in Table 1. In a sense they are duplicates arising from the fact that the Statistics of Public and Separate 1 Not including 324 in P.W.C.

dans les degrés secondaires. En ajoutant les 19,305 dans les degrés complémentaires catholiques (voir au-dessous) le total dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le Canada serait de 217,107. Avec les élèves des écoles teninques de subtres grovinces que l'Oritario et les élèves des dans les degrés secondaires des collèges classiques, des autres écoles préparatoires, des écoles normales du Nouveau-Brunswick écoles privées et el els cours préparatoires à l'université, nous grossissons ce total d'environ 47 (00) ce qui donne à peu près 294, 000 élèves dans les degrés secondaires de les cours préparatoires à l'université, nous grossissons ce total d'environ 47 (00) ce qui donne à peu près 294, 000 élèves dans les degrés secondaires pour tout le pays. ³ Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec. *Comprenant les écoles privées. * 244 en plus du total lémontré au tableau 2.

6.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles publiquement contrôlées des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

Québac-	catholiques)	11,453 Elémentaires - Complémentaires	Total
Unclassi-	Non- classifiées	11,153	11,153
E		305,410 175,662	481,072
tary course lémentaire	8th year 8ème année	8,302	8,708
Complementary course	1st year 2nd year 3rd year 4th year 5th year 6th year 7th year 8th year ère année 2ème année 4ème année 6ème année 6ème année 8ème année	1,177	10,597
course	6th year 6ème année	5,880	19,447
1Superior course 1Cours supérieur	5th year 5ème année	15,492	33,726
te course	4th year 4ème année	35,559 24,493	60,052
"Intermediate course "Cours moyen	3rd year 3ème année	56,288	83,459
Course	2nd year 2ème année	64,839	91,600
Inferior Course 1Cours inférieur	1st year 1ère année	60,166	83,043
Preparatory	Prépara- toire	65,603 24,837	90,440
Quebec—	Primary Schools	Elementary	Total

and model courses; the complementary course consequently corresponding to the old Academy grades. The correspondence in references is exact since changes were made. The complementary grades are really high school grades, although they are not considered as secondary grades in the province, this term being confined to degree work (preparation or regular) in colleges. Teachers who take their diplomas from the board of examiners instead of from the normal schools receive their this complementary grades in this complementary course, while those taking their diplomas from the normal schools receive their high school, training in this complementary course, while those taking their diplomas from the normal schools receive their high school training in the normal schools treasive so the normal schools receive the inspector's last visit during the year when the reports of such classification is made. The same applies to the protestant schools. The non-classification in other provinces where not elsewhere explained, is due to various causes, e.g., a different method of grading in some rural schools, etc. inferior, intermediate and superior courses form the elementary course in Catholic schools in Quebec and correspond roughly to what were known formarly as the elementary

qu'aux degrés des collèges (cours préparatoire or régulier). Les instituteurs qui premient leurs diplômes du bureau des examinateurs au lieu des écoles normales recoivent leur formation académique, qui dans les autres provinces reçoivent leur formation académique, qui dans les autres provinces reçoivent leur formation secondaires elles reforment leurs diplômes des écoles normales premient leur instituction se decodes normales elles-rémères. Le fait que II.153 élèves ne sont pas classifiés vient de ce qu'ils ont été inscrits après le passage de l'inspecteur quand a été faite la classification dans les autres provinces, quand elle est sans explication, vient de différentes causes, comme une différence de méthode dans la classification des écoles rurales et celle des écoles urbaines, etc. ¹ Les classes inférieure, intermédiaire et supérieure du cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques de Québec correspondent à ce qui était autrefois appelé le cours élémentaire et supérieure du cours degrés académiques. Dans aucun cas la correspondance n'est exacte à cause des changements intervenus dans les cours lors de la nouvelle division. Les degrés complémentaires sont réallement les degrés de haute école, bien qu'ils ne soient pas considérés comme degrés secondaires dans la province, ce terme n'étant appliqué

GRADE-AGE DISTRIBUTION

7.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1929 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

			4		No. of Pu	pils enrol	led whos	e age wa	s		
No.	Province or part of Province	Under 5 yrs. — Moins de 5 ans	5 yrs. 5 ans	6 yrs. 6 ans	7 yrs. — 7 ans	8 yrs. 8 ans	9 yrs. — 9 ans	10 yrs. 10 ans	11 yrs. 11 ans	12 yrs. 12 ans	13 yrs. 13 ans
1	Prince Edward Island— Urban or graded		63	361	590	674	701	635	5 96	636	630
2 3	Rural ungraded		198 261	$^{668}_{1,029}$	$1,015 \\ 1,605$	1,134 1,808	1,141 1,842	1,166 1,801	1,150 1,746	1,068 1,704	1,090 1,720
4 5	Nova Scotia— Cities and towns Rural and villages	46 54	1,199 1,359	3,498 4,088	4,950 5,746	5,141 6,339	5,215 6,465	4,823 6,192	4,705 5,881	4,744 5,915	4,558 5,638
6	Total	100	2,558	7,586	10,696	11,480	11,680	11,015	10,586	10,659	10,196
7	New Brunswick— Urban or graded	-	-	4,844	4,897	5,151	4,437	4,496	4,441	4,416	4,214
8	Rural ungraded	-	-	4,936	4,579	4,496	4,234	4,382	4,125	3,858	3,377
9	Total	-	- 1	9,780	9,476	9,647	8,671	8,878	8,566	8,274	7,591
10 11 12 13 14	Quebec— 1Primary schools:— Roman Catholic Protestant Total 2Classical Colleges 2Independent Classical Schools.		78,261 10,386 88,647					357,054 50,662 407,716 2,239 173			
15 16	Ontario— Public Schools— Urban Rural. Separate Schools:— Urban		1,364 138 40	20,317 4,938 1,769	31,041 19,048 8,030	33,934 25,110 9,269	26,778 9,069	29,506 24,046 8,180	24,437 8,503	30,345 22,751 8,035	30,465 22,664 7,994
18 19 20 21	Rural		21	747	2,575	3,681	3,847	3,501 4 1 18	3,590 86 34 340	3,306 586 528 2,369	3,182 1,466 2,717 7,741
22	Total	-	1,563	27,771	60,694	71,994	74,781	65,256	67,173	67,920	76,229
23	Manitoba	-	1,074	9,989	15,255	16,061	15,556	14,940	14,646	15,478	15,169
24 25 26 27 28	Saskatchewan— Cities Towns Villages Rural. Secondary	- - 7 70	343 86 413 1,416	2,155 1,245 2,439 8,061	3,808 2,151 3,906 14,515	3,353 2,233 4,068 15,006	3,291 2,256 4,071 14,742	3,119 2,172 3,871 14,233	3,216 2,058 3,879 13,673	3,302 2,237 3,866 13,549 59	2,931 2,152 3,682 12,681 437
29	Total	77	2,258	13,900	24,380	24,660	24,360	23,395	22,833	23,013	21,883
	Alberta	_	446	8,975	16,986	17,911	17,784	16,668	15,888	16,122	15,879

Figures of 1928—Chiffres de 1928.
 Figures of 1929—Chiffres de 1929.
 See Note 2, page 4—Voir note 2 à la page 5.

7.—Ages of Pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1929 or latest year reported 7.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport

-											
		Un-			de	crits âgés	lèves ins	mbre d'é	No		
No	Province ou partie de province	classi- fied Non classi- fiés	Total classified Total classifies	21 yrs. or over 21 ans ou plus	20 yrs. 20 ans	19 yrs. 19 ans	18 yrs. 18 ans	17 yrs. 17 ans	16 yrs. 16 ans	15 yrs. 15 ans	14 yrs. 14 ans
	Ile du Prince-Edouard—										
	Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	-	6,328	1	1	10	30	111	264	460	565
. 3	Rurales à classe unique Total	143 143	10,690 17,018	1	1	8 18	29 59	131 242	337 601	625 1,085	930 1,495
	Nouvelle-Ecosse— Cités et villes Rurales et villages	=	52,892 60,417	41 23	61 24	273 137	773 504	1,638 1,102	2,819 2,256	3,936 3,720	4,472 4,974
. 6	Total		113,309	64	85	410	1,277	2,740	5,075	7,656	9,446
s 7	Nouveau-Brunswick— Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	. 3	44,971	3	10	27	157	578	1,404	2,496	3,400
1	Rurales, à classe unique	100	38,609	2	6	13	54	230	666	1,352	2,299
. (Total	103	83,580	5	16	40	211	- 808	2,070	3,848	5,699
	Québec— Ecoles primaires— Catholiques Protestantes	-	492,225 73,620		427 399			450 825	12, 2,	033 /	42, 9,
. 15	Total	-	565,845		826	2,		275	15,	381	51,
. 13	Collèges classiques Ecoles indépendantes clas- siques.	_	10,308 892		372 76	2,		734 320	2,	963 323	
. 18	Ontario— Ecoles publiques— Urbaines. Rurales.	20, 5 76 8,803	295,566 212,841				501 510		8,352 6,892	16,386 13,825	24,519 19,123
1	Ecoles de continuation Ecoles des travaux du jour	3,037 7,346 - 5	76,784 30,867 9,843 23,172	24 367	25 212	57 92	164 115 355 777	887 383 934 1,852	2,552 1,103 1,748 3,940	5,281 2,038 2,261 6,689	6,957 2,721 2,262 5,687
2	élèves réguliers. Autres écoles secondaires	-	57,110	271	464	1,183	3,350	6,501	9,989	12,589	12,295
. 2	Total	3 39,767	706,183	662	701	2,042	5,772	16,416	34,576	59,069	73,564
. 2	Manitoba	-	150,517	13	3	289	1,004	2,405	5,283	9,217	13,838
2 2		1 -	28,615 22,448 39,762 127,882 7,568		65 27	114 154 47	466 190	754 965	1,101	2,688 6,063	1,952 1,933 3,470 11,294 1,198
. 2	Total	988	226,275	230	231	586	1,698			12,903	19,847
. 3	Alberta	_	164,850	128	195	530	1,627	3,339	6,213	11,379	14,780

8.—State Controlled Schools in Canada:¹ Distribution of 1,458,011 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1929 8.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada:¹ Répartition de 1,458,011 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1929

					nentary Gr						
				Degr	és élément:	aires					
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	11	m	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
4 5 6	1,552 16,982	175 6,501 58,501	1 51 2,989	222	_ 		- 1	- 1 -	=		
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	7,278 1,414 344 77 34 14 8	99,867 60,098 24,037 8,644 3,865 1,846 1,048	27,272 60,741 46,733 20,957 9,335 4,318 2,154	3,896 24,520 43,433 29,273 15,736 8,100 4,250	351 5,961 32,401 44,509 31,929 18,678 10,429	23 456 6,697 30,997 44,529 33,602 21,230	6 25 562 6,246 27,374 39,261 31,722	5 1 749 6,358 23,795 33,733	7 1 8 112 1,366 8,783 26,493		
Total 7–13	9,169	199,405	171,510	129,208	144,258	137,534	105,196	64,688	36,770		
14 15 16 17	16 -3 -	562 322 122 66	1,122 493 173 80	2,085 974 317 107	5,395 2,306 720 230	11,434 5,234 1,821 503	19,708 9,624 3,334 1,054	27,129 15,413 6,015 1,909	35,706 27,161 12,647 4,254		
Total 14-17	19	1,072	1,868	3,483	8,651	18,992	33,720	50,466	79,768		
18 19	2 5	27 87	26 26	25 30	67 61	84 51	172 67	284 74	731 195		
Total 27,729		265,768	176,471	132,968	153,054	156,661	139,155	115,513	117,464		
		Secondary Grades Total Degrés secondaires									
Age		IX	х	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total		
4 5 6		-		-	=	-	176 8,105 78,711	-	176 8,105 78,711		
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.		- 1 27 511 3,898 13,394	- - 1 31 458 3,365	- - - - 6 467	- - - - 6		138,705 153,217 154,262 141,564 140,526 138,397 131,067	- 1 28 542 4,362 17,232	138,705 153,217 154,263 141,592 141,068 142,759 148,299		
Total 7-13		17,831	3,855	473	6	-	997,738	22,165	1,019,903		
14		22,167 19,603 10,399 3,684	10,279 14,860 11,351 5,586	2,702 8,266 11,215 8,626	106 540 1,852 3,136	12 96 192 248	103,157 61,527 25,152 8,203	35,266 43,365 35,009 21,280	138,423 104,892 60,161 29,483		
Total 14-17		55,853	42,076	30,809	5,634	548	198,039	134,920	332,959		
18 19	89		1,9 5 7 818	4,409 2,191	.2,715 2,277	161 213	1,418 596	10,206 5,937	11,624 6,533		
Total		75,086	48,706	37,882	10,632	922	1,284,783	173,228	1,458,011		

¹Seven provinces—Sept provinces.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élères par âge et degré 9.—Prince Edward Island Schools, 1929—Écoles de l'He du Prince-Edouard, 1929

Age	Elementary Grades Secondary Grades Degrés élémentaires Degrés secondaires									8	Total		
	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	х	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	256 944 1,030 575 229 96 44 200 2 3 1 1	5 76 463 610 426 246 121 50 23 17 5	- 6 93 443 574 367 237 124 49 31 15 	-3 3 13 142 386 468 304 187 99 49 17 91 1	- 3 3 33 186 419 436 385 254 134 45 12 2	3 5 36 153 355 4388 381 176 86 26 4	4 47 179 304 383 319 169 36 114 2	4 63 165 361 441 289 128 42 42	- - 1 1 7 29 119 231 281 159 59 59	2 42 95 175 230 118 33 12 1	261 1,029 1,605 1,808 1,841 1,820 1,673 1,673 1,159 212 212 212 65 15 15	- - 1 1 7 31 16! 326 456 6 389 177 44 14	261 1,029 1,605 1,808 1,842 1,801 1,746 1,702 1,495 1,085 509 1,085 1,08
Total	3,210	2,042	1,940	1,680	1,909	1,663	1,457	1,508	900	709	15,409	1,609	17,018

Unclassified by age and grade 143. Non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré, 143.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 10.—Nova Scotia Schools, 1929—Écoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1929

				Eleme Degrés	-	Grades ntaires					condar grés se	-			Total	
Age	I (a)	I (b)	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4	95 2,385 5,207 3,407 1,309 464 218 81 64 64 64 35 15 8 1	4 156 1,853 3,863 2,681 1,428 627 329 151 88 43 21 1 1	129 44 10 4 1 1	- 666 2,701 3,817 2,631 1,432 831 435 241 109 25 10 3 1	2 64 682 2,506 3,280 2,546 1,050 570 210 62 17 1 1 2	2,541 1,817 1,102 493 162 37 11 1	7 96 615 1,788 2,664 2,280 1,527 791 277 40 13 3	- - 3 1 11 90 550 1,657 2,245 1,156 465 87 30 4 4 1	890 271 59 13 - 2	- - - - 9 91 476 1,326 1,759 1,204 547 135 23 7 2	- - - - 2 7 83 378 986 1,282 853 388 117 28 10 4,134	- - - 1 37 234 627 723 491 172 22 27				100 2,558 7,586 10,696 11,480 11,015 10,586 10,659 10,196 9,446 5,075 2,740 1,277 410 85 64

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge at par degré 11.—New Brunswick Schools, 1929—Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1929

				mentar grés élé	-					condar grés se	-			Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	Secon- dary — Secon- daires	Total
6	8,644 4,518 2,307 1,106 617 339 201 90 57 16 11 11	3,804 2,893 1,631 960 538 304 160 72 26 9 2	2,579 1,900 1,193 724 448 190 78 20 8 - - 1	1,816 1,344 875	-6 95 735 2,258 2,110 1,693 1,223 607 221 51 12 6 6 2	1,892 1,447 817 331 102 19 2 - 1	- - 9 100 548 1,556 1,612 1,131 587 178 42 7 7 3	- - 10 97 519 1,455 1,555 1,171 589 217 43 37 5	- - 1 2 38 214 592 583 354 121 32 3 - -	- - - 1 34 198 482 388 165 35 6 6 2 2	2 33 82 154 280 191 75 5 17 5	15 4 - 1	1,024 316 65 14 8 2		9,780 9,476 9,647 8,671 8,878 8,566 8,274 7,591 5,699 3,848 2,070 808 211 40 5

Unclassified by age and grade 1 boy and 1 girl=2—1 garçon et 1 fille non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré. Unclassified by age, grade and sex 101—101 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

The data of Table 11 exclude most of the ungraded schools as they did not classify their pupils according to the eight-four grade system. The classification of these pupils is shown in Table 23.

Le tableau 11 ne comprend pas la plupart des écoles à classe unique par ce qu'elles ne classifient pas leurs élèves selon le système des huit formes. La classification de ces élèves est donnée dans le tableau 23.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 12.—Ontario Schools, 1928—Écoles d'Ontario, 1928

								19-									
						rades					condar egrés se	_		Spe- cial		Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	х	XI	XII	ves spé-	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5	1,342	48,527 35,889 14,616 4,809 2,132 903	5,007 29410 28508 12825 5,653 2,383 1,196 620 300 122 51 11	3,202 13779 10980 6,430 3,101 1,654 814 445 201 60 16	14099 18314 13844 7,759 4,290 2,241 1,129	15197 21579 15983 10237 5,588 3,057 1,340 398 60	13441 18381 15670 9,930 5,734 2,441 886 127	12017 17232 14489 9,255 4,388	3,771 12752 17788 18271 8,210 3,055 485	1,532 430	7,017 8,122 4,782 2,074 649	6,881			51,754 35,363 17,219 6,242 933	24 474 3,612 12,662 21,810 23,706 17,357 10,174 4,839	1,563 27,771 60,694 71,994 74,781 65,256 67,173 67,920 76,229 76,229 76,464 59,069 34,576 16,416 5,772
Total	26,664	119330	86175	40813	64416	76854	69534	62698	61866	41,736	26,169	23,006	6,080	842	608,350	97,833	706,183

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade-Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 13.-Manitoba Schools, 1929-Écoles du Manitoba, 1929

				lement egrés é	_						condar – egrés se	_			Total	
Age	Prim.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5	221 429 271 72 27 13 6 4 4 8 8 - 2 2 2	807 8,981 10,235 4,957 1,787 763 330 105 56 31 11 14 10 57	1 251 3,891 6,568 3,946 1,759 770 420 202 202 103 34 111 13 15 6	2,021 1,091 558 258 77 23 11 2 - 3 6	5,367 3,665 2,298 1,233 644 209 52 11 8 7 7 3 19		2,353 4,456 3,523	1 2 2 18 349 2,009 3,650 2,934 1,175 302 44 10 2 2 6	6 *11 15 70 627 2,285 3,462 2,159 759 176 20 0 5 11 17		1,361 1,421 664 207 42 12 14			38 18 124	- - 5 100 836 2,781 4,215 3,777 2,061 902 249 866 72	1,030 9,682 14,868 15,719 15,157 14,573 14,289 15,054 14,809 13,598 8,949 5,168 2,373 979 287 104

Unclassified by age and grade, 4 girls—4 filles non classifiées par âge et degré. Unclassified by age, sex and grade, 163-163 élèves non classifiés par âge, sexe et degré.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 14.—Saskatchewan Schools, 1929—Écoles de la Saskatchewan, 1929

Age		1						De	egrés se	condai	res	Spe- cial pupils		Total	
]	I II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elè- ves spé- ciaux	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
6 12, 7 16, 8 7, 9 2, 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	832 6,674 9,6792 5,8972 2,244 ————————————————————————————————	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15 & 6,023 \\ 80 & 9,419 \end{array} $	8,440 6,011 3,465 1,900 1,010 344 44 15 13 5 2 4			- - 10 168 1,021 3,051 4,102 3,452 1,574 255 39 12 12 22							76 2,247 13,888 24,380 24,658 24,348 23,399 22,783 22,645 20,098 15,657 7,335 1,586 361 101 26 18 36	1,777 4,184 5,571 4,872 3,204 1,598 558 215 195	76 2,247 13,888 24,380 24,658 24,348 23,401 22,820 23,026 21,875 19,841 12,906 6,458 3,565 1,699 1,584 233 231

¹ Exclusive of 176 boys in Detention Home in Winnipeg City—Sans compter 176 garçons dans la maison de détention de Winnipeg.

15.-Alberta Schools, 1929-Écoles de l'Alberta, 1929

					ry Gra ementai					-	y Grad - condair			Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. Total.	446 8,764 11,455 4,706 1,615 542 209 97 56 43 19 11 13 3 2 2 2	2	-1 454 5,054 7,180 3,778 1,674 8566 419 196 98 24 45 -1 1	6,231 3,743 1,945 982 484 204 36 10 3	- -26 485 4,037 5,709 3,711 2,072 989 419 95 18 4 22 23 1	155	- - 1 35 526 3,201 4,509 2,879 1,497 391 27 - 5 - 3	- - 1 79 711 3,138 4,523 2,993 1,099 272 61 18 8 4	- - - 6 93 891 2,602 2,624 1,399 540 155 31 16 5	6 58 903 1,833 1,687 937 415 96 96 929	- - - - - 6 45 734 1,094 1,094 979 522 206 67 43	13 214 446 427 165 777 46	446 8,975 16,986 17,911 17,784 16,668 15,882 16,023 14,924 11,220 6,175 1,819 4377 108 32 6 11		446 8,975 16,986 17,911 17,784 16,668 15,888 16,122 15,879 14,780 11,379 6,213 3,339 1,627 530 1955 128

3.—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCHOOLS. 3.—RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES SELON LE TYPE D'ÉCOLES.

16.—Graded Schools in Canada: Distribution of 974,690 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1929 16.—Écoles à classes multiples du Canada: Répartition des 974,690 élèves par âge et par degré en 1929

						Grades ntaires					_	y Grad condair		Spe-		Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	П	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	De- gré spé- cial	Ele- ment- ary Elé- men- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
4 5 6	1,441 16,007	53 3,008 39,258	- 17 2,076	- 111	- 10	-	=	- -	- - -	=	-	1 1 1	=		53 4,466 57,462	-	53 4,466 57,462
7 8 9 10 11 12 Total	1,126	62,180 32,974 11,554 3,808 1,557 779 393	41,653 28,937 11,819	17,231 28,851 17,424 8,681 4,290	22,699 29,812 20,026 11,132	$\begin{vmatrix} 20,872 \\ 29,400 \\ 21,502 \end{vmatrix}$	18,675 26,617	15,839	51 736		26 433		- 6	111111	91,164 96,941 96,609 87,798 87,473 87,599 83,106	26 499 4,066	91,164 96,941 96,609 87,824 87,972 91,665 98,823
7:13. 14 15 16	7,744 14 - 2	231 122 60 36	507 213 89	1,013 458 164	2,877 1,244 438	6,660 3,038 1,149	12,252 5,971	17,813 10,114 4,141		19,509 16,669 8,530	9,567 13,547 9,964	2,661 8,110 10,916	535 1,844	12 96 192	630,690 64,279 38,224 15,947 5,391	31,855 38,957 31,446	77,181 47,393
Total 14-17.	16 1	449 18 77	855 17 20	12	41	55	21,066 117 49	194	421	742	1,553	4,195	2,713	161	123,841 876 415		10,240
Total.	25,209	156,108	113,381	82,886	98,324	100,428	90,958	76,272	74,237	64,998	43,647	36,713	10,607	922	817,803	156,887	974,690

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

17.—Rural Schools in Canada: Distribution of 483,321 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1929 17.—Écoles rurales du Canada: Répartition des 483,321 élèves par âge et par degré, en 1929

					ntary (— s éléme						ondary crés sec	-			Total	
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	dary	Total
4 5 6	111 975	122 3,493 19,243	1 34 913	- 111	-7	-		- 1 -	-	-	-	-	1 1 1	123 3,639 21,249	-	123 3,639 21,249
7	288	2,308	19,088 17,796 9,138 4,562 2,206	7,289 14,582 11,849 7,055 3,810	155 2,254 9,702 14,697 11,903 7,546 4,475	15,129 12,100	2,613 8,699 12,644	7,956		270	1 5 25 220	- - - 1 4	111111	47,541 56,276 57,653 53,766 53,053 50,798 47,961	2 43 296	47,541 56,276 57,654 53,768 53,096 51,094 49,476
Total 7-13.	1,425	86,160	61,114	48,157	50,732	48,380	35,470	22,114	13,496	1,601	251	5		367,048	1,857	368,905
14 15 16 17	2 - 1	331 200 62 30	615 280 84 34	516 153	1,062 282		1,229	5,299 1,874	10,097 4,848	2,934 1,869	712 1,313 1,387 825	41 156 299 347	5 8	38,878 23,303 9,205 2,812	4,408 3,563	42,289 27,711 12,768 4,717
Total 14-17	3	623	1,013	1,794	3,949	7,815	12,654	17,002	29,345	8,187	4,237	843	20	74,198	13,287	87,485
18 19	1 5	9 10	9 6		26 16	29 9	55 18				404 167	214 107	2 3	542 181		1,384 536
Total	2,520	109,660	63,090	50,082	54,730	56,233	48,197	39,241	43,227	10,088	5,059	1,169	25	466,980	16,341	483,321

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré

18.—Prince Edward Island. All Graded Schools, 1929—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Écoles à classes multiples, 1929

				mentar grés élé	-				Secon Gra Deg second	des rés		Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
5	62 342 381 207 76 26 8 8 3 - - - - - 1,105	1 19 188 253 200 98 37 20 12 6 2 2	194 258 154 89 55 177 10 4	43 23 5 4 - 1 1	- - 111 31 124 166 143 82 45 14 1 1 1	3 28 113 188 180 85 42 8	- - 4 23 73 116 111 76 12 6 1 - - - 4 23 73 116 111	58 120 162 111 48 9 5 1	- - - - 111 48 81 126 76 30 4 - - - 376		16 7 2 - -		63 361 590 674 701 635 596 630 630 565 460 264 111 30 10 1 1

19.-Prince Edward Island. Ungraded Schools, 1929-Ile du Prince-Edouard. Écoles à classe unique, 1929

Age					ry Gra menta				Secon Gra Deg second	des - grés		Total	
Age	I	11	III	VI	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	194 602 649 368 153 70 36 17 9 2 3 1 1	4 577 275 357 226 148 84 30 111 111 3	-6 74 2799 316 213 148 69 322 21 111 -	- 3 11 103 253 268 163 102 56 12 5 1	3 222 155 295 270 242 172 89 31 11	125		- - - 3 44 107 241 279 178 80 33 37 2	- - - 1 1 7 18 71 150 155 83 29 7 2	- - - - 2 30 53 95 115 53 14 4	727 375	- - 1 1 7 20 101 101 203 250 198 82 21 - -	198 1,015 1,134 1,141 1,166 1,150 1,068 1,090 625 337 131 29 8
Total	2,105	1,206	1,170	1,003	1,291	1,016	1,035	974	524	366	9,800	890	10,690

Unclassified by age and grade 22 boys 16 girls=38—22 garçons et 16 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré. Unclassified by age, grade and sex 105—105 non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 20.—Nova Scotia Urban Schools, 1929—Écoles urbaines de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1929

Age				Degrés		Grades ntaires					condar egrés se	-			Total	
	I (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
6	46 1,161 2,581 1,670 528 153 54 19 17 8 4 4	-36 750 1,764 1,183 551 212 95 48 18 77 12 4 1	- 2 166 1,312 2,035 1,367 623 306 151 70 55 21 6 2 1 1	- - 1 198 1,229 1,912 1,307 684 360 179 101 50 12 3 1	- -6 160 1,087 1,612 1,242 819 500 263 95 26 8 - 1	- - 6 132 8,464 1,213 908 595 258 97 18 3	- - 12 138 755 1,285 1,096 742 431 154 18 8 7	- - 1 12 122 122 1,009 1,009 939 605 275 477 14 1	- - 2 17 168 618 1,021 975 501 1600 30 6	- - - - 1 12 142 606 894 630 314 755 111 3	- - - - - 2 10 124 455 664 463 181 70 19		- - - - - - 1 4 57 146 142 71 27 23	46 1,199 3,498 4,950 5,141 5,215 4,823 4,704 4,736 4,406 3,727 2,451 1,075 57 11 1	- - - - 1 14	46 1,199 3,498 4,956 5,141 5,215 4,822 4,705 4,744 4,558 4,472 3,936 2,819 1,638 773 273 61 41

21.—Nova Scotia Rural and Village Schools, 1929—Écoles rurales et de village de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1929

Age I (a	(a) I (b)	п													
			III	IV	v	VI.	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
5 1,26 6 2,6 7 1,7 8 7,7 9 3 10 1 11 1 12 1 13 1 14 1 15 1 17 18 1 19 20 21		3	1,905 1,324 748 471 256 140 59 13 7 2	58 522 1,419 1,668 1,304 861 550 307 115 36 9	1,312 1,571 1,328 909 507 235 65 19 8	7 84 477 1,033 1,379 1,184 785 360 123 222 6 1	- - 3 1 10 78 428 988 1,236 986 551 190 40 16 3	- - - 3 7 85 393 870 1,131 861 389 111 29 7 - 2		- - - - - 2 5 73 254 531 618 390 207 47 9 6		- - - - - - 5 4 1 1 2 1	54 1,359 4,088 5,746 6,339 6,465 6,192 5,871 5,230 3,977 2,217 826 213 62 15 - 2		54 1,359 4,088 5,746 6,339 6,465 6,192 5,881 5,915 5,638 4,974 3,720 2,256 1,102 2,256 1,102 2,256 1,102 2,256 1,02 2,00 137 2,00 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 22.—New Brunswick Graded Schools, 1929—Écoles à classes multiples, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1929

				-	ry Gra ementai				condar egrés se	-	Total				
Age	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
6	4,348 1,882 863 403 200 103 62 26 16 4 1 2	480 2,463 1,572 734 414 233 101 44 24 7 7 3 - - - - - 6,075	15 516 2,229 1,254 792 447 264 153 64 29 6 3	11 34 462 1,597 1,242 825 575 353 155 55 10 2 - - - - 5,311	862 613 269 103 12 - - - -	168 44 9 - 1 -	- - 1 26 304 1,098 1,023 667 340 84 13 2 2 - -	24 263 958 923 603 229 67 13 1	548 325 113 28 3 -				4,844 4,897 5,151 4,437 4,496 4,441 4,377 3,952 2,551 1,309 966 15 1 2		4,844 4,897 5,151 4,437 4,496 4,411 4,416 4,214 3,400 2,496 1,404 578 157 27 10 3

Unclassified by age, grade and sex, 3—3 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par àge et par degré 23.—New Brunswick Ungraded Schools, 1929—Écoles à classe unique, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1929

Age	1	II	III and IV III et IV	V and VI V et VI	VII and over VII et au-dessus	Total
6	4,296 2,636 1,444 703 417 236 139 64 41 12 10	557 1,341 1,321 897 546 305 203 116 48 19 6 2 2 - - 1	83 598 1,658 2,246 2,275 1,737 1,229 817 368 187 68 17 7 2	-4 73 380 1,059 1,528 1,571 1,275 722 281 97 22 8 8 2 - 1	85 319 716 1,105 1,120 853 485 189 39 9	4,936 4,579 4,496 4,234 4,382 4,125 3,858 3,377 2,299 1,352 666 230 54 13 62

Unclassified by age and grade 1 boy and 1 girl=2—1 garçon et 1 fille non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré. Unclassified by age, sex and grade, 98—98 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 24.—Ontario Urban Schools, 1928-29—Écoles urbaines d'Ontario, 1928-29

Age K. and K.P. I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XII XII		Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires										Secondary Grades Degrés secondaires					Total	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age	and K.P. — E.M.	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI		grés spé- ci-	men- tary Elé- men-	dary Secon-	Total
over—	6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19 and overet plus.	15,790 6,155 1,095 253 533 20 8 4 7	6,255 29,331 18,998 6,512 1,821 653 310 158 91 53 27 21 1	3,506 19,709 17,223 6,979 2,746 1,081 474 249 105 56 25 8	1,945 8,097 5,650 3,036 1,331 680 325 166 89 31 9	1,396 9,920 11,733 8,357 4,448 2,417 1,180 572 262 98 22	2,086 9,739 13,170 9,778 6,118 3,156 1,764 828 267 41	1,591 8,761 11,737 9,709 6,095 3,470 1,525 633 89	1,756 7,486 10,780 9,143 5,844 2,934 1,164 133	185 2,130 7,772 10,543 8,714 4,535 1,753 246	3,166 9,171 11,751 8,409 3,821 1,214 322	388 2,707 6,870 7,830 4,441 1,838 516	389 2,224 5,837 6,881 4,566 2,091 1,018	- - - - 4 74 346 1,004 1,762 1,516	- - - - 12 96 178 240 153	22,086 39,071 43,203 44,156 37,685 38,684 38,309 38,112 30,789 20,688 10,256 3,992 549	24 462 3,554 12,271 20,931 22,518 16,325 9,620 4,598 3,055	

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 25.—Ontario Bural Schools, 1928—Écoles rurales d'Ontario, 1928

7. 852 19 8. 247 10 9. 64 8 10. 11 2	I II	III		1	i	-						
6. 763 7. 852 1 8. 2471 9. 64 10. 11			IV	v	vi	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secondaires	Total
11. 8 2 2 13 1 14. 1 15 1 16 1 17 18 1 19 and over—et plus	139 4 4,879 4 19,196 1,50 16,891 9,70 8,104 11,28 2,988 5,84 1,479 2,90 593 1,30 374 72 185 37 119 19 37 6 17 2 3	63 1,257 5,682 5,682 5,330 7,3,394 1,770 974 489 279 112	- 11 650 4,179 6,581 5,487 3,311 1,873 1,061 557 191 64 12 6		3 104 1,129 4,680 6,644 5,961 3,835 2,264 916 253 38	9 182 1,429 4,531 6,452 5,346 3,411 1,454 428 63 23	22 222 1,641 4,980 7,245 6,557 3,675 1,302 239 51		- - - 1 8 53 147 292 341 236 133 81	159 5,685 21,623 28,791 30,625 27,547 28,015 25,999 25,455 20,965 14,675 6,963 2,250 384 97	- - - 12 58 391 879 1,188 1,032 554 241 120	159 5,685 21,623 28,791 30,625 27,547 28,027 25,846 21,844 15,863 7,995 2,804 625 217

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 26.—Manitoba City Schools, 1929—Écoles des cités du Manitoba, 1929

				Eleme	ntary (drades				Sec	condar	y Grad	les		Total	
Age				Degrés	éléme	ntaires				De	grés se	condai	res		Total	_
Age	Prim.	I	11	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	78 37 3 1 - 3 - 1 2 2 3 3 - 1 - 1	38 3,042 2,504 782 221 77 77 13 5 3 4 4 5 9 8 8 3 52	2,243 977 319 115 47 222 12 9 5 8 5 6 1 15	-4 179 1,546 2,129 973 400 158 74 50 18 5 - 1 - 2 6	-5 7 147 1,205 1,900 1,070 553 227 114 43 13 5 2 5 2 19			- - 4 137 907 1,614 1,274 507 129 18 4 1	5 153 826 1,516 941 318 58 5 1		- - - - 4 39 256 657 703 289 711 111 2	- - - - - 10 57 207 404 327 144 23 8		12 112		116 3,188 4,438 4,721 4,644 4,434 4,454 4,792 4,949 5,275 3,888 2,384 954 335 6 36 125
Total	130	6,812	5,619	5,545	5,317	5,225	4,992	4,598	3,840	3,195	2,036	1,181	329	42,078	6,741	48,819

2 pupils unclassified by age, grade and sex—2 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe. Not including 176 boys in Detention Home in Winnipeg City—Ne comprend pas 176 garçons dans la maison de détention de Winnipeg.

27.—Manitoba Consolidated Schools, 1929—Écoles centralisées du Manitoba en 1929

5 2 65 1 68 -	68
6 19 719 20 758 -	758
7 7 968 317 22 1,314 -	1,314
8 2 394 641 287 27 2 1,353 -	1,353
9 2 99 357 612 249 27 2 1,348 -	1,348
10 37 127 352 549 211 47 1 1,324 -	1,324
	1,275
12 8 21 66 168 361 444 176 79 20 1 - - 1,323 2	
13 2 5 27 72 175 325 343 233 135 25 3 - 1,182 16	
14 1 4 9 29 80 168 246 320 269 90 21 - 857 38	
15 4 - 4 11 20 41 117 203 326 231 83 2 400 64	
15 - 4 - 4 11 20 41 117 203 326 231 83 2 400 64 16 - - - 2 4 4 14 33 92 215 239 187 10 149 65	
17 1 - 1 - 1 3 2 34 86 132 202 19 42 43	
19 1 1 13 41 11 1 6	67
20 1 1 2 3 14 6 1 2 21 1 2 3 4 3 1 1 1:	25
21	13
Total 32 2,307 1,535 1,551 1,444 1,351 1,254 948 974 1,074 786 676 81 11,396 2,61	14,013

⁴ pupils unclassified by age, grade and sex-4 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 28,—Manitoba Suburban Schools, 1929—Écoles suburbaines du Manitoba, 1929

				Eleme: Degr é s							condar grés se	_			Total	
Age	Prim.	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5	3 22 20 3 	5 854 977 332 7 75 5 24 10 2 - - - 2 1 1	3 346 682 340 97 18 7 1	- 18 343 612 251 1200 38 17 3 2 - 1 - - - 1,405	- 1 11 41 280 517 308 134 56 6 18 9 - 2 	- - 13 194 445 347 176 87 16 7 - - - 1,285	2284 419 286 153 311 4	- - - 1 23 195 340 280 103 111 1 - - - - - - - 1 23 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			- - - - - 2 22 270 70 73 21 1 1 1			8 8799 1,372 1,401 1,322 1,118 1,158 1,215 1,107 815 326 66 66 69 2 2 1 1		8 879 1,372 1,401 1,322 1,118 1,158 1,220 1,161 1,008 264 7 7 7 1 1 2 1 1,159

¹ pupil unclassified by sex, age and grade—1 élève non classifié selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

29.—Manitoba Town, Village and Rural graded Schools, 1929—Écoles des villes, villages et à classes multiples du Manitoba en 1929

5	47	281		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	328	-	328
6	139	1,901	52	3	-	-	-		-		-	-		2,095		2,095
7	71	2,284			7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,114		3,114
8	25	1,262		603	58	3	-		-	-	-	-		3,239		3,239
9	7	473			482	47	3		1	-	-	-	-	3,158	-	3,158
10	5	186	460		1,025	411	65	4	2		-	-	- 1	3,077	- !	3,077
11	2	85	200		807	941	434	61	18	2	-	_		3,039		3,041
12		42	94	313	551	841	883	309	134	40	3	1	-	3,167	44	3,211
13	1	21	48	131	264	544	743	672	436		41	2	-	2,860		3,127
14	4	12	19	49	147	287	431	513		515	186	38	1	2,101	740	2,841
15	- 1	5	5	13	34	88	122	210	419	553	389	158	3	896	1,103	1,999
16	1	. 1	3	5	9	13	31	56	144	281	400	321	9	263	1,011	1,274
17	- 1	2	1	2	2	4	7	8	39	127	217	295	44	65	683	748
18	- 1	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	5	27	81	221	27	12	356	368
19	- 1	- 1	- 1	_	1	-	2	-	1	6	16	80	12	5	114	119
20	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	_	3	6	21	7	-	37	37
21	-	2	-	-		- 1	1	_	_	3	7	23	11	3	44	47
Total	302	6,559	3,802	3,794	3,389	3,179	2,723	1,836	1,838	1,781	1,346	1,160	114	27,422	4,401	31,823
											· 1				1	· ·

⁸ pupils unclassified by age, grade and sex—8 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

30.—Manitoba Rural Ungraded Schools, 1929—Écoles rurales à classe unique du Manitoba, 1929

-	0.1	410						4						710		710
0	91	418	-	- 1		-	_	1	~~	-		-	-	510	- 1	510
6	212	2,465	76	7	2	-		-	-	-	-	-		2,762	- 1	2,762
7	170	3,502	794	135	17	1	3	2	6	-			-	4,630	-	4,630
8	41	2,187		891	164	5	2	-	1	- 1		-		5,005	-	5,005
9	18	919	1,329	1,530	775	102	10	2	-	-	-	~	-	4,685	-	4,685
10	5	439	756	1,276		630	127	8	3	- 1		-	-	4,620	-	4,620
11	4	197	395	842		1,104	543	98	33		-	- 1	-	4,361	-	4,361
12	2	124	251	516		1,093		422	189	9	-	-	_	4,478	9	4,487
13	1	69	126	309	614	844		681	559	63	1	- 1	-	4,163	64	4,227
14	1	38	68	147	336	501	653	621	713	155	4	-	-	3,078	159	3,237
15		19	20	40	112	180	238	238	431	140	14	1	-	1,278	155	1,433
16	1	5	3	11	26	30	51	73	161	78	6	1	-	361	85	446
17	-	3	4	7	2	5	6	15	40	29	5	3		82	37	119
18	1	2	-	1	4	1.	4	3	7	8	2	1		23	11	34
19	2		-	-	1	1		1	2	3	1		-	7	4	11
20	1	. 1	-	- 1	1			2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
21	2	2	-	-	-	- 1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	7	2	9
Total	552	10,390	5,536	5,712	5,467	4,497	3,586	2,170	2,145	486	33	7		40,055	526	40,581
20041	002	10,000	0,000	0,112	0,101	2, 101	0,000	2,110	2,110	130	00	. '		40,000	320	20,001

Unclassified by age and grade 4 girls—4 filles non classifiées selon l'âge et le degré. Unclassified by age, sex and grade, 148—148 non classifiés selon l'âge, le sexe et le degré.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 31.—Saskatchewan City Schools, 1929—Écoles des cités de la Saskatchewan, 1929

				mentar grés élé	-					condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	¹Secon- dary ¹Secon- daires	Total
4	- 339 1,949 2,348 786 212 55 27 4 - - - 1	- 4 206 1,352 1,497 530 147 54 29 16 5 3 1	- - 103 932 1,603 745 266 88 44 27 6 6 3 2	- - 2 111 836 1,332 710 362 157 73 28 5 1	- - 3 27 98 675 1,187 746 358 180 44 9 - -	- - 145 720 1,049 671 339 110 16 4 1	150 569 865	451 809 723	2 3 1 1	- - - 4 1 2 4	, 1111111		3443 2,155 3,808 3,353 3,291 3,216 3,302 2,927 1,949 864 198 466 12 2 4 8	4 33 5 5 5 1	343 2,155 3,808 3,353 3,291 3,216 3,302 2,931 1,952 869 203 47 12 2 4 4 8
Total	5,737	3,844	3,819	3,623	3,327	3,072	2,539	2,636	7	11	_	-	28,597	18	28,615

32.—Saskatchewan Town Schools, 1929—Écoles des villes de la Saskatchewan, 1929

				mentai grés élé	-					condar egrés se				Total	
Age	İ	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	¹Secon- dary - ¹Secon- daires	Total
4	- 86 1,164 1,434 471 126 45 24 6 7 1	81 652 1,056 501 178 52 21 5 3 1 -	- -63 619 1,018 494 1855 90 43 19 5 2 - 1	- - 2 86 505 844 507 259 122 46 17 4	- - - 1 98 519 737 534 257 110 36 6 - -	- - - 7 72 419 699 522 268 102 21 3 - 1	- - - 17 92 314 443 313 137 31 4 2	- - - 1 3 39 246 460 5355 334 124 29 4 - - 1	- - - - 3 60 240 389 370 222 97 11	- - - - 7 49 200 331 263 149 43 6 2	- - - - - 1 4 45 158 313 307 159 50 15				-86 1,245 2,151 2,233 2,256 2,172 2,058 2,237 2,152 1,933 1,522 1,101 1,754 352 114 40
Total	3,365	2,551	2,540	2,393	2,298	2,115	1,353	1,776	1,394	1,051	1,063	549	18,391	4,057	22,448

¹ For remainder of secondary grades in both city and town schools see Table 77.

¹ Pour les autres degrés secondaires des écoles, des cités et des villes, voir tableau 77.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré 33.—Saskatchewan Village Schools, 1929—Écoles des villages de la Saskatchewan en 1929

				mentai rés élé	-					condar grés se	-			Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
4	77 396 2,293 2,546 1,018 335 112 50 20 113 6 6 2 6,806	329 123 51 33 12 2 1	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12 225 933 1,460 990 464 239 103 33 11 2 1 1	1,241 921 486 209 64 16 2	431 166 20 7 1 -	- - 3 18 135 384 496 386 155 36 3 1 1 1	- - - 15 161 593 1,042 1,042 1,061 602 186 37 13 2	- - - 1 13 114 394 728 682 386 121 33 8 1	- - - 18 112 397 613 486 234 611 18 7 2	1 1 1 13 85 326 493 448 266 85 31 23	- - - - - - - 2 21 71 107 89 35 23 9	77 405 2,442 3,894 4,063 3,869 3,728 3,161 2,242 1,042 274 52 16 77 3 6 33,122	1 1 133 133 133 1,212 1,642 1,436 910 449 146 62 35	77 405 2,442 3,894 4,063 3,867 3,862 3,861 3,680 3,454 4,65 153 655 41 39,680

⁶⁸ B. and 60 G. unclassified by age and grade.—68 garçons et 60 filles non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

34.—Saskatchewan Rural Schools, 1929—Écoles rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1929

		1	-										1	
4 69	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	69
5 1,398	15	-	-	_		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,413		1,413
6 7,568	440	38		-		-	- 1	-	-	-	-	8,046	-	8,046
7	3,221	741	58	3		-	- 1	-	-	-	-	14,527		14,527
8 5,399	5,336		815	64	3	-			-		-	15,007	- 1	15,007
9 2,119				681	94	7	3	-		-	-	14,738	-	14,738
10 760			4,804	2,430	755	120	26	-	1	-	-	14,242	1	14,243
11 300		1,923	3,804		2,201	644	246	12	2		-	13,663		13,677
12 183	362	984	2,380		3,382	1,784	1,135	114	10	1	-	13,442	125	13,567
13 106	172	520	1,382		2,857	2,298	2,676	485	63	3	-	12,124	551	12,675
14 59	91	275	788	1,245			3,426	901	254	18	-	10,131	1,173	11,304
15 46	39	127	266	457	747	1,006	2,070		381	53	-	4,758	1,312	6,070
16	11	17	24	54	121	133	543	443	307	64	4	916	818	1,734
17 6	2	9	11	17	31	22	120	117	141	79	6	218	343	561
18 4	6	3	9	1	7	7	28	39	48	40	-	65	127	192
19	1	1	3	-	2	1	6	6	13	9	2	16	30	46
20	. 3	1	2	1	3	-	1	5	3	10	-	11	18	29
21 4	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	4	3	1		19	8	27
Total 28,540	15,720	16,885	17,424	14,075	12,298	8,178	10,285	3,004	1,226	278	12	123,405	4,520	127,925
1		}	- 1						1				J	

⁴⁰⁵ B. and 378 G. unclassified by age and grade—405 garçons et 378 filles non classifiés selon l'âge, et le degré. 167 pupils unclassified by age, grade and sex—167 élèves non classifiés selon l'âge, le degré et le sexe.

35.—Saskatchewan Consolidated Schools, 1929—Écoles centralisées de la Saskatchewan, 1929

			1							1				1	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	_ [_	_	801	_	_		-	-
5	28		_			-	_	_	_	_	_	-	28	-	28
6	254	12	2	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	268		268
7	259	154	20	1	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	434	_	434
8	110	211	157	24	3	-	am.		-		-	_	505		505
9	• 20	88	205	122	16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	455		455
10	6	15	106	210	102	24	6	4	-	-	-	-	473	-	473
11	2	6	37	130	155	95	22	14	-	-	-	_	461	-	461
12	2	5	20	57	122	140	55	74	15	-	-	-	475	15	490
13	2	4	10	27	43	94	66	130	62	5	_	_	376	67	443
14	-	-	4	8	28	52	49	115		31	11	-	256		387
15	-	-	1	3	8	17	27	77	114		42	2	133	218	351
16	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	30	56	70	69	6	41	201	242
17	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	9	21	38	63	14	14	136	150
18				-	-	-	-	1	6	10	42	8	1	66	67
19	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	3	-	12	12
20	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	4	3	2	-	9	9
21	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	4
Total	683	495	562	585	479	# 30	232	454	365	218	240	36	3,920	859	4,779
			2)						

² boys unclassified by age and grade—2 garçons non classifiés selon l'âge et le degré.

4. AGE—GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX 4. RÉPARTITION DES ÉLÈVES PAR SEXES

36.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 733,681 Boys by Age and Grade, 1929
36.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 733,681 garçons par âge et par degré, en 1929

					ientary (ės élémei				
Age	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII
4. 5. 6.	796 8,613	83 3,200 29,632	23 1,357	- 92	- 7	-	-	-	-
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13	3,741 756 196 46 26 6	51,355 32,514 13,521 5,049 2,306 1,106 647	12,960 30,399 24,745 11,993 5,557 2,604 1,371	1,698 11,419 21,433 15,783 8,991 4,839 2,587	144 2,521 14,960 22,090 17,112 10,560 6,196	11 173 2,815 14,213 21,774 17,653 11,935	1 7 206 2,663 12,410 18,962 16,522	2 1 21 287 2,695 10,887 16,393	3 42 557 3,797 11,760
Total 7-13	4,778	106,498	89,629	66,750	73,583	68,574	50,771	30,286	16,162
14. 15. 16.	6 - 1	336 216 80 43	729 327 126 42	1,322 619 199 61	3,334 1,495 455 148	6,792 3,263 1,158 292	10,872 5,570 2,006 619	13,812 8,316 3,363 1,087	16,886 13,412 6,325 2,081
Total 14-17	7	675	1,224	2,201	5,432	11,505	19,067	26,578	38,704
18 19.	1 5	14 67	14 12	17 12	42 39	42 28	88 37	168 41	341 89
Total	14,200	140,169	92,259	69,072	79,103	80,149	69,963	57,073	55,296
				ndary Gr — és second				Total	
Age	•	IX	X	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4		-	-	-	-	-	83 4,019 39,701		83 4,019 39,701
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.		1 13 242 1,778 5,960	1 16 221 1,551	- - - - 2 213	- - - - 4	-	69,915 77,790 77,900 72,166 71,428 70,414 67,418	1 14 258 2,001 7,728	69,915 77,790 77,901 72,180 71,686 72,415 75,146
Total 7–13		7,994	1,789	215	4	-	507,031	10,002	517,033
14		10,084 8,838 4,677 1,610	4,444 6,327 4,768 2,229	1,241 3,678 4,756 3,732	67 285 827 1,406	2 18 49 56	54,089 33,218 13,713 4,373	15,838 19,146 15,077 9,033	69,927 52,364 28,790 13,406
Total 14-17		25,209	17,768	13,407	2,585	125	105,393	59,094	164,487
18		414 245	663 289	1,977 1,017	1,341 1,230	37 88	727 330	4,432 2,869	5,159 3,199
19					-,				

37.—State Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 724,330 Girls by Age and Grade, 1929 37.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif au Canada: Répartition de 724,330 filles par âge et par degré en 1929

				Eleme	entary G	rades			
					s élémen				
Age			1						
AABU	and K.P. E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII .	VIII
4 5 6.	756 8,369	92 3,301 28,869	1 28 1,632	 		-	-		
7	3,537 658 148 31 8 8	48,512 27,584 10,516 3,595 1,559 740 401	14,312 30,342 21,988 8,964 3,778 1,714 783	2,198 13,101 22,000 13,490 6,745 3,261 1,663	207 3,440 17,441 22,419 14,817 8,118 4,233	12 283 3,882 16,784 22,755 15,949 9,295	5 18 356 3,583 14,964 20,299 15,200	3 -26 462 3,663 12,908 17,340	4 1 5 70 809 4,986 14,733
Total 7–13	4,391	92,907	81,881	62,458	70,675	68,960	54,425	34,402	20,608
14	10 - 2	226 106 42 23	393 166 47 38	763 355 118 46	2,061 811 265 82	4,642 1,971 663 211	8,836 4,054 1,328 435	13,317 7,097 2,652 822	18,820 13,749 6,322 2,173
Total 14–17	12	397	644	1,282	3,219	7,487	14,653	23,888	41,064
18 19	_1	13 20	12 14	8 18	25 22	42 23	84 30	116 33	390 106
Total	13,529	125,599	84,212	63,896	73,951	76,512	69,192	58,440	62,168
				ndary Gr és second				Total	
Age		IX	X	XI	XII	Special Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
4. 5. 6.		-	-	-	-	-	93 4,086 39,010	-	93 4,086 39,010
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 11. 12. 13.		- - 14 269 2,120 7,434	- - - 15 237 1,814	- - - - 4 254		-	68,790 75,427 76,362 69,398 69,098 67,983 63,649	14 284 2,361 9,504	68,790 75,427 76,362 69,412 69,382 70,344 73,153
Total 7-13		9,837	2,066	258	2	-	490,707	12,163	502,870
14. 15. 16. 17.		12,083 10,765 5,722 2,074	5,835 8,533 6,583 3,357	1,461 4,588 6,459 4,894	39 255 1,025 1,730	10 78 143 192	49,068 28,309 11,439 3,830	19,428 24,219 19,932 12,247	68,496 52,528 31,371 16,077
Total 14–17		30,644	24,308	17,402	3,049	423	92,646	75,826	168,472
18 19		550 193	1,294 529	2,432 1,174	1,374 1,047	124 125	691 266	5,774 3,068	6,465 3,334
Total		41,224	28,197	21,266	5,472	672	627,499	96,831	724,330

Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de l'Île du Prince-Élouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

38.—Boys—Garçons, 1929

Ago				_	ry Gra - menta				Secon Gra Deg second	des - grés		Total	
	Ι	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	Secondaires	Total
5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	111 480 558 332 144 64 30 16 3 1 - -	3 30 200 320 246 167 80 377 188 9	- 3 36 2112 2889 2111 149 855 333 18 6 - 1	- 7 62 172 215 197 116 70 30 14 8 - 1	- 1 7 71 209 227 234 163 97 31 9	- - 15 50 157 2232 2355 108 55 12 3	1 16 66 103 185 159 104 23 13	- - - 29' 69 155 201 133 59 20 4 4 2	- - 1 - 5 6 46 80 124 70 23 3 1	- - - - 2 19 34 46 86 86 88 81 1	114 513 802 933 938 932 935 882 862 350 112 2 -	- - - 5 8 65 114 170 156 59 111 2 2	114 513 802 933 932 940 890 927 737 520 268 96 17 4 4
Total	1,743	1,114	1,043	892	1,049	857	671	672	359	233	8,041	592	8,633

Unclassified 22 boys-22 garçons non classifiés.

Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de l'Île du Prince-Édouard: Répartition par âge et par degré

A				-	ry Gra - mentai			٠	Secon Gra Deg second	des		Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Elemen- tary Élémen- taires	Secondary Secondaires	Total
5	145 464 472 243 85 32 14 4 6 1 - - 1 - - -	2 46 263 290 180 79 41 13 5 8 1 - - - - 928	3 57 231 285 156 88 39 16 13 3 9	- 3 6 80 214 253 107 71 29 11 1 - 1	2 26 115 210 209 151 91 37 14 4 3 2 - -	3 5 21 103 198 216 146 68 31 14 1	3 31 113 201 198 160 65 13 1		- - - 1 2 23 73 151 157 157 89 36 8 1 1	- - - - 23 61 129 144 82 255 111 - 1	147 516 803 875 903 868 804 791 697 546 279 100 288 9 2 2		147 516 803 875 903 869 806 814 7793 758 333 146 42 14

Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de la Nouvelle-Écosse: Répartition par âge et par degré

40.—Boys—Garçons, 1929

4		Elen	nentary	Grad	es—De	grés él	éments	ires		Sec.	Gr.—I	eg. se	2.		Total	
Age	1 (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
4	44	1	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	45	-	45
5	1,158	81	2	-	-	-	-				-	-		1,241	-	1,241
6	2,698	862	199	20	1	- :	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	3,780		3,780
7	1,831	1,991	1,265	276	25	5		2	1	-	-	-	-	5,396	- 1	5,396
8	717	1,485	2,031	1,258	311	29	3 29	1	-	-	-	-	-	5,835	-	5,835
9	. 271	833	1,483	1,873	1,114	263	261	32	1	-	_	_	_	5,874	-	5,874
10	131	384 203	820 460	1,415 793	1,627 1.306	1,012 1,480	802	208	38		1		_	5,686 5,330	5	5,686 5,335
12	40 40	103	280	506	953	1,311	1.259	696	205	31	2	_	_	5,353	33	5,386
12	23	60	134	286	621	1,050	1,221	1.015	596	172	31	_	_	5.006	203	5,209
14	40	30	87	160	368	663	834	950	943	565	133	13	1	4,044	712	4,756
15	7	15	30	61	137	327	457	600	843	723	3+1	83	5	2,477	1,152	3,629
16	1	7	6	16	36	101	170	253	434	501	489	220	26	1,024	1,236	2,260
17		_'	2	3	. 8	23	17	45	108	247	287	238	66	206	838	1,044
18	_	1	_	1	_	6	5	12	22	50	107	185	71	47	413	460
19	-		-	1	-	1		2	4	9	43	57	33	8	142	150
20	-	-	-	_		-		-		3	14	8	16		41	41
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	. 20	-	34	34
Total	6,970	6,056	6,799	6,669	6,507	6,271	5,058	3,823	3,199	2,306	1,451	814	238	51,352	4,809	56,161

Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de la Nouvelle-Écosse: Répartition par âge et par degré

41.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1929

Age		Elen	nentary	y Grad	es—De	grés éle	éments	ires		Sec	. Gr.–	Deg. s	ec.		Total	
Age	I (a)	I (b)	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
4	51 1,227 2,509 1,576 592 193 87 41 24 12 6 1	3 75 991			1 39 371 1,392 1,653 1,240 727 429 202 73 26 9	1 55 378 1,163 1,230 767 439 166 61 14 5	- - - 4 67 354 986 1,405 1,059 693 334 107 238 3	- - - - 4 58 342 961 1,230 975 556 212 42 42 18	- - - - - 2 5 64 356 892 1,209 993 456 163 37 9		- - - 1 5 52 245 645 793 566 281 74			555 1,317 3,806 5,300 5,645 5,806 5,329 5,245 5,208 4,630 2,191 877 264 72 18		555 1,317 3,806 5,300 5,645 5,806 5,329 5,251 4,987 4,696 4,027 2,815 1,696 817 260 44
Total	6,320	5,202	5,978	6,294	6,165	5,834	5,043	4,402		3,273	2,683		246	49,426		

New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et par degré

42.—Beys—Garçons, 1929

Age	F	lemen	tary G	rades-	-Degré	s éléme	entaire	3	Sec	. Gr.–	-Deg. s	ec.		Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
6	4,419 2,455	505 1,823	41 434	1 39	- 2	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	4,966 4,753	_	4,966 4,753
9	1,315 635	1,532 894	1,634 1,293	394 1,222	49 312	2 37	5	-	-	-	_	_	4,926 4,398	-	4,926 4,398
10	375 190	566 340	1,029	1,233 973	1,034	278 831	32 217	31	1	-	-	_	4,552 4,254	1	4,552 4,255
12 13	126 58 32	194 101 48	453 283 135	774 527 225	867 672 373	909 710 399	683 736 499	231 602 643	11 79 219	15 86	9 32	-	4,237 3,689 2,354	11 103 337	4,248 3,792 2,691
15	9 6	48 23 5	51 9	114 29	121 30	192 57	259 72	431 192	231 125	204 157	56 107	2 10	1,200 400	493	1,693 799
17 18	1	2	4	. 3	4 2	- 9	16 2	61 12	45 6	50 13	79 33	5 4	101 19	179 56	280 75
19	-	-	-	2	-	1	-3	- 1	_1	1	12 3	- 1	3 4	14 5	17
21	9.621	6,033	6.048	5.540	4 456	3 425	2,524	2,209	718	528	332	22	39,856	1 600	41,456
A 0.0041111111	1 0,021	0,0001	0,010	0,010	1,100	0,120	2,021	2,200)	1101	0201	0021	22	00,000	1,000	41,406

¹ New Brunswick Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade-Concluded ¹ Écoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition par âge et degré—fin

43.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1929

Age	I	Degrés	élémen	taires-	-Elem	entary	Grade	3	Sec	. Gr.–	Deg. s	ec.		Total	
Age	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem.	Sec.	Total
6. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	4,225 2,063 992 471 242 149 755 32 25 7 5 1	532 1,981 1,361 737 394 198 110 59 24 3 4	53 608 1,793 1,286 871 511 271 165 55 27 11 4 -	4 67 528 1,296 1,176 843 570 348 172 79 355 10 4	4 46 423 1,224 1,120 826 551 234 100 21 18 4 2	- 1 56 345 1,092 983 737 418 139 45 10 2	- - 4 68 331 873 876 632 328 106 26 5	- - 5 66 288 853 912 740 397 156 31 7	- - 1 1 27 135 373 352 229 76 26 2	- - - - 1 19 112 278 231 115 22 5	- - - - 2 24 50 98 173 112 42 5	- - - - 1 4 14 10	4,814 4,723 4,721 4,273 4,325 4,310 3,996 3,621 2,472 1,423 624 215 46 11	- 1 1 30 178 536 732 647 313 90 12	4,814 4,723 4,721 4,273 4,326 4,311 4,026 3,799 3,008 2,155 1,271 548 136 23
70tal	8,287	5,404	5,656	5,133	4,564	3,828	3,249	3,459	1,222	785	508	29	39,580	2,544	42,124

¹ Include only pupils classified by single grades. In addition 19,340 boys and 19,269 girls were classified by double grades. See table 23.
 ¹ Comprend seulement les élèves classifiés dans les degrés simples. De plus 19,340 garçons et 19,269 filles sont classifiés dans les degrés combinés. Voir tableau 23.

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré

44.-Boys-Garcons, 1928-29

	21. 1.		1190110, 1						
				Elem	entary G	rades			
				Degré	s élémen	taires			
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	I	II	111	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII
5	688 8,387 3,597 720 179 37 21 3 4 3 - -	106 5,531 24,435 19,287 8,173 2,823 1,292 539 328 169 115 47 27	- 35 2,286 14,386 14,926 7,248 3,358 1,441 769 409 193 96 29	53 1,391 6,662 5,852 3,700 1,869 1,004 534 296 132 36	- 12 855 6,396 9,220 7,490 4,498 2,557 1,422 751 306 114 26	- - 37 1,364 6,888 10,600 8,384 5,777 3,288 1,934 869 236 31	- - 60 1,134 6,157 8,890 8,084 5,482 3,330 1,492 533 73	- - 3 117 1,373 5,592 8,428 7,502 5,124 2,499 926 131	13 151 1,620 5,618 8,368 7,713 4,318 1,587
Total	13,639	62,876	45,186	21,546	33,656				

			dary Gr				Total	
Age	IX	x	XI	XII	Special pupils Degré spécial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	Secon- dary Secon- daires	Total
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19 and over—et plus.	- - 13 211 1,489 4,354 5,820 4,409 2,207 712 224 182	 13 195 1,274 3,081 3,660 2,225 964 257 102		2 45 198 484 484 859 822 817	- - - - - 2 18 35 48 29	794 13,953 30,383 36,676 37,763 33,332 34,142 32,836 27,174 19,456 9,759 3,488 526 123	13 224 1,684 5,817 9,999 10,944 8,052 4,787 2,431 1,701	794 13,953 30,383 36,676 37,763 33,345 34,366 34,520 38,383 37,173 30,400 17,811 8,275 2,957 1,824
Total	19,621	11,771	10,863	3,227	170	312,971	45,652	358,623

Ontario Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade—Concluded Écoles d'Ontario: Répartition par âge et par degré—fin

45.—GIRLS—FILLES, 1928-29

	45.—	Girls—I	FILLES, 19	128-29					
	word and resident arms				entary G				
Age	K. and K.P. E.M. P.	1	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
5	643	126		-	449		-		_
6	8,166	5,603	49	-	an	***	_	-	-
7	3,410	24,092	2,721	70	18	_	-	-	-
8	622	16,602	15,024	1,811	1,191	64	4	-	-
9	138	6,443	13,582	7,117	7,703	1,920	108	7	-
10	27	1,986	5,577	5,128	9,094	8,309	1,586	174	1
11	7	840	2,295	2,730	6,354	10,979	7;284	1,812	25
12	7	364	942	1,232	3,261	7,599	9,491	6,425	2,15
13	-	204	427	650	1,733	4,460	7,586	8,804	7,13
14	5	107	211	280	819	2,300	4,448	6,987	9,423
15	-	57	107	149	378	1,123	2,404	4,131	7,55
16	-	17	26	69	147	471	949	1,889	3,892
17	-	11	22	24	48	162	3 5 3	666	1,468
18	-	2	4	3	8	29	54	62	245
19 and over—et plus	-	-	2	4	6	12	12	20	51
Total	13,025	58,454	40,989	19,267	30,760	37,428	34,279	30,977	32,200
			Seco	ndary Gr	adee				
				és second				Total	
Age				1		Special	Elemen-	Secon-	
		IX	X	XI	XII	pupils	tary	dary	Total
						Degré spécial	Elémen- taires	Secon- daires	
5		_	-		_	_	769	_	769
6		_	_	-	_	_	13,818		13,818
7		_	_	_		_	30,311	_	30,311
8			_	_	_	-	35,318	_	35,318
9		_	_	_	_	_	37,018	-	37,018
10		11		-	_		31,900	11	31,911
11		237	13		_	_	32,557	250	32,807
12		1,727	201	_	-	-	31,472	1,928	33,400
13		5,155	1,486	202	. 2	_	31,001	6,845	37,846
14		6,663	3,936	1,173	29	10	24,580	11,811	36,391
15	,	4,896	4,462	3,178	148	78	15,907	12,762	28,669
16		2,305	2,557	3,780	520	143	7,460	9,305	16,765
17		820	1,110	2,362	903	192	2,754	5,387	8,141
18		206	392	992	694	124	407	2,408	2,815
19 and over—et plus		95	241	456	557	125	107	1,474	1,581
Total		22,115	14,398	. 12,143	2,853	672	295,379	52,181	347,560

Manitoba Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles du Manitoba: Répartition par âge et par degré

46.—Boys—Garçons, 1929

National Control of the Control of t				Eleme Degrés							****	y Grad - condair			Total	
Age	Primary Primaire	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
5	108 226 144 366 17 9 5 3 3 3 - 1 - 1 2	399 4,533 5,386 2,682 1,032 449 206 111 67 34 19 6 8 9 5 3 48	96 1,839 3,366 2,109 1,035 454 247 123 61 18 7 6 6 1 1 4	- 3 1777 1,670 3,023 2,108 1,194 629 336 154 50 15 8 1	5 24 184 1,388 2,552 1,884 1,313 747 378 143 3 3 4 4 2 18	- 1 4 131 1,141 2,278 2,014 1,317 757 253 48 10 1 2 - 3	- - - 8 196 1,088 2,108 1,812 1,135 383 88 12 3 1 1 1 6	- - 1 11 153 888 1,735 1,465 606 169 27 5 1 2 4	2 - 2 36 259 1,065 1,651 1,071 344 90 9 4 11 12		- - - 3 54 234 586 583 266 87 22 29 5	- - - - - 6 45 212 365 368 199 53 20 177	100 266 611 446 440 400 188 8 8 6	33 23 10 96	2 43 369 1,211 1,860 1,607 838 357 102 37	507 4,863 7,574 7,942 7,710 7,503 7,615 7,574 4,403 2,319 1,008 390 125 47 128

Manitoba Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles du Manitoba: Répartition par âge et par degré

5. 113 4 6 203 4,4 7 127 4,8 36 2,9 10 10. 4 4 11 1 1	one and the second of the seco	Eleme Degrés	ntary (Sec	condary	, Grad	00			
Primary Primare 5				ntaires					grés se	-			Total	_
6 203 4,4 7 127 4,8 8 36 2,5 9 10 10 4 11 1 12 1 13 1 14 5	I II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary — Elémen- taires	dary	Total
17 1 18. 1 19 2 20 2 21. 504 13,3	22	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 240 \\ 2 & 2,000 \\ 7 & 3,062 \\ 4 & 1,663 \\ 6 & 827 \end{bmatrix}$	- 2 18 253 1,603 2,815 1,781 985 486 266 66 18 25 3 1	8 167 1,325 2,442 1,842 1,096 513 145 28 7 1 1 2 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 13 2,348 2,348 2,348 1,711 947 268 67 17 11 1	1 - 2 - 1 1 7 196 1,121 1,915 1,469 133 177 5 1 - 2	- - 4 1 - 3 34 368 1,220 1,811 1,088 415 86 11 1	2: 511 404 1,168 1,301 692 239 48 9 6	- - - 1 5 5 4 775 838 324 775 838 120 20 3	- - - - - 1 9 76 260 585 484 302 93 23 13		523 4,819 7,294 7,777 7,447 7,777 6,986 7,382 6,768 5,179 2,191 679 142 44 155 8		523 4,819 7,294 7,777 7,447 7,070 6,989 7,439 7,235 6,989 4,546 2,849 1,365 589 162 68 72,978

GRADE—AGE BY SEX

Saskatchewan Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de la Saskatchewan: Répartition par âge et par degré

48.—Boys—Garçons, 1929

				lement D egré s								ary Gr				Total	
Age	Kinder-garten Ecole mater-nelle	I	П	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Spe- cial De- gré spé- cial	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4		38 1,121 6,648 8,875 4,206 1,596 1,596 235 121 179 38 38 38 11 11 13	4,925 3,116 1,343 567 253 136 71 29 8 1	25 493 2,824 4,760 3,188 1,574 851 399 213 97 17 7 2 2 2 4	4,106 3,213 1,932 1,142 624 223 27 7 8 2	2 39 468 1,989 3,420 2,924 1,821 1,054 355 488 10	661 105 27 5 2 2 2 3		- - 1 18 233 1,098 2,228 2,828 1,794 465 92 222 3 3 8	16 147 640 1,241 1,155 618 205 40 9 9 3 3	1 2 15 128 458 458 748 585 292 83 21 10 6	79 329 506 491 273 87 32 28	240 215 111 43 37		38 1, 139 7,071 12,433 12,476 11,753 11,483 11,585 10,371 8,374 4,052 830 166 46 46 12 5 21	- - 1 18 164 778 1,789 2,281 1,871 1,236 6119 238 98 104	1,139 7,071 12,433 12,476 11,754 11,754 11,501 11,749 10,163 2,701 1,402 665 250 103 125

				Elemen Degr é s							-	y Grad - econdai			Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
4		38 1,098 6,326 7,957 3,468 1,196 421 116 54 32 14 4 4 2 1 1 2 1 20,883	10 470 3,331 4,690 2,464 952 432 210 90 40 16 5 2 3 1 3	- 21 608 3,199 4,659 2,658 1,175 522 288 142 55 5 7 5 2 1 1 1	46 757 2,869 4,334 2,798 1,533 758 386 121 17 8 5 3	2,456 3,520 2,509 1,393 690 246 37 9 1	75 685 2,305 3,179 2,279 1,346 464 73 18 4 1 1 2 6	- - - 6 1007 5889 1,680 2,079 1,690 719 102 23 7	3 3 33 315 1,331 2,786 2,957 1,648 507 129 29 6 4 1		23 152 1672 1,153 976 483 147 31 8 4	1 15 115 114 506 877 824 456 158 54 35	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38 1,108 6,817 11,947 12,182 11,872 11,872 11,646 11,300 9,727 7,283 3,283 756 195 55 14 13 15	- - 1 19 217 999 2,395 3,290	38 1,108 6,817 11,947 12,182 11,872 11,647 11,319 11,277 10,726 9,678 6,573 3,757 2,163 1,034 334 130 106

Alberta Schools: Distribution by Age and Grade Écoles de l'Alberta: Répartition par âge et par degré

50.—Boys—Garçons, 1929

				Elemen Degrés	_						condar egrés se	_			Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	п	III	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary	Total
56		224 4,461 5,824 2,490 837 272 110 50 29 23 10 5 1 1 2	[2,512]	- 229 2,430 3,533 1,980 899 446 246 108 58 10 2	- - 9 235 2,187 3,137 2,049 974 532 287 113 15 6 1	- - - - - 8 206 1,940 2,779 1,919 1,135 560 242 53 9 2	7 247 1,566 2,539 1,917 1,130 492 82 18 2 2 1	- - 18 246 1,554 2,271 1,475 768 194 44 9 9 2	- - - 39 315 1,499 2,255 1,427 513 123 32 7 2	- - - 3 54 360 1,237 1,160 558 220 60 13 5	- - - - 4 30 418 742 643 334 108 32 9	- - - - 3 21 339 457 352 188 77 29	- - - - 5 98 190 189 62 37 21	224 4,555 8,574 9,002 8,741 8,408 7,986 7,949 7,719 5,882 3,140 876 205 50	- - - 3 58	224 4,555 8,574 9,002 8,741 8,408 7,989 8,007 8,112 7,558 5,386 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 5,555
Total	-	14,341	9,854	9,942	9,545	8,856	8,001	6,582	6,213	3,672	2,328	1,487	602	73,334	8,089	81,42

				Elemen Degr é s							condar egrés se	-		-	Total	
Age	Kinder- garten Ecole mater- nelle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elemen- tary Elémen- taires	dary —	Total
56		222 4,303 5,631 2,216 778 270 947 27 20 9 6 2 2 2	116 2,543 3,791 1,957 688 244 134 59 26 9 4 5	-1 1225 2,624 3,647 1,798 775 410 173 88 40 14 3 - - 1	- 13 260 2,364 3,094 1,694 971 450 197 91 21 4 2	18 279 2,997 2,990 1,792 937 429 177 42 9 2 - 3	7,927	1 17 280 1,647 2,238 1,404 729 197 47 18 3 -2 6,583	- - - 1 40 396 1,639 2,268 1,566 149 29 11 11 1 3	- - 3 39 5311 1,365 1,464 841 320 95 18 11 3	2 28 48 1,091 1,044 603 307 64 20 15	- - - - 3 24 395 637 627 334 129 38 22		6	-	222 4,420 8,412 8,909 9,043 8,260 7,899 8,115 7,767 7,222 5,993 3,581 2,038 1,032 330 113 71

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education, as distinguished from primary education is in all provinces of Canada except in the Catholic school system of Quebec, a somewhat misleading term. In Quebec Catholic schools secondary education has a definite meaning, and refers to a system of education extending from an early eage to the completion of a full course in Arts. Thus in the classical colleges, the from an early eage to the completion of a full course in Arts. Thus in the classical colleges, the secondary institutions for young ladies and certain other independent secondary schools the courses often extend over 8 years and correspond more or less roughly to the entrance work, 3 years of high school work and four years of University Arts work in the other provinces. academic training of teachers for primary schools on the other hand, is given at the primary schools and normal schools. The class of academic work done in these includes "secondary" work as understood in the other provinces, but is not so called. In the new course of studies this work is known as "primary complementary." The usage here is not radically different from that in the other provinces where we find "Teachers' (academic) Courses", and "Matriculation Courses" in the high schools. Indeed in Manitoba secondary schools, until very recently, there were found a "University Course" designed purely for prospective university students, and a "Teachers' Course" designed purely for prospective university students, and a "Teachers' Course" designed purely for prospective teachers. A link connecting these two was introduced at a later date and was known as the "Combined Course". In Quebec this "University Course" would be known as secondary work, while "Teachers' Course" would now be "primary complementary"; in other words primary school continuation. In all provinces this is what secondary education really is, for there is no set of secondary schools from which pupils trained elsewhere are excluded, provided that they have attained to the standard required. This standard may be acquired even in rural one-room schools provided the teachers are qualified to teach the work. The departmental examinations held near the beginning of July in all provinces, as well as the course of study prescribed by the Department, standardize the work for each province. For example a pupil, trained in a one-roomed rural school in Nova Scotia might write the departmental examinations for Grade XI (including university matriculation) on the same subjects and the different kinds of institutions in which high school work is done in the different provinces although in many provinces high school work in rural schools may not be carried further than Grade IX or X.

The different kinds of institutions in which high school work is done in the different provinces.

may be seen in the following table. The comparative number of pupils in each kind will indicate

the proportion of the high school work of the province it carries.

5.—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

En employant l'expression "enseignement secondaire", dans toutes les provinces du Canada, sauf Québec, on se sert d'un terme inexact et susceptible d'être mal interprété. Dans les écoles catholiques de Québec, l'enseignement secondaire est parfaitement défini; on désigne ainsi une succession d'études commençant à l'âge le plus tendre et se terminant à l'achèvement du cours de philosophie (arts). Ainsi, dans les collèges classiques, les pensionnats de jeunes filles et certaines autres institutions de cet ordre, indépendantes, souvent le programme s'étend au delà de huit ans et correspond à peu près à trois années du programme des "high schools" et quatre années des études universitaires à la faculté des Lettres dans les autres provinces. D'autre part, les instituteurs destinés à enseigner dans les écoles primaires, reçoivent leur formation d'abord aux écoles primaires, puis aux écoles normales. Les études de nature académique qu'ils y font embrassent ce que l'on appelle dans les autres provinces, le programme "secondaire", quoiqu'il n'en porte Dans les nouveaux programmes, ces études sont connues sous le nom de "primaires pas le nom. complémentaires". L'usage ici suivi ne diffère pas radicalement de celui des autres provinces, où nous trouvons dans les "high schools" des cours académiques pour instituteurs et des cours d'immatriculation. En fait, dans les institutions d'enseignement secondaire du Manitoba, il existait encore tout récemment un "cours universitaire" à l'usage exclusif des jeunes gens se destinant à l'université et un cours "d'instituteurs", à l'usage exclusif des candidats à l'enseignement. Plus tard, on introduisit un troisième cours, destiné à combiner les deux précédents, lequel porta le nom de "cours intermédiaire". Dans Québec, ce cours universitaire entrerait dans le cadre de l'enseignement secondaire, tandis que les cours à l'usage des instituteurs seraient des cours "primaires supplémentaires", ou, en d'autres termes, le prolongement de l'école primaire. Dans toutes les provinces, c'est ce qu'est réellement l'enseignement secondaire, car il n'y existe pas d'écoles secondaires d'où soient exclus les élèves instruits ailleurs, s'ils possèdent les connaissances requises. Ces connaissances peuvent être acquises dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, pourvu que les instituteurs soient en mesure de les enseigner. Les examens obligatoires qui ont lieu au commencement de juillet dans toutes les provinces, ainsi que le programme d'études dressé par le ministère, établissent le niveau de ces connaissances dans toutes les provinces. Par exemple, un écolier sortant d'une école rurale à classe unique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse peut subir les examens officiels pour le degré XI (y compris l'immatriculation universitaire), sur les mêmes sujets et côte à côte avec un clève inscrit dans l'une de nos meilleures académies; et si ces deux candidats passaient l'examen avec succès, ils seraient, l'un et l'autre, admis au degré XII de cette académie ou en première année de la faculté des Lettres dans une université. Et ce que nous venons de dire s'applique à toutes les autres provinces, quoique dans plusieurs provinces, les écoles rurales ne peuvent pas préparer aux "high schools" plus loin que les degrés IX ou X.

On verra dans le tableau suivant l'énumération des différentes institutions de chaque province, préparant à l'entrée dans les "high schools". Le nombre comparatif des élèves de ces diverses catégories d'écoles indiquera la proportion des matières de haute école qu'on y enseigne.

5.—SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

52.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1229 ou du dernier rapport 52.-Secondary Elucation in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1823 or latest year reported

	Hastitutions	College Prince of Wales, I.PE. 543 Classes secondaires, I.PE. 4 Autres classes multiples, I.PE. 3 890 Ecoles & classe unique, I.PE. 3	2.996 Académies de comté, NE. 3.605 "High Schools" NE. [Ecoles conservations exécutant les trav. sec., NE. 5.930 [Ecoles turales exécutant les trav. sec., NE.	2.135 Ecoles de grammaire, NB. ⁵ 1.285 Ecoles supériures, NB. ⁸ 303 Autres classes multiples, NB. 445 "High Schools", salles de classe.	Collèges classiques, Qué.7 Ecoles in dép, non subventionnées exéutant trav.	see, (carthoftques), Que. 588 Becles élémentaires catholiques, Que. 522 Académies entholiques, Qué. 557 "High Schools" protestantes, Qué. 419 Ecoles interm. prot., Qué.	34,770 Instituts collégiaux. Ont. 22,340 'Highs Scholes', Ont. 9,843 Ecoles de continuation, Ont. 022,172 Ecoles de trav. vd jour, élèves réguliers, Ont. 2,341 (Graquèmes classes, Ont.) 5,362 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Ont., 3	6.153 Instituts collégieux, Man. 682 Départemente, collégieux, Man. 1.953 "High Schools", Man. 2.837 "Inion Eligh Schools", Man. 2.663 Beobes interméviènes, Man. 1,561 Autres écoles exécutant les trav. sec., Man.	7,441 Instituts collegiant et H.S., Sask. 4,057 Aut. écoles des villes exécut. les trav sec., Sask.	6.558 Ecoles des villages exécutant les trav.sec., Sask. 4.520 Ecoles rurales exécutant les trav. sec., Sask.
Pupils in High School Grades Elèves dans les degrés secondaires	Total	H				17,7		1221	6	
thool grés se	IIX	70 1 1 1	471	49	1 !	1111	3,079 1,914 75 1,012	495	1,267	357
figh Soles deg	IX	140	1,450	483 266 40 51	1 1	1,102	10,770 6,226 3,041 2,969	3,173	1,763	1,771
ls in H	×	247 98 366	1,992	768 375 84 86	1 1	406 8,302 1,410 82	25,930 25,930 2,672 2,672	4,450	1,762	1,948
Pupi	IX	295 78 524	2,891	835 615 182 308	1 1	1,177 9,420 2,245 320	11,991 8,374 3,799 12,536 5,036	7,166	2,649	2,482
Av. At- tend.	Fréq. moy.	526 521 -	2,437	1,862 1,508 -	9,521	84.018 91.514 175.662 149,741 8.558 8.376 16,944 13,901 2,837 2,811 5,648 4,260	30,438 11,991 19,017 8,374 8,161 3,799 18,228 12,536 1,968 \$5,036	5,309 1,627 2,048 11,664	1 1	1 1
	Total	324 638 726 890	2,996 3,605 5,930	2,180 2,001 984	10,136	175,662 16,944 5,648	34,770 22,340 9,843 23,177 2,341 5,362	6,153 682 1,966 2,327 15,526	97,441	6,558
Pupils Elèves	Q 1 H	200 379 387 574	1,572 2,154 3,996	1,250	1 1	91,614 8,376 2,811	17,100 12,300 5,725 12,673 4,383	111111	4,230	3,926
	G I B.	124 259 359 316	1,424 1,451 1,934	930	10,136	84,048 8,568 2,837	(17, 670 17, 100 (10, 040 12, 300 4, 118 5, 725 10, 504 12, 673 3, 320 4, 383	11111	3,211	2,632
ors 11.8	Total	13 32 301	1 1 1 1	67 60 29	921	6,893 648 215	1,955 460 795 291	6.59 446	237	12338
Instructors	드니드	0 11 16 245	1111	34 171 171	1 1	4,512 6,8 457 191	1,075 287 313 165	1 1 5 1 1 1	1 1	1 1
	M.H.	7 116 16 56	1111	1 1233	921	2,381 191 24	} 880 173 482 126	1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1
	ses.	13 25 301	1111	290	1 1	1111	1 + 1 + 1 2 2 3 1	1 1 1 1 1	203	12306
Ins-	titu- tions	20 32 301	18 -206 1,050	153	23	579 579 69	61 138 215 47 47 291	100 101 1136 126	l f	1 4
	Institutions	Prince of Wales College, P.E.I. "Secondary Classrooms, P.E.I. "Uther Graded Schools, P.E.I. "Ungraded Schools, P.E.I.	County Academies, N.S. Other High Schools, N.S. Willage Schools doing H.S. work, N.S. Rural Schools doing H.S. work, N.S.	sGram. Schools, N.B. Schperior Schools, N.B. Other Graded Schools, N.B. H.S. Classrooms.	Classical Colleges, Que	Catholic Elementary Schools, Que Catholic Complementary Schools, Que Protestant H.S., Que Protestant Intern. Sch., Que	Collegiate Institutes, Ont. Thigh Schools, Out. Continuation Schools, Out. Day Vov. Schools, full time, Out. 197fith, Classes, Ont. 19Other Sch. doing II.S. work, Ont.	Collegiate Institutes, Man. Gellegiate Departments, Man. Bigh Schools, Man. Junior High Schools, Man. Intermediate Schools, Man. Other Seh, doing H.S. work, Man.	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, Sask Other Town Sec. Schools, Sask	Village Schools doing H.S. work, Sask Rural Schools doing H.S. work, Sask

52.—Enseignement secondaire au Canada: Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1929 ou du dernier rapport—fin 32.-Secondary Education in Canada: Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1929 or latest year reported-Concluded

Trackfentions	CHOTOMOTORIT	10,738 "High Schools," Alta. 6.809 Autres classes multiples secondaires, Alta. 1,886 Ecoles & classe unique exécutant les trav. sec., 11.985 "High Schools", CB.—Villes ¹¹ 1899 Muniopalités urales. 61 Autres rurales. 634 Junior. 229 Ecoles élémentaires exécutant les trav. sec., C.B. 229 Ecoles élémentaires exécutant les trav. sec., C.B.
Pupils in High School Grades Elèves dans les degréssecondaires	Total	10,738 6,809 1,886 11,985 1,899 661 854 415 229
Pupils in High School Grades	IX X XII Total	1,142 245 1 1 409 13 6
High Soles de	IX	2,061 1,607 28 2,469 369 129 -
ils in I	×	2,578 2,379 1,607 1,571 286 28 1,571 286 28 1,571 286 28 2,069 557 3,880 2,469 557 389 129 254 1,91 29 193 36 193
		41 01 - 10
Av. At- tend.	Fréq. moy.	9 980 1 5592 4 6735 1 5433
10	Total	4,472 6,266 10,738 5,622 6,363 11,985 801 1,098 1399 282 379 661 2,344 2,433 4,797 301 368 6,69
Pupils Elèves	تا اجرا ا	6,266 1,098 1,098 2,453 2,368
	g l g	5,622 2,344 301
ors	Total	409 74 33 157
Instructors	떠면	154 154 154 158 158 158 158 158
	M H	255 2 177 2 76 2 277
Ins- Clas-	1 S	877
Ins	tions	90 1 1 4 4 60 60 1
Tracki kuti i zaza	SHOTODOTOSHT	High Schools, Alta. Other Graded S. doing H.S. work, Alta. Ungraded S. doing H.S. work, Alta. "High Schools, B.C.—Cities. Rural Municipal. Other Rural. Junior. Superior. Glementary Schools doing H.S. work, B.C.

1 This figure includes 129 students in the 3rd year who might be considered 3nd year university students. 2 As will be seen from the figures, the secondary classes include only such as devote at least half time to work of Secondary grade. The Institutions mentioned above the include only such classes of graded schools so non-connect schools as taken work of Secondary utilizades. From Table 21 twill be seen that the total number of graded Schools was 55 with 20 or grades. From Table 21 twill be seen that the total number of graded Schools was 55 with 20 or doing work of secondary grades, over and above the work done in Prince of Wales College. A funal Schools here refer to one room schools. The number of classcrooms in the case of both grannar, superior and other seconds, includes only such classrooms. Shot including tech-so work. The teachers, errolment, etc., refer only to these classrooms. Flot including tech-so work. The teachers, arolment, etc., refer only to these classrooms. Shot including tech-so work. The teachers, errolment, etc., refer only to these classrooms. The province of Queber years in Arts as well as pupils in the H.S. grades. Both are olassed as secondary pupils, the term having different significance in Catholic Education in the province of Queber from its accepted significance in other provinces. The are classed as secondary pupils, that and 8th years of the complementary schools, which are equivalent at least to grades should be included the pupils of the Catholic Normal Schools to the number of 1,751 fer in 1928. These carry on academic as well as professional work; their academic work seems to unparallel with the work in the Academies. Presumedly schools in special course in the complementary Schools, while the candidates for Normal Schools to the number of 1,751 fer in the best inglete scademic training in the Complementary Schools, while the candidates for Normal School to the number of 1,751 fer in the least of 1,751 fer in the least of 1,751 fer in the least of 1,751 fer in the least

universités. 2 Comme on le verra par ces chiffres, cas classes secondaires ne comprement que culi conscirité. 2 Comme on le verra par ces chiffres, cas classes secondaires ne comprement que culies qui consacrent au moins la motifs de leur travail à des matières secondaires. Et sinstitutions metitomiques et classes comprement set classes des écoles à classes multiples ou les écoles à classes uniques qui enseignent des matières secondaires. Il y avait 417 écoles à classes uniques qui enseignent des matières secondaires. Il y avait 417 écoles matières secondaires, outre le Prince of Wales College. 4 Les écoles rurales mentionnées in sont les écoles à classes unique. 9 L'hire of Wales College. 4 Les écoles rurales mentionnées in sont les écoles à classes unique. 9 L'hire of Wales College. 4 Les écoles rurales mentionnées in sont les écoles à classes unique. 9 L'hire of Wales College. 4 Les écoles rurales mentionnées in sont les écoles à classes unique. 9 Le comprend pas les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. 7 Les 10,136 et 756 comprement les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. 7 Les 10,136 et 756 comprement les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. 7 Les cours septificant des matières secondaires. 1 l'equivalent des degrés 1X et X et peut-être XI. A ces chiffres il faut ajouter les glèves des cours secondaires, et de ravait manées complémentaires et dont le cours est l'équivalent des degrés 1X et X et peut-être XI. A ces chiffres il fast ajouter les glèves des écoles normales au nombre de 1,751 en 1928. Ces cours sont à la fois académiques et professionnels, leur travail académique étant paralléle au travail des académies. Il et professionnels, leur travail académique étant parallèle au travail des académies travales probable que les candidats au diplôme d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Esaminateurs or didats aux diplômes d'instituteur donné par le Bureau des Esaminateurs de deux études pédagogiques dans les écoles complémentaires, et au toil des écoles compendaires 1, 1755 dans l

53.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1929

53.—Écoles sous le contrôle administratif: Élèves étudiant certaines matières de l'enseignement secondaire dans six provinces, en 1929

Subjects	Nova Scotia Nouvelle- Ecosse	New Bruns- wick Nouveau- Bruns- wick	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia Colombie Britan- nique	Total	Matières
English History Geography Arith and Mens. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry French Spanish German Latin Greek Italian. Zoology. Botany Chemistry Physics. Book-keeping. Stenography Typewriting Business Law, etc. Art. Physical Culture. Agriculture. Manual Training. Household Science. Music. Military Drill. Physiology. Pract. Mathematics.	12,111 1 3,967 3,820 5,259 11,903 6,292 2,600 9,802	3,707 2,811 3,615 3,624 154 3,530	37,778 47,917 34,752 4,086 62,994 259 2,148	3,613 4,316 5,727 5,404 9,49 4,916 	2,537 740 811 813 25 2,042 6,625 795 72 71 3,381	4,489 15,444 15,050 12,424 2,901 12,901 12,901 12,901 12,901 12,901 12,901 12,901 188 5,998 3,564 5,898 22,779 3,615 5,118 8,252 8,228	61,296 48,213 91,391 62,614 8,952 100,135 510 3,208 73,356 510 11,777 20,344 32,205 29,400 20,957 19,929 20,917 6,161 30,033 19,783 11,081 9,039 5,447 6,329 5,706	Anglais. Histoire. Géographie. Arith. et mens. Algèbre. Géométrie. Trigonometrie. Français. Espagnol. Allemand. Latin. Grec. Italien. Zoologie. Botanique. Chimie. Physique. Tenne des livres. Sténographie. Dactylographie. Droit commercial,etc. Art. Culture physique. Agriculture. Travaux manuels. Science ménagère. Science élementaires. Musique. Exercices militaires. Physiologie. Mathémat. prat.
Total sampled	12,531	3,737	3 90,125	7,361	10,738	20,011	144,503	Total des élèves ainsi classifiés.

¹ Can. History. For other History, see Tables 60 and 62.

General Note.—The number taking the above listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals given at the foot of the table show the total enrolment in the schools represented. The number of secondary pupils not represented may be found by substracting the above totals from the totals in H.S. Grades given in Table 6.

Note.—Les élèves étudiant les matières ci-dessus énumérées embrassent tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire en Nouvelle-Ecosse, tous les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire inscrits durant le second semestre au Nouveau Brunswick et les élèves des écoles secondaires seulement (à l'exclusion de ceux qui reçoivent l'enseignement secondaire dans des écoles autres que des écoles secondaires) dans Ontario, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie Britannique. Les totaux du bas du tableau indiquent la totalité des élèves inscrits aux écoles qui nous occupent. Le nombre des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire non représentés ici peut être obtenu en soustrayant les totaux ci-dessus des totaux des élèves de "high schools" donnés dans le tableau 6.

² Approximate only. See Tables 58 and 64.

³ Including Continuation, High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational full time pupils.

¹ Histoire du Canada: pour les autres formes de l'histoire, voir tableaux 60 et 62.

² Approximativement seulement. Voir tableaux 58 et 64.

³ Y compris les élèves réguliers des écoles de continuation, des "high schools", des instituts collégiaux et des écoles professionnelles.

Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1929-Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1911-1929

54.-Nova Scotla-Nouvelle-Ficosse

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Matières
English	8 596	2 560	3 480	8 763	0 498	0 261	0 007		0 030	0 252	0 401	10 019	19 000		71	11 650	11 669	11 700	19 111	Analois
	8,287	8,193	8,285	8,354	9.085	9.043	8,702	00.00	8.589	9,045	9.277	10,413	11,760	11,041	11.250	11,944	11.979	11,267	11 903	11 903 Alabha
c	7,105	_	986,9	7,248	7,530	7,004	7.394		7,439	7.645	7.861	8.817	9,488		8,768	8.868	9.011	5.146	5.259	Arithmetique.
:	4,642	4,297	4,685	4,763	5,569	4,902	1,786		3,907	4,805	4,279	5,658	5,686		5,271	5,416	5,391	957	166	Physique.
	4,570	4,460	4,435	4,436	4,842	4,667	4,488		4,911	5.105	4,564	5.170	5,498		4.992	5,308	5,123	3.500	3.820	Géographie.
:	3,756	3,491	3,689	3,922	4,183	4,381	4,158		4,040	4,030	4,668	5,487	6,073		6,108	5,940	5,920	1,711	3,957	Histoire,
	3,712	,853	3,621	3,732	4,136	4,256	000'F		4,326	4,413	4,415	4,631	4,716		4,169	4,000	4,681	4,513	4.388	Dessin.
			3,608	3,808	4,364	4,191	3,758		3,254	3,354	2,884	3,629	2,898		2,246	2,382	1,984	2,425	3,120	Botanique.
	3,087	3,363	3,456	3,763	4,302	4,431	5,486		4,814	5,322	5,659	7,119	8,028		8,537	8,927	9,092	9,231	9.802	Francais.
	2,917	3,934	3,864	3,936	4,224	4.266	4,139		4,046	3,929	4,530	5,350	6,075		6,239	5,978	5,894	5,85;	6,292	Géométrie.
	2,586	2,775	2,846	2,910	3,036	3,055	3,045		3,182	3,541	3,517	4,204	4,603		5,110	5,286	5,528	5,50	5,679	Latin.
:	1,819	1,919	1,868	2,024	1,995	2,181	2,149		897	1,160	1,423	1,741	2,008		2,2,18	2,178	2,103	5,665	6,113	, 113 Chimie.
thematics	1,100	1,047	1,124	1,132	1,264	1,14	1,190		1,189	1,146	1,292	1,478	1,917		2,015	1,913	1,791	1	1	Mathém, pratiques.
	385		321	314	357	287	222		120	118	-014	23.4	197		523	575		155	695	Allemand.
	362		530	294	591	634	069		729	109	1,637	1,030	1,119	1,167	893	1,042		1	1	Exercices militaires.
:	00 00 01		814	735	936	1,286	81.8		208	168	953	1,015	1	1	ı	1	1	1		Musique.
ence	255	302	266	341	338	687	376		353	309	3+3	785	ł	ŧ	1	1	ł	i	ı	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping	240	210	243	92	22	160	75		87	17	48	7.5	i	ı		ı	1	1	1	Tenue des livres.
Woodwork	206	157	271	258	200	353	257		294	244	210	265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Menuiserie.
Trigonometry	131	152	120	180	191	184	163		194	251	261	321	343	347	445	475	430	2,138	2,600	600 Trigonométrie.
Stenography	800	282	92	31	281	51	71		97	16		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sténographie.
	40	33	42	35	25	46	50		52	26	45	000	700	98	43	52	22	25	27	Grec.
Agriculture	19	1	1	14	38	348	3,384		2,688	2,648	2,841	2,846	465	268	431	548	201	1		Agriculture.
Total sampled	8.676	8 668	8 636	8 903	9 477	962 6	0 088	606 6	0 138	0 401	0 705	11 030	19 000	11 699	11 853	11 0.18	11 070	19 116	10 201	Total alassiff

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	3,737 Anglais. 3,616 Algebra. 1,421 Physique. 1,421 Physique. 3,707 Géographie. 5,707 Historie. 2,761 Botsinque. 5,501 Promeris. 5,604 Coometrie. 2,769 Latin. 1,508 Chimic. 1,508 Chimic. 2,761 Trigonométrie. 2,764 Trigonométrie. 2,764 Latin. 3,604 Coometrie. 2,764 Latin. 3,614 Trigonométrie. 2,764 Trigonométrie. 2,764 Trigonométrie. 2,764 Physiológie.	Total classifie.
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-	2,030 1,963 1,963 1,956 1,956 1,946	2,030
	1,890 1,576 1,557 1,906 1,906 1,906 1,906 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,356 1,357	1,907
-	1,972 1,649 1,649 1,649 1,944 1,949 1,489	1,978
		1,868
-		1,885
	English. Algebra. Arithmetic. Physicis. Geography History. Drawing. Botany. Geometry Cadm. Geometry Cadm. Chemistry. Chemistry. Chemistry. Check. Pricek.	Total sampled

56.—Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of pupils by Subjects of Study, 1911-1929
56.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Écoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1929

																			Change of the second of the se
Subject	11611	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916-17	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Matières
Eng. Composition	31,049	31,057	38,378	34,759	37,314	28,398	29,890	31,699	34,291	35,781	43,634 5	50,142	55,302	60,050 6	63,646	67,352	70,741	73,790	73,790 Comp. anglaise.
English Literature	31,031 31	31,179	32,455	34,784	37,443	29,053	30,027	31,631	34,348	35,917	43,871 5	50,264	55,634 (60,658 6	63,497	67,310	70,873	74,270	74,270 Littérature anglaise.
Algebra	28,777	28,947	30,300	32,687	34,459	27,750	27,960	30,013	32,250 3	33,689 3	35,188	32,311	25,023	37,247 3	37,857	39,141	42,486	42,139 Algèbre.	Mgèbre.
Physical Culture	27,574	29,107	31,154	34,353	37,412	28,728	30,201	31,896	34,523	35,266	43,150 4	49,061	55,136	60,705 6	65,431	68,348	1	1	Culture physique.
Geometry	25,111	25,252	23,847	23,203	24,149	17,308	17,674	17,841	19,965	20,353	21,618 2	21,553	24,333	26,395 2	28,100	27,129	28,429	30,25:	30,25: Géométrie.
Physics	24,904	24,984	26,656	28,524	29,208	23,330	23,115	25,960	27,403 2	27,208 1	12,539	13,267	13,680	19,111 1	16,962	18,483	17,791	18,166	18,166 Physique.
Arithmetic	24,723	23,858	24,076	25,344	26,689	21,192	21,982	22,874	24,954	25,273	18,544	18,619	21,143	24,213 2	27,296	30,692	32,745	31,814	31,814 Arithmétique.
Canadian History	24,683	24,463	25,747	29,461	31,588	23,966	23,511	25,160	26,124 2	26,294	16,309	17,341	17,590	17,751	17,775	18,112	19,809	20,192	20,192 Histoire du Canada.
British History	23,736 23	23,673	24,007	26,031	28,196	20,579	20,159	21,093	22,374	21,872	11,508	8,641	10,215	10,182	10,539	9,927	9,922	9,985	9,985 Histoire d'Angleterre.
English Grammar	23,515	22,945	23,300	24,252	26,117	20,015	21,268	22,253	23,231 2	24,897	17,111 1	15,559	14,748	16,994 1	17,346	19,073	23,235	23,681	Grammaire anglaise.
Latin	23,443	23,508	24,320	25,989	28,597	21,118	21,420	22,883	24,872	26,163	30,164 3	33,845	36,688	39,099 3	39,781	41,600	42,678	43,770 Latin.	atin.
Geography	21,546 21	21,733	22,804	24,377	26,604	20,317	21,665	22,762	24,383	21,956 1	18,531	20,629	22,529	24,031 2	26,573	28,638	28,512	31,094	31,094 Géographie.
French	20,684 21	21,009	22,806	23,797	26,462	20,996	21,969	24,613	27,125 2	28,908	23,730	36,923	42,549	15,950 4	49,162	51,538	53,798	55,414 I	55,414 Français.
Chemistry	16,961 16	16,418	16,581	17,726	18,876	15,091	14,796	16,051	16,323	15,648	9,466	0,921	11,435	12,700 1	14,105	12,586	13,075	12,857	Chimie.1
² Art	16,906 17	17,387	17,733	19,000	29,101	15,572	14,801	14,893	15,510 1	16,550 1	13,285 1	13,452	13,868	14,225 1	14,785	11,273	16,524	13,161 Arts.2	Arts.2
Botany	16,254 17	17,070	17,286	19,008	20,927	15,613	14,218	15,524	16,115 1	15,530 1	14,821	11,141	11,708	11,949 1	11,023	10,921	11,386	11,344	11,344 Botanique.
Zoology	16,240 16,	16,666	17,116	19,008	20,851	15,422	13,817	15,497	15,984	15,159	6,934	7,470	8,402	8,730	8,442	8,082	7,974	8,578	8,578 Zoologie.
Book-keeping	14,681 16	16,533	15,023	8,851	10,391	7,218	6,358	6,855	596,9	6,237	6,524	7,294	7,786	8,670 1	10,117	12,059	9,493	13,107	13,107 Fenue des livres.
Ancient History	9,513	9,308	9,605	906'6	10,479	6,496	6,640	6,753	7,503	7,747	6,308	6,046	7,231	7,846	7,899	7,405	7,415	7,008 I	7,008 Histoire ancienne.
German	5,024	4,911	5,045	5,396	4,606	2,484	2,355	1,737	1,748	1,803	1,710	1,835	1,702	1,797	1,938	1,980	2,096	2,148	2,148 Allemand.
Stenography	3,739	3,682	3,741	3,717	4,175	3,216	3,461	4,185	4,487	4,318	4,282	5,615	6,348	7,597	9,650	10,977	13,979	15,386	15,386 Sténographie.
Typewriting	3,025	3,115	3,855	3,484	3,573	2,645	2,931	3,370	3,692	3,462	4,099	4,395	5,167	6,212	9,917	11,241	14,184	15,550 I	15,550 Dactylographie.
*Household Science	2,564	2,525	3,197	3,316	3,279	3,075	3,263	3,513	3,924	3,923	4,243	4,111	4,228	4,616	5,452	4,316	4,499	4,495	4,495 Science ménagère.3
Trigonometry	1,921	1,954	2,120	2,285	2,062	1,185	1,261	1,399	1,512	1,553	2,001	2,420	2,657	3,317	4,025	3,888	3,735	4,012	4,012 Trigonométrie.

56.—Ontario—Hautes écoles, Instituts Collégiaux et Écoles professionnelles: nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1929—fin -Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational Schools: Number of Pupils by subjects of Study. 1911-1929-Concluded

Subject	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916–17	1918	6161	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Matières
⁸ Manual Training	1,880	2,101	2,444	2,677	2,699	2,389	2,533	4,213	3,506	3,885	4,655	4,623	6,059	7,168	8,320	7,565	7,039	8,073	8,073 Travaux manuels.3
Mediaeval History	1,483	1,483 1,543	1,578	1,700	1,695	807	773	020	899	750	1	1	ı	t	1	1	ı	#	Histoire du moyen-âge.
Modern History	1,255	1,215	1,152	1,221	1,301	651	189	532	521	463	1,163	1,571	1,782	2,259	2,846	2,696	2,428	2,662	2,662 Histoire moderne.
Mineralogy	200	662	695	808	897	541	466	515	420	450	93	86	75	65	247	1	1	1	Minéralogie.
Greek	999	611	602	553	691	495	387	412	347	276	259	240	320	352	329	335	544	412	412 Grec.
Art (Middle School)	353	520	635	1,020	982	745	673	617	503	419	189	103	112	ı	i	i	ı	148	148 Arts (cours moyen).
Agriculture	114	120	420	615	878	828	277	1,145	1,405	1,506	1,432	1,866	2,215	3,067	3,576	4,398	67,684 6	7,976 /	67,976 Agriculture.
Spanish	ı	ı	1	1	i	ı	ı	306	124	148	201	414	214	238	217	254	400	259 I	259 Espagnol,
Physiography	1	ı	£	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	t	10,434 1	11,083 1	11,734 1	12,573 1	12,498 1	13,260 1	15,021 2	22,201 1	22,201 Physiographie.
History and Civies	1	ł	6	ı	1	1,041	1,761	3,308	2,209	2,390	5,209	6,492	8,009 1	10,261	12,795 1	15,739 1	17,887	20,116	20,116 Histoire et droit civique.
4Commercial Law	4	ı	1	ı	1	4	1	1	1	i	817	1,219	1,688	1,965	3,124	2,702	3,288	4,224	4,224 Droit commercial.4
•Commercial	2,585	2,213	2,888	3,026	3,407	2,852	3,181	3,779	3,965	4,227	2,617	2,060	2,287	2,731	3,057	3,397 7	7 3,540 7	3,449	7 3,449 Commercial.5
Total sampled	32,227 32,273	32,273	33,746	36,466	38,426	32,220	32,771	35,471	37,826 3	36,728	44,749 5	51,618 5	57.447 6	63,711 6	68,713 7	70,729 7	75,954	80,282	Total classifié.

Includes only General Chemistry. ² Only Elementary Drawing of Vocational Art Subjects is included. The Regular Art Courses of the day vocational schools in 1929 included 26 Art Subjects, viz. (colour Study (2.310), Lettering and Show Cards (1.131), Industrial Dosigin (1.230), Illustrian (1.131), Antique Drawing (381), still Life Drawing (381), Lettering and Show Cards (1.131), English (1.131), Industrial Drawing (380), Antique Drawing (380), Museum (342), Perspective (27), Painting and Decorating (380), Etching (381), Arth (1.131), Industrial Drawing (380), Museum (382), Perspective (27), Painting and Decoration (27), Etching (381), Ruga (2.1), Etching (381), Ruga (2.1), Etching (381), Ruga (2.1), Etching (381), Ruga (2.1), Industrial (382), Perspective (1.131), Industrial (382), Industrial (382), Perspective (1.131), Industrial (382), Indus Lower School.

1 Eléments de la chimie seulement. 2 Sont compris seulement les sujets de dessin élémentaire des écoles d'apprentissage. Les cours réguliers sur l'art donnés en 1929 dans les écoles professionables comparaient 58 agists d'art, notamment: études des couleurs (2,310); enseignes et paneartes (1.131); dessin industriel (1.230); orverre peint, (1.11); històrie de la sart, (432); dessin d'après nature, (421); modelage (340); noterie, (140); sculpture sur bois, (38); travail artistique du métal, (120); travail du verre peint, (111); històrie de la sart, (432); dessin des costumes, (330); musée, (342); dessin de parspective, (27); Peinture et décoration, (360); anatomie, (37); gravure, (31); modelage (18); carpettes, (2); travail du nitréfreuer, (227); Peinture et décoration, (360); anatomie, (31); gravure, (31); modelage (342); dessin de parspective, (27); Peinture et décoration, (360); anatomie, (31); gravure, (31); modelage (342); dessin des centres, (22); travail du nitréfreuer, (227); peinture de description de celles également ménagèe et le travail du bois dans les écoles d'apprentissage de jour. 4 Estimatif dans le cas des écoles apprentissage, 7 Pratique commerciale dans les écoles secondaires inférieures.

57.—Ontario—Econtinuation Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of Study 1911-1929 57.—Ontario—Ecoles de continuation: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1911-1929

Matières	Com Coult Litt Litt Chip Blist Cara Cara Cop Cop List Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop Cop	Total classifié.
1929		9,843
1928		10,079
1927		9,654
1926	2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9,944
1925	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	10,545
1924	4416,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0	9,337
1923	1	8,777
1922	7.7.4.8.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	7,505
1921	1, 20,000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	5,823
1920	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	5,126
1919	4444444646644666446666 1 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5,006
1918	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,104
1916–17	10000404444000000000000000000000000000	5,082
1915	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6,800
1914	0.000040004444440004444444444444444444	690'9
1913	######################################	5,544
1912		6,094
1911	70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	5,753
Subject	Eng. Composition English Literature Algebra Algebra Algebra Fresch Fresc	Total sampled

Nore.—In the tables on Secondary Subjects in Ontario the coincidence of the falling away in Geography and History and the introduction of "Physiography" and "History and Civics" should not be overlooked.

Nore.—Dans les tableaux des matières secondaires en Ontario, il est important de noter la coîncidence entre la diminution de la géographie et de l'histoire et du civisme.

58.—Alberta and Saskatchewan Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1922-1929
58.—Alberta et Saskatchewan: Ecoles secondaires: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1922-1929

Subjects	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Matières
EnglishAlgebraArithmeticPhysicsGeography	4,518 4,260 4,352 1,404 1,947	4,660 4,535 4,076 1,711 1,703	6,532 6,139 5,320 2,140 2,199	6,383 6,077 4,830 2,394 1,869	6,522 6,215 4,410 1,899 2,349	6,352 5,761 4,301 2,098 3,229	6,579 5,629 4,325 2,237 3,088	5,727 4,316 1,917	Anglais. Algèbre. Arithmétique. Physique. Géographie.
English Algebra Arithmetic Physics Geography History Ancient British Canadian Med and Modern Drawing Biology French	3,952 - - - 1,413 802 3,696	4,448 - - 1,172 795 3,716	6,394 - - 1,632 520 4,506	1 6,045 - - 1,067 769 4,889	2,026 4,998 3,531 1,419 1,565 597 5,272	1,766 3,992 2,701 1,224 1,307 463 5,023	1,685 3,770 3,007 1,017 1,190 439 4,755	499	De la GrBretagne. Du Canada.
Med. and Modern. Drawing. Biology. French. Geometry. Latin. Chemistry. German. Cadets. Music. Dom. Science. Book-keeping.	3,973 3,039 1,294 97 1,348 853 896 434	4,559 3,318 1,520 28 1,011 1,740 789 379	6,106 3,481 2,334 111 1,389 1,421 1,030 462	5,896 3,562 2,407 101 1,284 818 908 534	5,467 4,009 2,125 69 1,288 1,311 1,271 566	5,521 3,701 2,526 376 1,630 1,045 1,244 585	5,362 3,653 2,819 86 1,601 1,363 1,301 699	3,833 2,140 125 1,332 1,419 1,073	Géométrie. Latin. Chimie. Allemand. Exercices militaires. Musique. Science ménagère. Tenue des livres.
Manual Training. Trigonometry. Stenography. Greek. Agriculture. Zoology. Physical Training. Tynewriting.	395 348 4 525 128 4,117	439 213 - 552 124 3,655		759 531 10 1,249 367 3,951	1,174 802 568 10 1,510 - 3,954	1,134 786 617 177 1,522 -	1,209 722 734 4 1,635 -	894 949 953 15 853 - 3,960	Travaux manuels. Trigonométrie. Sténographie. Grec. Agriculture. Zoologie. Physiologie et hygiène.
Industrial Work. General Science. Business Law. Mechanical drawing.	3,874 371 649 2,683	3,162 295 553 3,147	4,922 445 674 3,499	4,694 541 949 2,888	4,423 570 3,104 327	4,309 644 3,007 598	5,296 738 - 2,613 659	939 2,948 794 —	Dessin industriel.
Total sampled	4,798	5,736	6,744	6,756	7,157	6,927	7,081	7,361	Total ainsi classifié.
Subjects	1922	1923	1924	Albe	rta 1926	1927	1928 [1929	Matières
English. Algebra. Arithmetic. Physics. Geography. History. Ancient. British. Canadian. Mediaeval and Modern.	5,748 5,446 3,894 5,228 1,566	5,341 5,223 3,469 1,296 1,817	7,124 6,876 1,780 2,140 2,145 5,981	7,689 7,088 2,254 2,066 112 6,172	7,534 6,015 1,664 2,271 1,094 	7,760 6,104 2,083 2,600 1,304 -	9,237 6,864 1,983 2,991 1,532 - 3,629	8,811 7,179 1,783 2,537	Anglais. Algèbre. Arithmétique. Physique. Géographie. Histoire. Ancienne.
British. Canadian. Mediaeval and Modern. Drawing. Biology. French. Geometry. Latin. Chemistry. German. Cadets. Music.	3,873 3,996 3,123 5,436	3,077 1,572	2,041 2,973	1,764 2,857	2,219 1,650 751 1,888 19 4,428	2,356 1,547 789 1,782 194 4,663	1,995 1,767 763 2,090 40 5,367	1,768 1,857 821 2,042 53 5 992	De la GrBretagne. Du Canada. Du MÂge et moderne Dessin. Biologie. Français.
Latin	2,606	1.999	$\frac{6,818}{2,317}$	6,717 1,628	$\frac{5,527}{1,770}$	5,447	5,881	6,118 $3,486$	Géométrie. Latin.
Domestic Science Book-keeping	2,606 1,293 74 1,652 369 1,166 390 801	5,266 1,999 1,220 64 1,060 733 627 251 378	6,818 2,317 1,828 59 1,684 261 67 412	6,717 1,628 2,171 63 1,713 183 41 548 108	5,527 1,770 1,676 22 1,437 152 48 479 93	5,447 2,134 1,615 23 1,170 96 26 611	5,881 2,542 1,893 56 1,288 244 35 632	6,118 3,486 1,894 191 876 303	Géométrie. Latin. Chimie. Allemand. Exercices militaires. Musique. Science ménagère.
Domestic Science. Book-keeping. Manual Training Trigonometry. Stenography. Greek. Agriculture. Zoology Physiology and Hygiene.	2,606 1,293 74 1,652 369 1,166 390 801 422 512 - 944 3,892	1,220 64 1,060 733 627 251 378 370 317 - 898	1,828 59 1,684 261 67 412 - 561 541 - 1,337	1,028 2,171 63 1,713 183 41 548 108 546 838 - 1,931	1,676 22 1,437 152 48 479 93 639 661 - 1,341	5,447 2,134 1,615 23 1,170 96 26 611 41 681 742 - 1,046	5,881 2,542 1,893 56 1,288 244 35 632 41 786 691 - 894	6,118 3,486 1,894 191 876 303 71 740 72 772 811 -	Géométrie. Latin. Chimie. Allemand. Exercices militaires. Musique. Science ménagère. Tenue des livres. Travaux manuels. Trigonométrie. Sténographie. Grec. Agriculture. Zoologie.
Domestic Science. Book-keeping. Manual Training. Trigonometry. Stenography. Greek. Agriculture. Zoology	2,606 1,293 74 1,652 369 1,166 390 801 422 512 944	1,220 64 1,060 733 627 251 378 378 370 317 -	1,828 59 1,684 261 67 412 - 561 541	1,628 2,171 63 1,713 183 41 548 108 546 838	1,676 22 1,437 152 48 479 93 639 661	5,447 2,134 1,615 23 1,170 96 26 611 41 681 742	5,881 2,542 1,893 56 1,288 244 35 632 41 786 691	6,118 3,486 1,894 191 876 303 71 740 72 72 72 811 6,625 813 3,381 25	Géométrie. Latin. Chimie. Allemand. Exercices militaires. Musique. Science ménagère. Tenue des livres. Travaux manuels. Trigonométrie. Sténographie. Grec. Agriculture.

¹ British History only—Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne seulement.

59.—British Columbia High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1918-29 59.—Colombie Britannique: Hautes Ecoles: Nombre d'élèves pour chaque matière, 1918-29

· Subject	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1927	1 928	1929	Matières
English Lit	5,150	5,806	6,565	7,224	8,556	9,154	0 833	10,439	13,459	15,700	20 011	Littérature anglaise.
English Comp	5,150	5,806	6,582	7,224	8,556	9,159	9,833	10,439	13,481	15,813	20,011	Composition anglaise.
Algebra	5,133	5,251	5,668	6,282	7,463	8,158	8,934	9,241	11,515	12,798		Algèbre.
Geometry			5,669	6,151	7,346	7,959	8,778	9,124	10,956	12,752		Géométrie.
LatinFrench	4,190	3,991 4,605	$\frac{4,118}{5,090}$	4,273 5,677	$\frac{4,959}{6,523}$	$\frac{5,496}{7,351}$	5,377 $7,498$	5,524 8,034	6,000 9,842	7,178 11,284		Latin. Français.
Arithmetic			3,821	5,407	5,255	6,559	7,881	8,217	10,904	13,002	15 444	Arithmétique.
Drawing		2,474	2.624	2,672	3,736	3,813	3,797	3,890	5,199	4,616		Dessin.
Chemistry		3.078	2,416	3,479	4,491	4.710	3,757	3,918	5,024	5,706		Chimie.
Botany	1,392	1,400	1,808	2,234	2,670	3,021	342	330	549	461	188	Botanique.
Domestic Science	1,183	1,290	1,329	1,448	1,794	1,740	1,767	1,986	3,325	2,783		Science ménagère.
Woodwork		1,115	1,343	1,589	1,844	1,656	1,748	1,982	2,789	5,231		Menuiserie.
Typewriting	802	870	944	995	996	1,136	847	1,239	2,111	2,396		Dactylographie.
Stenography Book-keeping	802 802	866 866	943 938	995 976	998 979	1,135	846 974	1,222 1,238	2,044 1,936	1,392 1,767		Sténographie. Tenue de livres.
Physics	1,760	2,521	1,965	2.735	3,143	3,162	2,275	$\frac{1,250}{2,506}$	3,308	3,514		Physique.
Commercial Law	378	491	517	809	598	629	439	225	702	444		Droit Com. et for. lég.
Geography	900	1,250	1,108	1,850	3,198	4.038	635	633	1,269	3.164		Géographie.
Trigonometry	77	96	178	61	130	148	176	105	289	209		Trigonométrie.
Agriculture	193	219	91	165	371	334	397	442	562	515		Agriculture.
Mechanics	169	233		-	440	406	391	475	585	1,248		Mécanique.
German	6	8		104	16 97	25	25	_	33 501	2,269		Allemand. Physiologie.
Physiology General History	34 710	1,053	988	1.788	3,123	121 4.032	9,309	9,907	12,014	13,904		Histoire générale.
Canadian Civics	- 10	3.068	3,283	3,440		4,209	962	473	1,106	3,460		Droit civique.
Greek	6	22	0,200	-	75	17	11	-	14	32		Grec.
Economics	_	_		55	71	78	92	-	244	325		Economie publique.
Stat. Law		_	-	55	71	197	146	482	-	-		Droit constitutionel.
Metal Work	-	233	209	429	641	536	623	722	1,282	3,365		Métallurgie.
Machine Shop	-	-	-	304	403	435	445	471	683	1,422		Mécanique.
Biology	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	6 183	1,943		Biologie. Musique.
Music	_	_	_			_	_	_	547	1,703		Magnétisme et électr.
Physical Culture		_	_		_		-	_	4,710	7,317		Culture physique.
Printing	_		-00	-	_	_		-	329	-,01		Imprimerie.
General Science	_	-	-	-	-		. –	-	2,528	3,778		Science générale.
Commerce, Business	_	-	-	-	-		-	-	462	569	940	Correspondance com-
Corresp. and Filing.									4 000	4 0 10	0.004	merciale.
Dietetics and Cook'y	-	_	-	-		-	-	-	1,080	1,242		Art culin, et diététiq.
Needlew'kandDress-	-	_	-	-	_	-		-	2,245	1,541	4,075	Ouvrage à l'aiguille et couture.
making. Drafting					-	_	_	_	1.067	2,641	3 240	Cartographie.
Draiting									1,001	2,011	0,210	Our tograpmo.
Total sampled	5,150	5,806	6,636	7,259	8,634	9,220	9,889	10,597	213,853	216,359	220,011	Total classifiés.
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,	,								

¹ Includes General History only up to 1923. ² Includes Junior High Schools and Superior Schools, ¹ Histoire générale, 1918–1923. ² ''High Schools'', ''Junior High Schools'' et écoles supérieures.

60.—Nova Scotia Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1929
60.—Ecoles secondaires de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Elèves par degrés et matières enseignées, 1929

	Grad	e IX	Grad	le X	Grad	e XI	Grade	e XII		
Clubtook	Degr	éΙΧ	Degr	ré X	Degr	é XI	Degre	é XII	Total	Matières
Subjects	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	1 Otai	Matteres
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles		
English	2,261 1,027	3,174 1,674	1,411 607	2,591 1,078	734 362	1,507 625	160	202 146	5,679	Anglais. Latin.
French	1,768 1,840	2,562 2,548	1,123 1,294	2,049 2,526	641	1,250	_	197 - -	3,820 4,388	Français. Géographie. Dessin.
Botany	_	1,726	-				38 192 -	67 102	294	Botanique. Physique. Agriculture.
ArithmeticAlgebraCadets.		3,048 3,159	1,398	2,510	794 -	1,461	197	160	11,903	Arithmétique. Algèbre. Exercices militaire
Greek German History, Canadian	_	-	172 1,390	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 298 \\ 2,577 \end{array}$	48	138	12 12	5 24	692	Grec. Allemand. Histoire du Canad
History, British	2,126	3,123	1,390	2,011	1 801	1 1,513	-	-		Histoire de la Gr Bretagne.
History, Mediaeval and Modern.	- I	-	-	41	-	-	188	204		Histoire du moye âge et moderne.
Geometry Pract. Mathematics	_	_	1,362	2,401	785	1,388	-	167	-	Géométrie. Math. prat.
Chemistry Trigonometry		_ =	1,320	2,341	750 752	$\frac{1,369}{1,454}$		163 186	6,113	Chimie. Trigonométrie.
Total enrolment	2,306	3,273	1,451	2,683	814	1,520	238	246	12,531	Total des inscritions.

¹ General History—¹ Histoire générale.

61.—New Brunswick Secondary Schools: Number of Pupils by Grades and Subjects of Study, 1929
61.—Ecoles secondaires du Nouveau-Brunswick: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, 1929

Subjects		Gra	ıde—Deg	rés	Matières		
	IX	x	XI	XII	Total	ALEX CALL CL	
English Latin Greek French Arithmetic Geometry Algebra Book-keeping Trigonometry History and Geography Drawing Physics Physiology and Hygiene Chemistry Botany Total Enrolment	1,336 8 1,741 1,756 1,734 1,759 395	1,155 848 9 1,095 1,155 1,129 1,119 - - 1,138 - - 922 882 662	748 588 55 677 -744 737 -37 137 743 -512 656 395	17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	2,789 22 3,530 2,811 3,624 3,615 395 154 3,707 816 1,421 1,434 1,538	Anglais. Latin. Grec. Français. Arithmétique. Géométrie. Algèbre. Tenue des livres. Trigonométrie. Histoire et géographie. Dessin. Physique. Physique. Physiologie et hygiène. Chimie. Botanique. Total des inscriptions.	

62.—Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes: Number of pupils by Subjects of Study, 1929 62.—Ontario—Hautes écoles et instituts Collégiaux: nombre dans chaque matière d'enseignement, 1929

i Ni		~	tal Matières	62, 008 Composition anglaise. 9, 113 Algebre. 10, 199 Physique. 11, 1894 Histoire du Canada. 11, 1894 Histoire du Canada. 12, 035 Histoire d'Angleterre. 15, 070 Arthmétique. 15, 180 Crammaire anglaise. 16, 070 Crammaire anglaise. 16, 070 Crammaire anglaise. 16, 070 Crammaire anglaise. 17, 180 Botanique. 11, 278 Cologie. 17, 280 Cologie. 2, 250 Tranades livres. 2, 107 Allemand. 3, 455 Artes. 1, 107 Allemand. 3, 455 Artes and anglaise. 2, 235 Science metagère. 2, 235 Science metagère. 2, 235 Science metagère. 2, 235 Histoire anderne. 412 Correc. 412 Correc. 414 Arts (cours moyen). 7, 965 Agriculture. 1, 229 Espagnol. 1, 239 Espagnol. 1, 239 Espagnol. 1, 231 Physiographie. 1, 221 Histoire et droit civique. 1, 224 Histoire et droit civique. 2, 184 Musique. 1, 244 Musique. 2, 184 Musique.		
or formation	Grand		ĒĞ	2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,		
			Total	क्ष्यत्व सम्याम्बर्धाम्बर्धाम्बर्धया म् य		
NOT SOURCE THE PROPERTY OF THE	on Schools	ontinuation	Upper School Cours supérieur	1224 1224 1234 1356 144 156 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157		
	Continuation Schools	Ecoles de continuation	Middle School Cours moyen	2,83,63 2,839,61 1,491 1,486 1,489 1,685 1,68		
			Lower School Cours inférieur	6.5.75 8.6.50 8.6.50 8.6.50 8.70		
D	itutes	giaux	Total	25, 53, 660 + 10, 67, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61, 61		
	ollegiate Inst	Hautes écoles et Instituts Collégiaux	nstituts Collégi	Instituts Collégi	Upper School Cours supérieur	2,002 1,823 1,823 1,823 1,823 1,619 1,
	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes		Middle School — Cours moyen	13.197 13.469		
	High Sol	Hautc	Lower School Cours inférieur	34, 318 34, 288 18, 688 16, 553 10, 574 10,		
			Subject	English Composition. English Literature. Physicola Physicola Geometry. Geometry. Arithmetic. Arithmetic. Arithmetic. Latin. Geography French. Chemistry Aritary Aritary Botany Zoology Book-keeping. Book-keeping. German. Senography Training. Manuel Training. Manuel Training. Manuel History Manuel Arating. Manuel Arating. Mattoneral History Mineralogy. Mi		

.63.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1929 \$3.—High Schools et Instituts collégiaux de la Saskatchewan: Elèves étudiant certaines matières en 1929

	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade		
Subject	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	Matières
	Degré IX	Degré X	Degré XI	Degré XII	10000	22441000
Reading	603	384	237	122	1,346	Lecture.
Supplementary Reading	1,951	1,271	1,215	789	5,226	Lecture supplémentaire.
Spelling	2,030	467	_	_	2,497	Orthographe.
Composition	2,364	1,531	1,404	932	6,231	Composition.
Grammar	2,362	1,526	94	18	4,000	Grammaire.
English (Special Grade XII)	-	-	-	41	41	Anglais, Spécial, grade XII.
Literature	2,562	1,619	1,594	1,031	6,806	Littérature.
Arithmetic and Mensuration	2,529	1,586	197	4	4,316	Arithmétique et mensuration.
Algebra	2,047	1,352	1,362	966	5,727	Algèbre.
Geometry	1,652	1,379	1,415	958	5,404	Géométria.
Trigonometry	-	-	-	949	949	Trigonométrie.
Civics	2,197	392	33	-	2,622	Devoirs civiques.
History, Canadian	2,360	236	79		2,675	Histoire du Canada.
History, British	477	1,469	1,362	105	3,413	Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.
History, Ancient	238	254	1,122	275	1,889	Histoire ancienne.
History, Mediaeval and Modern	_	48	63	885	996	Histoire du moyen-âge et moderne.
History, Special, Grade XII	-	-	-	44	44	Histoire, Spéciale, grade XII.
Elamentary Science	1,988	960	-	-	2,948	Science élémentaire.
Biology	-	-	-	499	499	Biologie.
Chemistry	-	477	1,075	588	2,140	Chimie.
Physics	110	425	809	573	1,917	Physique.
French	1,891	1,196	1,071	758	4,916	Français.
German	71	25	18	11	125	Allemand.
Latin	1,595	906	751	581	3,833	Latin.
Greek	-	12	1	2	15	Grec.
Geography	1,823	1,622	45	-	3,613	Géographie.
Art	1,031	328	15	-	1,374	Art.
Writing	745	255	161	-	1,161	Ecriture.
Music	853	359	145	. 62	1,419	Musique.
Hygiene and Physiology	2,335	1,484	18	-	3,960	Hygiène et physiologie.
Physical Training	2,101	1,319	1,049	461	4,930	Culture physique.
Cadet Instruction	650	347	235	80	1,332	Exercices militaires.
VOCATIONAL WORK-						ETUDES PROFESSIONNELLES—
Agriculture	262	127	. 458	6	853	Agriculture.
Book-keeping	5 36	231	116	-	883	Tenue des livres.
Stenography	543	244	166	-	953	Sténographie.
Typewriting	481	244	214	-	939	Dactylographie.
Home Economics	570	358	124	21	1,073	Science ménagère.
Manual Training	538	348	8	-	894	Travaux manuels.
Business Correspondence	452	222	120	-	794	Correspondance commerciale.
Total Enrolment	2,649	1,762	1,763	1,187	7,361	Total des inscriptions.

64.—Alberta Secondary Schools: Number of pupils by subjects of study, 1929 64.—Ecoles secondaires de l'Alberta: Elèves par degrés et par matières enseignées, en 1929

	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Matheres	7.179 Algebre. 5.8 Biologie. 8.81 Composition anglaise. 2.40 Crammaire anglaise. 5.92 Français, oral. 1.42 Géorgaphic. 1.43 Géorgaphic. 1.43 Géorgaphic. 1.44 Géorgaphic. 1.45 Géorgaphic. 1.45 Histoire de la littérature. 1.45 Histoire de la littérature. 1.46 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.57 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.57 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.57 Physique. 1.57 Physique. 1.587 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.57 Physique. 1.587 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.57 Physique. 1.587 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Granda Bretagne. 1.588 Histoire de la Grand	870 Exercices militaires. 303 Musique. 72 Trayaux manuels.	Total classifié.				
	Grand	Total	7.11.75.88.86.19.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89	303 76 72	10,738				
by Sex	ar sexe	Girls Filles	တွေ များည်များနှစ်လို့ မော် တို့ လို့ မော် မော် တို့	288	6,266				
Totals by Sex	Totaux par sexe	Boys Garçons	3 311 1 5592 1 5592	15 169 72	4,472				
XIII	XII	Girls Filles	284 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 142 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	31	652				
Grade XII	Degré XII	Boys Garçons	229 466 1050 1050 1050 1050 1050 1050 1050 10	4 1	490				
IX	Grade XI Degré XI	re XI	ré XI	re XI	6 XI	Girls Filles	707 707 707 707 707 708 874 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80		1,225
Grade		Boys Garçons	6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 6888 688	1 4	836				
×	N S	Girls Filles	1,169 1,362 1,372 1,037 1,036	06 +	2,027				
Grade X	Degré X	Boys Garçons	1,041 1,041 1,041 1,040	822	1,295				
XI	IX	Girls Filles	2,040 1,040	108	2,362				
Grade IX	Degré IX	Boys Garçons	1,602 1,720 1,720 1,642 1,642 1,643 1,645	4 33 E	1,851				
	0		Algebra. Arithmetic and Mensuration Biology. Chemistry English Composition English Composition English Literature English Literature English Literature General Science Geography Geography Geography History Arician History, Arician History, Modern Lati	Amisary Difference Music. Mechanical Drawing. Manual Training.	Total sampled				

65.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1921-1929

65.-Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute Ecole, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces, 1921-1929

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND										ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD
Entrance to P. of W. College— No. of candidates. No. successful Public School Certificate— No. in Grade VIII No. obtaining certificate	-	549 - -	580 - 500	528 223 - 500	547 179 1,506 601		452 197 1,500 620	510 244 1,580 785	434 223 1,508 682	Admissions au collège of P.W Nombre de candidats. Elèves admis à l'examen. Certificat d'école publique— Degré VIII. Promus.
Nova Scotia										Nouvelle-Ecosse
No. of pupils in Grade IX No. of candidates from IX. No. obtained Grade IX Pupils in Grade X Candidates from Grade X. Obtained Grade X. Pupils in Grade XI. Candidates from Grade XI. Candidates from Grade XI. Candidates from Grade XII. Pupils in Grade XII. Candidates from Grade XIII. Candidates from Grade XIII. Candidates from Grade XIII. Obtained Grade XIII. Pupils IX to XIII. Candidates from IX to XIII. Obtained Grade. Male pupils Male candidates. Female pupils Female pupils Female candidates.	3,095 1,734 3,058 2,406 1,407 1,237 674 344 211 114 9,705 7,054 3,597 3,425 2,185 6,280	3,625 2,079 3,533 2,746 1,462 1,680 1,437 726 426 210 114 11,039 8,241 4,381 4,381 4,202 2,856 6,837	3,685 2,240 3,806 2,976 1,273 2,065 1,837 941 479 213 12,088 8,809 4,667 4,715 4,715 7,373	3,553 2,322 3,769 2,925 1,614 1,958 1,692 1,001 561 348 11,632 44 11,632 8,787	2,253 3,820 3,032 1,300 2,199 1,930 1,009 564 423 287 11,853 9,215 4,849	3,830 2,464 3,686 2,971 1,219 2,126 1,864 914 599 460 203 11,948 9,252 4,799 4,605 3,385 7,343	3 Nil 3,936 3,981 1,274 1,953 1,686 881 526 379 155	5,529 	4,134 - 2,334 - 484 - 12,531	Degrés IX, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré X, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré XI, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Degré XII. Candidats. Promus. Degrés IXI. Candidats. Promus. Degrés IX à XII, entrées. Candidats. Promus. Candidats. Promus. Tendidats. Promus. Candidats. Promus. Files andidates. Filles inscrites. Filles candidates.
New Brunswick	,,,,,,	7,000	,,,,,	0,010	0,200	,,,,,,				Nouveau-Brunswick
High School Entrance— No. in Grade VIII. No. of candidates Passed Division 1. Passed Division 2. Passed Division 3. Failed. High School—	1,958 1,593 441 521 510 121	2,239 1,913 451 614 708 140	2,705 2,098 310 731 821 236	2,849 2,117 424 605 856 232	3,174 2,329 403 796 902 328	2,528 574 821 791	3,357 2,507 566 774 978 189	3,753 2,550 405 726 1,183 236	5,668 2,844 306 1,046 865 627	Entrées de Haute Ecole— Degré VIII, entrées. Candidats. Fromus, division 1. Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3. Echoués. Haute Ecole—
No. of candidates	42 - 19 14 8	61 2 26 17 13	67 - 29 7 26	82 2 34 13 30	85 1 43 18 14	1 41	96 3 36 23 28	103 1 55 19 24	125 1 48 27 36	Candidats. Promus, division 1. Promus, division 2. Promus, division 3.
Failed. Matriculation— Candidates. Passed Division 1. Passed Division 2. Passed Division 2. Passed Division 3. Conditioned, Division 3. Failed. Normal School Entrance— Candidates Class 1. Obtained Class 1. Obtained Class 2. Obtained Class 2. Obtained Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 2. Obtained Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 3. Failed. Candidates Class 3. Obtained Class 3. Failed. Condidates Class 3. Failed. Total candidates, 1-3. Obtained Class. Obtained Class. Obtained Class. Failed.	1 208 13 82 455 511 17 194 663 500 15 388 186 199 93 37 52 671 289 222 22 22 2700 2,270	3 275 26 136 49 53 11 246 63 90 64 29 678 189 214 275 106 41 165 1,030 293 368 368 2,670	5 308 20 122 46 89 31 263 67 101 66 29 683 255 231 197 111 40 71 1,057 362 398 297 3,041	3 352 32 161 477 80 32 261 64 95 60 42 209 222 206 81 377 44 979 310 377 292 3,204	9 28 202 61 59 19 247 101 84 42 20 642 190 227 225 89 22 67 97 813 358 312 3.445	28 154 78 80 16 266 42 121 69 34 562 232 178 8 44 880 282 388 448 880 282 382 383 484 880 282 383 483 483 484 884 885 885 885 885 885 885	419 27 200 79 89 24 226 100 80 40 6 483 176 171 136 39 5 34 748 281 291 3,511	4 426 30 227 73 79 17 234 128 67 35 4 535 194 179 162 31 6 25 800 328 281 191	13 476 36 216 83 102 30 186 71 69 33 31 404 102 16 63 13 606 6227 251 123 3737	

¹ Divisions here refer to rank of successful candidates; in Matriculation and High School leaving examination; Division, **1** requires a pass with 75 p.c. of the marks obtainable, with no subject below 50 p.c.

² As on June 30.

³ Departmental examinations in this Grade discontinued.

¹ Ces divisions sont selon le rang du candidat heureux aux examens d'immatriculation de haute école: la division l'exige une moyenne de 75 p.c. et aucune matière au-dessous de 50 p.c.

² Le 30 juin.

⁸ Les examens dans ce degré ont été interrompus.

65.—Departmental Examinations for High School Entrance, High School Grades, Matriculation and Normal School Entrance by Provinces, 1921-1929—Concluded

65.—Examens officiels d'entrée à la Haute école, degrés de haute école et entrées à l'école normale, par provinces, 1921-1929—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
Ontario (See Table 66).										Ontario (Voir tableau 66).
Manitoba (See Table 68).										Manitoba (Voir tableau 68).
Saskatchewan-										Saskatchewan-
Grade VIII—Enrolment	10,937	11,460	12,773	14,019	15,651	16,747	17,388	18,532	-	Degré VIII, entrées.
Promoted by School. Wrote examinations Total promoted. Failed.	1,284	1,345	1,629	1,276	1,354	1,372	1,580	1,624	-	Promus par l'école.
Wrote examinations	3,577	7,937	8,901	0,410	7 022	11,317	12,255	10,048	_	Candidats. Promus.
Failed	1 883	1 066	9 408	2 820	3 047	3 002	3 860	2 574	_	Echoués.
1st Commercial—	1,000	1,300	2,400	2,020	0,011	0,002	0,000	2,011		1re commerciale—
Candidats	37	41	46	100	74	214	247	224	-	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	27	35	35	49	53				_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing ¹	9	6	11	51	21	138			-	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	1		-	-	-	7	2	1	-	Echoués.
2nd Commercial—	40	0.0	0.1		101	F 0	107	100		2e commerciale—
Candidates Obtained diplomas	43	66 36	61 42	55 15	101 36	56	107		_	Candidats. Diplômés.
Obtained diplomas Obtained partial standing ¹	12	30	19		65	56			_	Diplômes partiels. ¹
Failed		- 50	. 10	-	. 00	-	- 50	102	_	Echoués.
3rd Commercial—		1 .								3e commerciale-
Candidates	-	-	3	16	11	23	13	15	-	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	_	-		2	4	6			-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing ¹		-	3	14	7	16	7	8	-	Diplômes partiels.1
Failed	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	Echoués.
Grade XI—	0 250	0 000	9 010	9 050	4 970	4 620	4 404	4 500	_	Grade XI— Entrées.
Enrolment	1 762	2,299 3,774	5 205	7 124	8,254	8 650	4,484 9,034	0 211	_	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	675	517	763	1,520	2,332	2,164	2,387	2,204	_	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing	991		4,054		5,451	5.862	6,307			Diplômes partiels.1
Failed		295	578	501	471	624			-	Echoués.
Grade XII—										Degré XII—
Enrolment	631	512					1,548		-	Entrées.
Candidates									-	Candidats.
Obtained diplomas	213			405	598				-	Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing			678 104			1,222	1,506 139		_	Diplômés partiels.¹ Echoués.
Failed Total H.S. candidates		4,512	6 443				11,730			Total se présentant aux exa-
10tal II.D. Caluldates	2,000	1,012	0,770	0,022	10,010	10,000	11,100	12,000		mens.
Obtained diplomas	946	703	996	1,991	3,023	2,924	3,088	3.188		Diplômés.
Obtained partial standing ¹	1,236	3.477	4,765	6,035	6,672	7,294	8,161	8,693	-	Diplômés partiels.1
Failed	118	332	682	596	623	732	481	419		Echoués.

¹ By Departmental regulations the great majority take only partial examinations.
¹ Conformément aux instructions du Ministère, la grande majorité des candidats ne se présentent que pour une partie des matières.

66.—Ontario Schools: High School Entrance Examinations, 1877-1929 66.-Ecoles d'Ontario: Examens d'admission au lycée, 1877-1929

00.—Ecores d Oncario: Examens d admission ad 1900et, 1877-1878											
	Total Enrolment	H.S.Entranc Aspirants	_	Number successful Candidats heureux							
Year — Année	Senior Fourth Grade Inscription totale du degré quatre senior	Total	Number who wrote Nombre à l'examen écrit	On Principal's recom- mendation Sur recom- mandation du principal	On Depart- mental written test Sur épreuve écrite	Total	Percentage Pourcentage				
1877. 1882. 1887. 1889. 1897. 1907. 1912. 1917. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928.	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	38,897 40,409 42,642 44,121 46,047	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	8,497 10,245 10,917 12,246 13,070 13,828	21,392 22,095 20,702 22,778 24,381 24,739	4,371 9,364 8,427 10,502 13,300 15,430 13,977 15,751 27,560 29,889 32,340 31,619 35,024 37,451 38,567	45.44 57.66 51.31 64.00 73.55 69.6 61.66 71.66 76.3 78.55 83.11 78.2 82.11 84.88 83.74				

Senior Fourth Grade not reported separately—Degré quatre senior ne figure pas séparément.
 All candidates wrote—Tous candidats à l'examen écrit.
 No recommendations—Pas de recommandations.

67.—Ontario Schools: Subjects of Study in Secondary Schools, and results of examinations, 1928-29 67.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Matières d'études dans les écoles secondaires et résultats des examens, 1928-29

	Matières	10,025 Grammaire anglaise. 12,635 Litefrature anglaise. 12,636 Litefrature anglaise. 12,17,10 Histoire du Canada. 17,710 Histoire du Canada. 18,111 Histoire anteime. 18,111 Histoire anteime. 19,27 Physiographie. 19,25 Physiographie. 19,27 Physiographie. 19,27 Trigonométrie. 19,37 Geométrie. 19,43 Articus riangais. 10,42 Composition français. 10,42 Composition français. 10,42 Composition français. 19,43 Composition aspagnole. 14,44 Auteurs pargnols. 18,74 Auteurs allemande. 18,74 Auteurs allemande. 18,74 Auteurs parces. 19,7 Composition allemande. 18,7 Auteurs graces. 19,7 Composition allemande. 18,7 Auteurs graces. 19,7 Composition allemande. 18,7 Auteurs graces. 19,7 Composition allemande. 18,7 Auteurs italiens. 19,7 Composition italiens. 19,7 Auteurs italiens. 19,7 Composition italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 19,8 Auteurs italiens. 29 Litterature française spéciale. 20,8 Litterature française spéciale. 20,8 Litterature française spéciale. 20,8 Litterature française spéciale. 21,7 Auteurs italiens. 22,8 Auteurs italiens. 23,8 Auteurs italiens. 24,9 Auteurs italiens. 25,9 Auteurs italiens. 27,900 Cimmie. 28,8 Auteurs italiens. 29 Litterature et horiteulture II. 20,8 Auteurs italiens. 20,9 Litterature spéciale. 20,9 Litterature spéciale. 20,9 Litterature spéciale. 21,9 Auteurs italiens. 22,9 Litterature spéciale. 23,6 Composition latine spéciale.	1 : 13
	Total	10.025 10.025	1 4
Number who passed ¹ Candidats admis ¹	Up. School	2 5,958 2 4,911 2 4,911 3 3,337 3 1,296 1 1,295 6 47 1 1,295 6 7 7 4 3 1 1,295 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o most lines
Number who passe Candidats admis ¹	L. School Mid. School Up. School Cours infer. Cours moy. Cours supfer.	7,771 10,2253 10,2263 1111 8,1111 10,091 1,039 1	by schools as well as those who wrote the denortmental eventination 1000 to 11 mones.
	L. School	10,025 17,710 17,710 11,892 13,785 13,785 13,785 11,689 10,225 11,689 11,689 11,689 11,689 11,689 11,689 11,689	aminotions
100	Total	12,556 11939	ortmontolov
kaminations ¹ s aux examen	Up. School	66,741 1,555 1,029 1,029 1,029 1,039 1	rote the den
Number at Examinations ¹ Elèves présentés aux examens ¹	Mid. School Up. School Cours moy. Cours super	11,937 11,937 11,937 11,937 10,999 10,512 10,099 10,512 10,009 10	those who w
E	L. School Mid. School Up. School Cours infer. Cours moy. Cours supér.	12,556 18,61 18,431 14,327 13,431 14,827 10,550 11,550 11,562	ols as well as
C. I. S. O.		English Grammar English Composition English Literature Canadian History British History Modem History Hydrory unpecified Georgraphy Arithmetic and Mensuration Algebra Geometry Trigonometry French Authors Spanish Composition Spanish Composition Spanish Authors German Authors German Authors Tatin Authors German Authors Following French Literature Arriculture and Horticulture II Agriculture Authors Special French Literature Special French Literature Special French Literature Special French Literature Special French Literature Special Latin Authors Special Latin Composition Household Science II Folgebra Total Candidates	1 These include pupils promoted by scho

le pupils promoted by schools as well as those who wrote the departmental examinations. 1 C'est-à-dire aussi bien ceux ayant subi l'examen que ceux promus sans examen.

68.—Departmental Examinations: Manitoba, 1929 68.—Examens du département de l'Instruction publique: Manitoba, 1929

History	
Carade IX-	
Grade IX— History	
Grade IX-	
History	
Canada X	
Grade X -	
Grammar. 2,906 - 1,538 1,308 - 52-9 47-1 Grammare. Grammare. 1,913 - 1,433 480 - 74-9 25-5 Composition. Spelling 1,942 - 1,544 398 - 79-5 25-5 Composition. Spelling 1,907 - 1,432 475 - 75-0 25-5 Histoire. General Science I. 1,907 - 1,432 475 - 75-0 25-5 Histoire. General Science I. 1,939 - 1,227 652 - 66-3 33-7 Science générale I. General Science II. 1,871 - 1,563 308 - 80-3 31-7 Science générale II. Music 590 - 456 134 - 77-2 22-8 Musique. Composition. 1,872 - 1,462 410 - 78-1 21-9 Composition. Degré XI— Literature 2,639 166 1,900 739 6-3 72-0 22-8 Musique. Composition. Degré XI— Literature 2,639 166 1,900 739 6-3 72-0 23-0 Littérature. Composition. 2,618 518 2,235 333 19-8 85-3 14-7 Composition. Degré XI— Literature 2,655 566 1,942 683 21-6 74-0 25-0 Algèbre. Geometry 2,865 269 1,999 666 10.9 75-0 25-0 Algèbre. Geometry 2,805 566 1,942 688 21-6 74-0 26-0 Geometric. Physics 1,773 325 1,402 371 18-3 79-1 20-9 Physique. Chemistry 2,360 205 1,421 939 8-7 60-2 39-8 Chimie. Latin Grammar 1,093 300 822 271 27-4 75-2 24-8 Grammaire latine. Latin Authors 1,114 251 801 313 22-5 71-9 23-1 Auteurs latins. French Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 10-0 24-0 Auteurs français French Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 1,25-0 87-5 12-5 Auteurs lalemands. German Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 1,25-0 87-5 12-5 Auteurs lalemands. German Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 1,25-0 87-5 12-5 Auteurs lalemands. German Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 1,25-0 87-5 12-5 Auteurs lalemands. German Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8-7 70-0 30-0 70-0 30-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0 70-0	
Grade X— Grammar. 1,913 - 1,433 480 - 74.9 25.1 Composition. Byelling. 1,942 - 1,544 398 - 79.5 25.0 Orthographe. History. 1,907 - 1,432 475 - 75.0 25.0 Histore. Arithmetic. 1,984 - 1,723 261 - 86.8 13.2 Arithmérique. General Science I. 1,939 - 1,287 652 - 66.3 33.7 Science générale I. General Science II. 1,871 - 1,503 388 - 80.3 19.7 Science générale II. Music. 590 - 456 134 - 77.2 23.8 Musique. Composition. 1,872 - 1,462 410 - 78.1 21.9 Composition. Grade XI— Literature. 2,639 166 1,900 739 6.3 72.0 28.0 Littérature. Composition. 2,618 518 2,235 383 19.8 85.3 14.7 Composition. History. 2,665 290 1,999 666 10.9 75.0 25.0 Histoire. Algebra. 2,746 323 2,059 687 11.8 75.0 25.0 Histoire. Algebra. 2,746 323 2,059 687 11.8 75.0 25.0 Algebre. Geometry. 2,625 566 1,942 683 21.6 74.0 26.0 Géométrie. Physics. 1,773 325 1,402 371 18.3 79.1 29.9 Physique. Chemistry. 2,360 205 1,421 939 8.7 60.2 39.8 Chimie. Latin Authors. 1,114 251 801 313 22.5 71.9 28.1 Auteurs latine. Latin Authors. 1,114 251 801 313 22.5 71.9 28.1 Auteurs latine. French Grammar. 1,851 151 1,139 712 8.2 61.5 38.5 Grammaire français. French Grammar. 1,851 151 1,139 712 8.2 61.5 38.5 Grammaire français. French Grammar. 1,851 151 1,139 712 8.2 61.5 38.5 Grammaire islandai. Lealandic Grammar. 1,851 151 1,139 712 8.2 61.5 38.5 Grammaire islandai. Grade XII— Algebra. 443 31 310 133 6.9 70.0 30.0 Rapidra allemands. Grade XII— Algebra. 343 41 245 98 11.6 71.4 28.6 Physique. Chemistry. 350 10 190 600 2.9 54.3 45.7 (Chimie. History. 342 11 11 177 64 4.6 73.4 26.6 Histoire. Chemistry. 343 41 245 98 11.6 71.4 28.6 Physique. Chemistry. 343 41 245 98 11.6 71.4 28.6 Physique. Chemistry. 340 119 10.6 76.7 23.8 Composition. Français facultatif. Degré XII— Algebra. 443 31 310 130 6.9 70.0 30.0 Rapidra allemands. Grade XII— Algebra. 443 31 310 130 6.9 70.0 30.0 Rapidra allemands. Grammaire islandai. Chemistry. 340 40 40 6.9 70.0 30.0 Rapidra allemands. Franch Grammar. 4 8 5 7 1 62.5 86.0 35.0 Grammaire islandai. Grammaire 1.6 70.0 20	
Grammar.	
Composition	
Composition 1,872 - 1,462 410 - 78·1 21·9 Composition 1,872 - 1,462 410 - 78·1 21·9 Composition 1,872 Composition 2,618 518 2,235 383 19·8 85·3 14·7 Composition 1,999 666 10·9 75·0 25·0 Histoire Algebra 2,625 566 1,999 666 10·9 75·0 25·0 Histoire Algebra 2,625 566 1,942 683 21·6 74·0 25·0 Geometry 2,625 566 1,942 683 21·6 74·0 25·0 Geometry 2,625 566 1,942 683 21·6 74·0 25·0 Geometry 2,625 566 1,942 683 21·6 74·0 25·0 Geometric Physics 1,773 325 1,402 371 18·3 79·1 20·9 Physique Chemistry 2,360 205 1,421 939 8·7 60·2 39·8 Chimie Latin Grammar 1,093 300 822 271 27·4 75·2 24·8 Grammaire latine Latin Authors 1,114 251 801 313 22·5 71·9 28·1 Auteurs latins French Grammar 1,851 151 1,139 712 8·2 61·5 38·5 Grammaire latine German Authors 1,685 288 1,280 405 17·1 76·0 24·0 Auteurs français German Grammar 103 7 67 36 6·8 65·0 35·0 Grammaire allemand German Authors 104 17 85 19 16·3 81·7 18·3 Auteurs latinadis German Authors 8 2 7 1 25·0 87·5 12·5 Auteurs islandais Gelandic Authors 8 2 7 1 25·0 87·5 12·5 Auteurs islandais Grammaire 133 31 310 133 6·9 70·0 30·0 Algèbre Grammaire islandais Grammaire 130 41·39 - 35·9 100·0 0·0 Geométrie analytiq Trigonometry 15·6 11 102 54 7·0 65·4 34·6 Trigonometrie Physics 34·3 41 24·5 98 11·6 71·4 28·6 Physique	
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Rhet. and Prose Literature 540 14 388 152 2.6 71.9 28.1 Rhétorique et prosection	
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History of Eng. Liter 547 49 392 155 8.9 71.7 28.3 Historic d'Angleter	A''. B''.
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French Authors	
German Grammar 34 15 33 1 44.1 97.1 2.9 Grammaire alleman	ide.
German Authors 34 5 34 - 14·7 100·0 0·0 Auteurs allemands. Optional French 'A' 21 11 21 - 52·4 100·0 0·0 Français facultatif 'Optional French 'B' Optional French 'B'' 21 10 20 1 47·6 95·2 4·8 Français facultatif 'B'	A".
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69.-Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1904-1929

69.—Ecoles du Canada placées sous le contrôle administratif: Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1904-1929

			,									
Year—Année	N.S	-NE.	Onta	ario ¹	Mani	toba	Saskate	chewan	Alb	erta	B.C	-С.В.
1 ear—Annee	ВС.	GF.	ВС.	GF.	BG.	GF.	ВС.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	ВС.	G.—F.
1904	2,496	4,499	12,718	14,991		_	_	-	_	_	381	600
1905	2,732	4,554	13,035	15,626	-	-	_	_	_	_	433	657
1906			13,336	16,056		_	-	_	_	-	412	763
1907	2,792	4,854	13,799	16,532	_	-	-				432	823
1908	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181	-	_	335	399			613	857
1909	3,076		15,776	17,325		_	504	643	-	_	812	997
1910	3,181	5,476	15,196	17,416	_		623	804	-	-	919	1,122
1911	3,211	5,463	17,073	20,907	-		766	927	-	-	940	1,048
1911 1912	3,132	5,536	17,345	21,022	-	-	885	1,129	_	-	973	1,178
1913	3,175	5,461	17,718	21,572	-	-	1,028	1,326	-		1,232	1,448
1914	3,216	5,687	19,475	23,060	-	-	1,034	1,622		-	1,414	1,593
1915	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718		-	1,545	2,038		- 1	1,844	2,068
1916	3,466	6,260	-		-	-	1,566	2,283	-		2,260	2,510
1917	3,051	6,037	14,318	19,597	-	-	1,445	2,441		- 1	2,074	2,767
1918	3,082	6,115	13,342	19,859		-	1,523	2,561	-		2,151	2,999
1919	3,024	6,114	15,095	20,643	-	-	1,910	2,841			2,392	3,414
1920	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480	-		2,492	3,425	-	- 1	3,826	3,810
1921	3,425	6,280	17,525	22,426	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502	-		2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923	4,715	7,373	24,708	28,700	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	5,286	6,976	4,046	5,174
1924	4,415	7,217	26,417	31,183	-	- 1	6,604	9,410	5,877	7,569	4,380	5,509
1925	4,696	7,157	28,804	33,857	-	-	7,255	10,171	6,321	8,392	4,711	5,886
1926	4,605	7,343	29,281	34,175	25,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,658	7,795	5,306	6,473
1927	4,498	7,472	29,187	33,867	-	-	8,315	11,721	6,846	9,642	6,308	7,545
1928	4,633	7,483	31,000	34,884	25,665	28,498	8,497	12,405	7,614	10,604	7,494	8,865
1929	4,809		31,828	35,125	26,458	8,626	_	-	8,089	11,344	9,350	10,661
DET (includina	PWC		NB (approx.)							
F.E.1. (including	GF.		BG.	G F							
1924					2,074							
1924	/1	9 1,110		1,000								

P.E.I. (including F	P.W.C.)	N	.B. (approx.)
BG.	GF.	В.	-G.	GF.
1924 719	1,113	1	,363	2,074
1925 659	1,087	1	,498	2,171
1926 733	1,098	1	,535	2,264
1927 648	1,104	1	,561	2,474
1928 517	1,014	1	,637	2,490
1929	1.017	1	.600	2.544

70.—Ontario Schools: Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools including full time Day Vocational Schools, 1900-1928-29

70.-Ecoles d'Ontario: Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, y compris les écoles professionnelles 1900-1928-29

Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Professions Carrières libérales	The Trades — Métiers mécaniques	Laboring occupations — Ouvriers sans métier	Other callings Autres occupations	Without occupation Sans occupation	Total
1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916-17. 1917-18. 1918-19. 1919-20. 1920-21. 1920-21. 1921-22. 1922-23. 1924-25. 1925-26. 1925-27. 1927-28.	5,984 6,477 6,941 7,645 7,491 7,853 7,974 8,242 8,623 8,464 8,406 8,209 7,923 8,564 9,268 6,899 7,158 8,314 8,710 9,397 11,412 13,084 14,068 15,200 16,473 16,105 17,475	6,747 7,482 8,004 8,516 8,886 8,602 8,767 8,907 9,206 11,714 12,034 12,334 13,281 14,490 11,167 11,142 11,140 11,424 12,131 14,163 16,051 17,477 18,605 17,627 17,721	2,311 2,504 2,604 2,880 2,831 2,812 2,993 3,036 3,161 2,913 3,009 3,085 2,218 2,297 2,410 2,614 2,787 2,509 3,156 3,681	5,882 6,491 7,099 6,303 5,813 6,187 6,613 6,961 6,961 6,961 6,981 1,059 8,105 6,219 6,336 7,605 8,170 8,52 11,059 13,946 14,981 16,713 18,810 20,105 20,844		2,363 2,187 2,020 3,796 3,971 4,328 4,446 4,705 3,442 3,738 4,295 5,228 6,085 7,000 7,918 9,211 9,806 9,330 11,247	- 1,486 1,596 1,709 1,992 2,022 1,322 1,577 1,692 2,019 2,456 2,879 3,307 3,497 3,834 3,921	20,464 21,749 23,525 23,997 27,709 29,261 29,392 30,331 31,922 33,101 32,612 37,980 42,535 44,226 34,115 36,250 37,937 44,471 42,744 42,744 42,744 42,745 66,784 66,784 74,256 78,657 80,383 85,508 80,016

¹ Includes the pupils of Continuation Schools, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. only. In 1928–29 in all secondary grades there were approximately 45,652 boys and 52,181 girls. These included full day vocational, public, and separate schools. The figures in the tables are confined to continuation, H.S. and Collegiate Inst. for comparative purposes. ² Approximately. ¹ Comprend seulement les élèves des écoles de continuation, des hautes écoles et des instituts collégiaux. En 1928–29 leur nombre était approximativement 45,652 garçons et 52,181 filles. Cela comprend les écoles publiques séparées et d'apprentissage. Les chiffres de ce tableau se bornent aux hautes écoles et aux instituts collégiaux pour fins de comparaison. ² Approximativement.

71.--Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1921-1929

71.—Ecoles d'Ontarlo: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1921-1929

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
Pupils admitted to Public and Separate School for the first time.	_	_	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	73,413	72,980	-	Elèves admis pour la pre- mière fois aux écoles pu- bliques et aux écoles sé- parées.
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII) Puble Schools Separate Schools Total. Candidates H. S. En-	11,848 121,349	123,214	14,347 128,331	15,152 131,374	16,367 138,947	17,642 146,098	18,439 151,749	19,322 154,591		Nombre d'élèves dans la classe du 4e livre (De- grés VII et VIII)— Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Candidats aux examens
trance Examinations. No. granted Certificates. No. left 4th Class to attend Secondary		27,560								d'entrée à la haute école. Certificats obtenus. Laissant la 4e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Schools— Public Schools Separate Schools Total No. in the 5th Class	-	20,917	19,618 2,037 21,655	24,979 2,753 27,732	25,029 1,362 26,391	27,649 2,598 30,247	3,165	31,402 3,269 6,671	-	Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Dans la 5e classe (Degrés
(Grades IX and X)-Public Schools. Separate Schools. Total. No. left 5th Class to attend Secondary	5,135 2,825 7,960	2,986	6,711 3,027 9,738	6,682 3,423 10,105	6,327 3,582 9,909	5,740 3,529 9,269	5,942 3,885 9,827	5,404 4,059 9,463	-	IX et X)— Eccles publiques. Eccles séparées. Total. Laissant la 5e classe pour l'école secondaire—
Schools — Public Schools	-	6 5 9 - -	727 278 1,005	626 357 983	1,041 295 1,336	791 252 1,043	927 286 1,213	803 359 1,162	-	Ecoles publiques. Ecoles séparées. Total. Admis pour la première fois à l'école secon-
Schools— Continuation High and Collegiate	$\frac{2,482}{12,666}$			3,579 16,103	3,964 16,978			4,037 18,736	3,672 18,380	daire— Ecole de continuation. Hautes écoles et instituts collégiaux.
Full Day Vocational	1,422	2,722	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	9,734	10,429	
Total No. in Sec. Schools—	16,570	20,601	23,238	24,541	26,423	27,962	29,332	32,507	32,481	Total. ¹Ecoles secondaires—
Lower School 1 Lower School 2 Middle School Upper School Candidates—	16,827 11,863 9,770 1,491	13,639	20,699 14,836 14,671 3,202	21,261 15,459 17,357 3,523	28,850 19,622 21,236 4,606	29,933 21,613 22,152 5,959	20,347	34,833 22,276 22,120 5,915	36,700 23,497 23,006 6,922	Elémentaires 1. Elémentaires 2.
Lower School Exam Middle " " Upper " "	5,963 13,413 634		30,344 21,439 6,864	32,088 20,776 7,296	34,155 23,706 8,816		25,752	37,107 25,375 10,671	37,219 24,512 12,088	

¹ Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925. ¹ Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925.

72. —Prince Edward Island Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1929
 72. —Ecoles de l'He du Prince-Edouard: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1929

Δ σο	1	IX		×.	2	KI	X	II	Total			
Age	BG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	Total	
11	1 22 25 60 35 10 - - -	10 26 56 66 41 20 4	- 4 18 23 50 21 5 1	8 24 57 65 44 14 7		-	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		1 26 43 83 85 31 5 1	- 10 34 80 123 106 64 18 7	- 11 60 123 206 191 95 23 8 1	
Total	153	223	123	220	_	-	-		276	443	719	

73.—Nova Scotia Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms of Urban Schools by Sex, Grade and Age, 1929

73.—Ecoles de la N.-E.: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires urbaines par sexe, degré et âge, en 1929

	I	X	Σ	ζ	X	Ί	X	II	Total			
Age	BG.	GF.	ВG.	G.—F.	ВG.	G.—F.	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	Total	
11	1 4 62 272 405 287 158 37 4 2	- 8 80 334 489 343 156 38 7	- 5 52 185 295 177 68 31 12	2 5 72 270 369 286 113 39 7	- - - 8 51 154 1756 135 46 6 8	- - 6 81 239 282 183 64 5	1 2 25 66 70 33 16	2 32 32 80 72 38 11	1 4 67 333 643 761 577 310 114 36 29	- 10 85 412 842 983 804 406 148 24	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 14\\ 152\\ 745\\ 1,485\\ 1,744\\ 1,381\\ 716\\ 262\\ 60\\ 41\\ \end{array}$	
Total	1,232	1,456	826	1,166	584	866	233	238	2,875	3,726	6,601	

74.—New Brunswick Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1929 74.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, 1929

Age .	IX		IX X			XI		X	II	Total			
***************************************	ВG.	G.—F.	ВG.	GF.	В.—G.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	Total		
9. 10. 11. 12. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	- - 1 11 79 219 231 125 45 6 1	- 1 1 277 135 373 352 229 76 26 2	- - 15 86 204 157 50 13 1	- - 1 19 112 278 231 115 22 5 1	- - 9 32 56 107 79 33 12 3	2 24 50 98 173 112 42 5	- - - 2 10 5 4 - 1	1 4 14 10	- 1 11 103 337 493 399 179 56 14 5	- 1 1 30 178 536 732 647 313 90 12	$\begin{array}{c} -\\ 1\\ 2\\ 41\\ 281\\ 873\\ 1,225\\ 1,046\\ 492\\ 146\\ 26\\ 8\\ 3\\ \end{array}$		
Total	718	1,222	528	785	332	508	22	29	1,600	2,544	4,144		

75.—Ontario Continuation Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1929 75.—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1929

	Lower		-Cours in		Middle Cours	_	Upper Cours st	-	Total		
Age	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls — Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total
10	1 34 2300 408 498 320 166 43 10 1	3 46 281 586 607 341 164 50 6 1	- 2 37 152 358 336 217 90 17	- 4 38 258 499 482 295 99 24 9 4 3	21 105 308 332 237 125 26 10	- 41 195 468 559 390 156 46 10		- - - 4 12 16 13 2 - 6	1 36 267 581 961 966 718 379 153 34 11	3 50 319 885 1,301 1,295 1,030 555 199 58 14 16	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\86\\586\\1.466\\2.262\\2.261\\1.748\\934\\355\\225\\24\end{array}$
Total	1,712	2,087	1,213	1,715	1,171	1,870	22	53	4,118	5,725	9,843

76.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils by Age, Sex and Grade, 1929 76.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" d'Ontario: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1929

Age	Lower		-Cours in		Middle Cours r	-	Upper Cours su	_	Total			
Age	Boys Girls Garçons Filles		Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	10 156 998 2,738 3,112 1,880 754 202 43 6 4	8 167 1,118 2,962 3,261 1,899 789 205 35 5 4	835 1,970	7 137 952 2,342 2,393 1,319 525 149 48 17 16	- 115 755 1,914 2,435 1,783 896 278 110 53	139 838 2,203 2,703 1,737 741 202 59 35		- - 13 93 441 823 632 239 83 54	6,001 4,737 3,211 1,793	8 174 1,255 4,053 6,454 6,588 5,252 3,290 1,557 494 163 112	18 340 2,369 7,741 12,295 12,589 9,989 6,501 3,350 1,183 464 271	
Total	9,905	10,460	6,851	7,905	8,339	8,657	2,615	2,378	27,710	29,400	57,110	

For Manitoba, see Tables 46-47.—Pour Manitoba, voir tableaux 46-47.

77.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Distribution of Pupils, by Age, Sex and Grade, 1929
77.—Instituts collégiaux et "High Schools" de la Saskatchewan: Répartition des élèves par âge, sexe et degré, 1929

Age	I	IX X		2	XI	X	II	-	cial gré cial	T	otal S	ec	V	III		Total	I	
	В. <u>G</u> .	G. F.	В. <u>G</u> .	G. F.	В. <u>G</u> .	G. F.	В. G.	G. F.	В. 	G. F.	в. <u>.</u> .	G. F.	т.	В. 	G. F.	В. Ğ.	G. F.	т.
10	5 23 163 381 345 189 69 11 5	240 83	- - 25 105 239 208 103 36 7 3	- 3 27 173 335 293 148 42 8 3	- - 1 15 123 196 189 107 37 13	317	2 10 29 92 143 120 69 26 23	2 40 151 200 168 64 22 26	- - - - 14 8 8 8 10 10 30		5 23 191 511 736 699 512 282 128 53 71	986 1,001		2 12 13 16 4 3	- 2 15 27 23 6 3 1		1,009 1,007	437 1,198 1,761 1,710 1,241 678
Total	1,193	1,456	729	1,033		1,068	514		80		3,211	4,230	7,441	50	77	3,261	4,307	7,568

78.—Alberta Schools: Distribution of Pupils in Secondary class-rooms by Sex, Grade and Age, 1929
78.—Ecoles de l'Alberta: Répartition des élèves dans les classes secondaires par sexe, degré et âge, en 1929

Arro	IX		2	ζ	X	I	X	II		Total	
Age	ВG.	GF.	ВG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	Total
11	3 54 360 1,237 1,160 558 220 60 13 5	3 39 531 1,365 1,464 841 320 95 18 11	742 643	2 28 485 1,091 1,044 603 307 64 20	3 21 339 457 352 188 77 29 21	- 3 24 395 637 627 334 129 38 22	5 98 190 189 62 37 21	- - - 8 116 256 238 103 40 25	3 58 393 1,676 2,246 1,756 1,096 545 184 80 52	3 41 562 1,874 2,958 2,638 1,806 974 314 109 65	6 99 955 3,550 5,204 4,394 2,902 1,519 498 189 117
Total	3,672	4,690	2,328	3,659	1,487	2,209	602	. 786	8,089	11,344	19,433

6.—RURAL SCHOOL ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION DES ECOLES RURALES

79.—Comparative Table of Rural and Urban Schools in seven provinces of Canada, 1929 79.—Relevé comparatif des écoles urbaines et des écoles rurales, dans sept provinces canadiennes, 1929

	Rural Communities Campagnes			Urban Communities Agglomérations urbaines			
Provinces	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	Schools Ecoles	Pupils Elèves	Average Attend- ance Moyenne de présence	Provinces
Prince Edward Island	417	10,784	7,180	5 5	6,396	4,964	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
1Nova Scotia	1,486	39,143	-	270	74,166	-	Nouvelle-Ecosse.1
² New Brunswick	1,373	36,516	-	159	42,126	-	Nouveau-Brunswick.2
3Ontario	6,137	245,165	166,835	1,519	486,093	358,856	Ontario.3
Saskatchewan	5 4,345	128,824	86,311	2,590	98,439	75,347	Saskatchewan.
Alberta	2,972	77,665	53,804	270	87,185	69,676	Alberta.
British Columbia	4 620	41,125	34,316	172	68,433	62,712	Colombie Britannique.

¹ School Sections.
² Second term only.
³ Including full time Secondary pupils. Of the pupils in Urban Schools in Ontario the continuation Schools had 9.843 pupils enrolled and 8,161 in average attendance. Of these pupils 4,920 were children of farmers, while 11,210 of the pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools and 1,208 full time day Vocational pupils were children of farmers. The continuation schools are situated in villages and may be considered as organized primarily for the purpose of placing secondary education within the reach of rural communities; again a large number of the children of agriculturists in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools are probably from adjoining rural communities and not necessarily boarding away from home in the towns and cities where these institutions are situated. The same may be said of the pupils in public and separate village schools, and, to some extent, in High Schools in cities. The number of pupils in these village Schools was 25,781 and in town Schools 103,431. There is another interesting item of information bearing upon the comparative proportions entering upon high school work from rural and urban communities. In 1928-29 there were admitted for the first time to public and separate schools 27,578 in rural and 25,628 from urban schools. In 1929 there were admitted for the first time to secondary schools 10,205 from rural and 27,481 from urban schools. Adding to those the number in the first year or Form V most of whom may be assumed to have been only one year in this Form we have entering upon high school studies 13,388 from rural and 27,481 from urban schools. On paring the numbers admitted to high school with the numbers admitted to elementary schools we have in the case of rural 48-6 entering upon high school entrants to revery 100 elementary entrants. The 48-6 and 60-5 are not exactly the comparative proportions of the population entering upon high school work for relative age distribution and relative rates of population growth must be considered, but

⁴ Including High Schools in Rural Municipalities and other Rural Districts.

⁵ Class Rooms

¹ Sections scolaires.
² 2ème semestre seulement.
² Dans les écoles urbaines de l'Ontario, les écoles de continuation ont 9,843 inscriptions avec une fréquentation moyenne de 8,161. De ces élèves, 4,920 étaient fils ou filles de cultivateurs, tandis que 11,210 élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles et 1,208 élèves du jour dans les écoles de travaux manuels étaient aussi fils ou filles de cultivateurs. Les écoles de continuation sont dans les villages et ont pour objet essentiel de mettre l'enseignement secondaire à la portée des communautés rurales. Un grand nombre des élèves des instituts collégiaux et des hautes écoles viennent probablement des districts ruraux voisins et ne sont pas nécessairement des pensionnaires dans les villes ou les villages où se trouvent les écoles. Il en est de même des écoles publiques ou séparées des villages et même des villes, et jusqu'à un certain point, dans les hautes écoles des villes. Le nombre d'élèves dans les écoles de villages était de 25,781, et dans les écoles de villes, 103,431. C'est là une autre information importante sur les proportions relatives d'élèves trusaux et urbains commençant leurs classes secondaires. En 1928-29 les débutants des écoles publiques et séparées se composaient de 27,578 ruraux et 45,402 urbains. En 1929, les commençants dans les cours secondaires se réparées se composaient de 27,578 ruraux et 26,401 publis. En 1929, les commençants dans les cours secondaires sur et 10,205 ruraux et 25,628 urbains. En additionnant ces chiffres aux inscriptions de la forme V, dont le plus grand nombre sont présumés n'être dans cette classe que depuis un an, nous avons comme débutants dans les classes secondaires 13,388 ruraux et 27,481 urbains. En comparant les admissions aux écoles secondaires avec celles aux écoles élémentaires; pour les urbains cet ette proportion est de 60·5 par 100. Ces chiffres de 48·6 et 60·5 ne donnent pas exactement des proportions comparatives de la population, mais ces chiffres donnent tout de même une information précie

80.—Saskatchewan Schools: Comparative figures for Consolidated and Rural Ungraded Schools, 1929 80.-Ecoles de la Saskatchewan: Chiffres comparatifs entre les écoles centralisées et les écoles à classe unique, 1929

		1			
	Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded	, ;	Consoli- dated schools	Rural un- graded
	Ecoles centra- tisées	Ecoles à classe unique	,	Ecoles centra- lisées	Ecoles à classe unique
P.c. of enrolment above the age of 14 years—P.c. d'élèves inscrits au-dessus de 14 ansP.c. of enrolment of boys above the age of 14	25.6	15.6	Median Grade 5 to 21 years—Degré moyen entre 5 et 21 ans Median Grade of boys at the age of 13 years	5.1	4-1
years—P.c. de garçons inscrits au-dessus de 14 ans	23.9		—Degré moyen des garçons à l'âge de 13 ans	7.0	6.5
inscrits au-dessus du degré VI	32.3	17.9	year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans ¹ retardés d'un an	19.9	23.0
VI	27.9	16.3	inscrits retardés de 2 ans	5.3	10.3
moyen à l'âge de 7 ans	1.8		—P.c. inscrits retardés de 3 ans ou plus Total p.c. retardéd—Total p.c. retardés ¹	$\frac{2 \cdot 6}{27 \cdot 8}$	5·6 38·9
moyen à l'âge de 8 ans Median Grade at the age of 9 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 9 ans Median Grade at the age of 10 years—Degré	3.6	3.3	P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years 2accelerated 1 year—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans 2avancés d'un an. P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years accelerated	25.0	19.1
moyen à l'âge de 10 ans	5.4		2 years—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 ans avancés de 2 ans P.c. of enrolment 7 to 13 years accelerated	7.4	5.3
Median Grade at the age of 12 years—Degré moyen à l'âge de 12 ans	6.3		3 years or more—P.c. inscrits de 7 à 13 avancés de 3 ans ou plus	1·6 34·0	·8 25·2
moyen à l'âge de 13 ans	7-6		Median age of Grade VIII—Age moyen du degré VIII	14.0	14.3
moyen à l'âge de 14 ans	8.5	7.5	Median age of Grade IX—Age moyen du degré IX	15.2	15.0

^{1 &}quot;Retarded"=Below Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Retardés"=Au-dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc. 2 "Accelerated"=Above Grade II at 8 years, etc.—"Avancés"=Au-dessous du Degré II à l'âge de 8 ans, etc.

81,-Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1907) 81.—Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: Statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1907

or.—Ecoles	des manie	ipanees re	traics de la	Colombic	Бисани	que: Buie	istiques u	puis icui	TOTAGRETOR	CH 1507
Year	Number of Schools	Number of Divisions		Enrolment Inscriptions			Average dance noyenne dienne	Graded Schools Ecoles à classes multiples		
Année	Ecoles	Classes	Boys Garçons	Garçons Filles		Actual Number Nombre absolu	P.c. of enrol- ment P.c.	Number of Schools Ecoles	Number of Divisions — Classes	Number of Pupils Elèves
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	127 131 149 1555 153 155 162 181 190 191 191 198 193 182 183 180 197 201 201 202 202	233 263 315 382 452 472 478 478 502 522 557 609 678 734 766 797 835	10,028 11,521 12,641 13,287 13,665 14,082 14,788 15,508 16,220	2,717 2,914 3,771 4,493 5,427 6,542 7,342 7,7480 7,550 8,081 8,833 9,636 10,801 11,730 12,446 12,625 18,096 14,771 15,348 8,912	25,733 26,230 27,178	13,031 12,215 12,259 13,013 14,084 15,250 16,972 20,906 21,977 22,129 23,637 25,274 25,496	62-4 64-0 66-1 66-7 71-1 74-5 78-8 82-6 79-5 80-0 79-9 78-6 77-3 76-0 85-8 85-5 84-3 86-9 88-1 84-2	32 37 44 49 62 75 89 90 91 94 96 103 114 113 123 127 129 133	113 154 206 280 343 369 377 373 394 422 471 507 690 723 763 792 832	3,692 4,402 6,181 8,173 10,603 12,126 12,126 12,753 13,880 15,431 17,776 20,062 22,252 23,605 24,324 25,249 26,967 28,678 29,896

In addition to the above are Rural Municipality Schools to the number of 17 with 71 Divisions and 1,899 pupils in 1929. Outre les chiffres ci-dessus, on compte 17 lycées dans les municipalités rurales avec 71 classes et 1,899 élèves en 1929. ¹ Decrease due to the enrolment of South Vancouver and of Point Grey being included in 1929 with that of the City of

Vancouver.

¹ Diminution provenant de ce que les inscriptions de South Vancouver et de Point Grey en 1929 sont comptées avec celles de la cité de Vancouver.

82.—Rural Municipality Schools in British Columbia: Statistics of, since the year of their organization (1907)-Con. 82.—Ecoles des municipalités rurales de la Colombie Britannique: Statistiques depuis leur fondation en 1907—fin

			Grade of	Pupils			1 8	Special Sub	jects Taker	n	
The state of the s			Elèves de	s degrés			Matières spéciales enseignées				
Year		1	[Manual'	Training	Domesti	c Science	
Année	I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	IX-X	Travaux	manuels	Science r	nénagère	
Annee		11	111-11	V-VI	V11-V111	121-21	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils	No. of Divisions	No. of Pupils	
							Classes	Elèves	Classes	Elèves	
1907	1,205 1,296 1,425 1,681 2,991 3,145 2,907 2,646 2,907 2,743 2,873 3,525 3,833 3,949 4,076 4,076 4,083	1,142 1,373 1,513 1,734 2,144 2,536 3,411 3,557 3,291 2,750 2,810 3,085 4,122 4,126 4,054 4,054 3,588 3,356 3,356 3,568 3,753 4,277	876 870 876 1,036 1,196 1,537 2,085 2,446 2,594 2,537 2,787 2,786 2,982 3,228 3,617 4,209 4,260 7,152 7,464 7,429 7,476	1,025 1,067 1,287 1,502 1,749 2,089 2,583 3,317 3,684 4,597 4,889 5,389 6,074 6,622 7,245 6,925 7,245 6,925 7,245 6,925 7,245	1,427 1,465 1,823 1,908 2,193 2,293 2,462 2,622 2,892 2,983 3,142 3,348 3,920 4,545 5,313 5,986 6,030 6,180 6,718 7,211	73 41 677 43 911 999 94 577 39 11 29 21 21 28 4 4 8	1 23 34 56 58 82 172 178 165 191 210 228 238 228 241 No	22 1,013 1,407 1,744 1,863 2,199 2,482 2,668 2,668 2,668 3,580 3,580 3,580 3,580 3,872 0 report—F	12 33 51 68 154 156 155 186 189 192 192 209	168 211 766 174 8 8 55 144 930 1,337 1,670 2,286 2,460 2,677 2,667 3,245 3,337 3,412 3,412 3,419 3,677 ort	

7.—VOCATIONAL AND MANUAL EDUCATION 7.—ENSEIGNEMENT INDUSTRIEL ET TRAVAUX MANUELS

83.—Quebec Schools: Number of Instructors and pupils or students in Special Vocational Schools, 1929 83.—Ecoles de Québec: Nombre d'instructeurs et d'élèves dans les écoles industrielles, 1929

	1	Other		Average		1
	Instruc-		Enrol-	Attend-	ficates	
	tors	ployees	ment	ance	granted	
Institutions	_					Institutions
	Instruc-	Autres	Inscrip-	Présence	Di-	
	teurs	em-	tion	mov-	plômes	
	VO dans	plovés	01011	enne	accordés	
		pioyes		Cime		
Technical Schools:						Ecoles techniques:
Day Classes	i _	_	1,032	885	100	
Night Classes		_	2,533		414	
Night Classes			448		171	
Special Day Classes	104	- 04				
Total	104	34	4,013	3,312	685	
School of Higher Commercial Studies:						Ecole des Hautes études Commercial
Day Classes	-	_	162		_	Cours du jour.
Night Classes: reg	_		18		_	Cours du soir: rég.
others	-	-	710		-	autres.
Total	31	26	890	789	800	Total.
Agricultural Schools:						Ecoles d'agriculture:
Regular Course	_	-	281	256	-	Cours réguliers.
Practical Course	-	_	136		-	Cours pratiques.
Partial Course	-	_	2	2	_	Cours partiel.
Transition year	_		5	4		Année de transition.
Short or Special.		_	488			Cours abrégés.
Intermediate Agricultural School.	_	_	100	*00	_	Ecole moyenne d'agriculture,
Diploma Course		_	58	E4		Cours des diplômes.
Diploma Course	-		102		-	
Short or Special	-	400			-	Cours abrégés.
Total	81	122	1,072	993	_	Total.
Dairy School:			_			Ecole de laiterie:
English Course (Dec.)	-	-	6	6	-	Cours anglais (Déc.).
English Course (Dec.)	-	-	163	150	-	Cours français (Janv., fév. et mars
Inspectors' Course	-	_	2	1		Cours des inspecteurs.
Course of the Agricultural School of	-	-	17	17		Cours de l'École d'Agriculture
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (Special						Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (cou
Course).						spécial).
Total (excl. dupl)	9	11	191	174		Total.
Domestic Science Schools			21,219			Ecoles ménagères.
School Gardens	_	_	21,210	_		Jardins scolaires.
Night Schools		_	6,944			Ecoles de soir.
schools of Arts and Trades		_		1 675		
Denous of Arts and Trades	-	_	2,483	1,675		Ecoles des arts et métiers.
Oress cutting and making Schools	- 00	4.5	2,316	1,884	-	Ecoles de coupe et de couture.
Schools of Fine Arts		15	725	_		Ecole des beaux-arts.
Rangers' School		-	54	34	- 1	Ecole des gardes.
Historic Guides	- 1	-		-	-	Guides historiques.
Polytechnic School	34	13	190	184	21	Ecole polytechnique.

¹ Artchitecture—Architectes.

84.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils or Students in Vocational Schools or taking special subjects in ordinary Schools, 1928-29

84.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves des écoles industrielles ou suivant un enseignement spécial dans les écoles ordinaires, 1928-29

A. PUPILS INCLUDED WITH THE ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS A. ÉLÈVES INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

	Agriculture	Manual Training Travaux manuels	Household Science Science ménagère		Com- mercial Subjects Matières commer- ciales	
Public Schools Rural Schools. Urban Schools.	73,173 27,323	17,090 101,844		19,960 75,442	83 -	Ecoles publiques Ecoles rurales. Ecoles urbaines.
Total	100,496	118,934		95,402	83	Total.
R.C. Separate Schools Rural Schools Urban Schools	2,664 6,981	873 9,961		1,407 1,671	185	Ecoles séparées catholiques Ecoles rurales. Ecoles urbaines.
Total	9,645	10,834		3,078	185	Total.
Total Schools Rural Schools. Urban Schools Continuation Schools High Schools Collegiate Institutes.	75,837 34,304 941 4,130 2,834	17,963 111,805 - 122 2,162		21,367 77,113 8 221 2,096	83 185 30 1,620 1,829	Ecoles de continuation. "High Schools".
Total	118,046	132,052		100,805	3,747	Total.

B, PUPILS OR STUDENTS NOT INCLUDED WITH ENROLMENT IN ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS B, ÉLÈVES NON INSCRITS AUX ÉCOLES ORDINAIRES DU JOUR

_	Males Gargons	Females Filles	Total	_
Vocational Schools Day pupils, full time Day pupils, part time Day pupils, special	10,504 1,249 332	12,673 1,162 810	23,177 2,411	Elèves du jour, en partie.
Total	12,085	14,635	26,730	Total.
Evening pupils	21,236	20,357	41,593	Elèves du soir.
Night Elementary Schools	-	Ξ	3,346 3,128	Ecoles élémentaires du soir. Ecoles secondaires du soir.

85.-Eooles industrielles du Canada subventionnées en vertu de la loi sur l'enseignement technique: Nombre d'écoles, d'instructeurs et d'élèves, 1929 85.—Vocational Schools in Canada Receiving aid under the Dominion Technical Education Act: Number of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1929

aining Provinces	upils adidats	Ile du Prince-Edouard. 31 Nouvelle-Ecosse. 70 Nouveau-Brunswick. 70 duébec. 14 Manitoba. 78 Kantioba. 78 Colombie Britannique.
Teacher Training	Teachers Pupils Instruc. Candidats	1000 400 00
	Total	1,240 5,158 3,072 18,030 68,323 5,757 1,890 5,510 12,272 12,272
Pupils Enrolled Elèves inscrits	Corresp.	708 - 282 - 282 - 246 211 1,447
Pupils Enrolled Elèves inscrits	Evening Du soir	2,760 13,148 113,148 2,850 2,850 7,901 7,629 73,877
	Day Du jour	1,160 1,379 1,034 4,883 26,730 2,597 1,040 2,363 4,482 4,482
	Total	2,388 2,388 2,398 2,398 2,398 4,389
Teachers	Corresp.	10 1 1 1 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
Number of Teachers	Evening Du soir	148 99 98 459 1,399 120 137 137 137 285 285 2,666
F-1	Day Du jour	23 149 63 149 999 822 822 527 227 1,694
Municipalities e municipalités	Total	27.2 27.2 30 30 97.6 6 6 6 82.2 82.2 82.2 82.2 83.2 83.2 84.2 84.2 84.2 84.2 84.2 84.2 84.2 84
Number of Municipalities Nombre de municipalités	Evening Du soir	255 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Number of Nombre de	Day Du jour	1200084888
Province		Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Ouebee. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia. Total.

86.—Résumé des dépenses encourues par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, durant l'année scolaire terminée le 39 Juin 1929 86.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures Incurred during School Year Ending June 30, 1929

Federal Grants	Subven- tions du gouverne- ment fédéral	20,370 47,084 48,638 372,891 347,636 28,527 25,160 92,222 169,637	1,152,165
	Total	40,739 94,167 97,276 755,960 1,067,965 57,055 50,320 184,445	2,686,817
Boards ions locales	Special and other Grants Subventions spéciales et autres	4, 800 4, 049 689, 889 39,000	737,537
Grants to Local Boards Subventions aux commissions locales	Other Grants Autres subventions	2,057 .11,917 .41,005 1,552 35,788	92,324
Gra Subventions	On Teacher's Salaries Traite- ments des instructeurs	15,038 53,392 76,908 3,500 804,661 44,3885 45,335 87,489 100,794	1,231,502
	On Capital Account Compte capital	1,667 2,921 3,921 183,673 937 4,985 46,127	466,437
overnments	Other Prov. Instit. Autras institutions provinciales		1
Expenditures made by Provincial Governments Dépenses des gouvernements provinciaux	Instruction by Corresp. Enseigne- ment par corresp.	11,735 6,247 6,247 8,662 3,659	30,303
es made by s des gouvern	Teacher Training Formation des instructeurs	1,495 5,551 1,400 18,768 	33,014
Expenditur Dépense	Adminis- tration	20,373 12,323 14,926 16,545 21,478 3,934 6,384 9,735	92,698
	Province	Prince Edward Island—IIe du Prince-Edouard. Nova Scotia—Nouvealu-Ecosse New Brunswick Gueboe-Queboe. Ontario Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia—Colombie Britannique	Total

548157587716

HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE, ETC.

8.—SCHOOL HYGIENE AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATION 8.—HYGIÈNE SCOLAIRE ET ENSEIGNEMENT DIVERS

87.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada: Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1929 87.—Ecoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds: Nombre d'élèves par provinces en 1929

			Loc	ation o	f Schoo	ols—Sit	tuation	des éc	oles				
Place of Residence of Pupils		For t	he deaf—De sourds				For the blind—D'aveugles					Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires	
or a upito	N.S. NE.	¹Que. ¹Qué.	Ont.	Man. Man.	B.C.	Total	N.S. NE.	¹Que. ¹Qué.	_	¹ B.C. ¹ CB.	Total		
Newfoundland	21 8 69 31 1	554	344	94 49 40	65	21 8 69 31 555 344 94 40 65	14 3 101 22 - - - - 140	135	96 19 30 14 —	18	3 101 22 135 98 19 30 14 18	Terre-Neuve. Ile du Prince-Edouard. Nouvelle-Ecosse. Nouveau-Brunswick. Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Colombie Britannique. Total.	

 $^{^{1}}$ While the pupils in the schools of Quebec and B.C. are all entered under these provinces, some of them no doubt come from other provinces.

88.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Quebec, 1916-1929—Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds, Québec, 1916-1929

		For	Deaf-Mute	es—Pour le	s sourds-m	uets			or the blin ar les aveug		
Year Année	Number of pupils enrolled			spe Elèves a	earning to eak pprenant urler	enant Elèves instruits			Number of pupils enrolled Nombre d'élèves inscrits		
	_		Total	By auric, method Par la méthode auricul.	By lips move- ment — Par le mouv. des lèvres	Oral method Méthode orale	Writing and man. alpha. Ecriture et alph. manuel	Boys Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	
1922 1923	201 193 180 195 201 219 224	232 245 251 230 253 232 237	429 433 438 431 425 454 451 461 452 489 462 494 539 554	9 18 15 10 18 33 24 36 30 34 38 42 42 42	139 182 165 143 327 342 338 325 313 278 331 372 311 372 310	359 379 327 324 306 44 46 286 312 354 323 344 384 375	51	52 55 75 51 58 60 63 87, 101 119 117 117 120 80	66 78 85 67 59 65 65 73 84 90 91 92 81	118 133 160 118 117 125 128 160 185 209 208 209 201 135	

¹ Bien que les élèves dans les écoles de Québec et de la C.-B. soient inscrits dans ces provinces, il est certain que quelques-uns d'entre-eux doivent être originaires d'autres provinces.

89.—Distribution of 22,404 Boy! Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1929 89.—Distribution de 22,404 délinquants (garçons) 1 dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1929

Age		Ele	mentary	Grades-	-Degrés	élémenta	ires		Second- ary Grades	Total
50	I	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Degrés secon- daires	
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	202 222 140 93 37 40 22 23 22	114 340 396 300 154 128 66 42 43	184 519 694 605	266 619 750 790	366 747 1,025 785	334 799	- 1 4 32 114 358 691 813 624	1 9 23 111 359 764 774	111 349	342 795 1,431 2,217 2,768 3,706 3,818 3,928 3,399
Total	801	1,583	2,906	3,632	4,049	3,626	2,637	2,041	1,129	22,404

¹ Major cases only-Délits graves seulement.

90.—Median Grade of 22,404 Boy Delinquents, boys in Ordinary schools and 2,621 boys in a Special School in Canada

90.—Degré médian des 22,404 jeunes délinquants

	Median Grade Degré médian						irst Quarti — emier quar		Third Quartile Troisième quartile			
	Age		Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a special school Garçons dans une école spéciale	Boy dein- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in schools ordinary schools of Garço dans u		Boy delin- quents — Jeunes délin- quants	Boys in ordinary schools Ecoliers	Boys in a special school Garçons dans une école spéciale	
7 yes	ars—an	nées	1.85	1.61	-	1.42	1.26	-	2.48	1.95	-	
8	66		2.52	2.18	-	1.87	1.56	-	3 · 18	2.82		
9	66		3.35	3.02	5.56	$2 \cdot 55$	2-23	5.28	4.07	3.93	5.85	
10	66		4.03	4 · 10	5.87	$3 \cdot 23$	3.06	5.44	4 · 92	4.99	6.46	
11	66		4.78	5.09	6.83	3 · 83	4.03	6.36	5.71	5.91	7.73	
12	66		5.44	6.08	8.31	4.40	4.90	7.46	6.47	6.92	9.13	
13	66		6.23	6 · 90	9.45	5.07	5.67	8.61	7 - 29	8.06	10.17	
14	66		6-95	7.84	10 · 25	5 · 62	6.46	9.47	8.30	8.90	10.91	
15	66		7.56	8.48	11.13	6 · 18	7.20	10.33	8.74	9.69	11.65	

91.—Distribution of 2,621 Boys in one Special School in Canada—Aggregate of the years 1922-1929 91.—Répartition des 2,621 garçons dans une école spéciale en Canada—1922-1929

	Elem. Grades—Degrés élém.			élém.	Sec. Grades—Degrés sec.					Total			
Age	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Elem. Elém.	Sec.	Total		
7	6 82 140 17 - -	- 11 94 163 47 1	- 6 66 110 63 6	- - 4 49 127 93 57	- - 8 77 187 160				- 6 93 244 295 284 157 63	- - 10 108 326 490 534	- 6 93 244 305 392 483 553 545		
Total	245	316	251	341	508		408	51	1,153	1,468			

92.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1929—Croix-Louge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1929

Duraine	No. of Branches	Member- ship	Handi- capped Children treated	Dental Cases treated	Other Types of Service
Province	Nombre de sections (1929)	Membres (1929)	Enfants anormaux ou déshérités traités	Affections dentaires traitées	Autres actes de bienfaisance
В.С.—СВ	139	3,450	5		Gifts for the Solarium.
Alberta	1,177	32,975	189	-	Dons au Solarium. Gifts of toys, fruit, etc., to the patients in the Junior Red Cross hospitals in Calgary and Edmonton, not only at Christmas, but all through the year. One branch in Calgary gave \$100 to the building fund of the new hospital in Calgary.
					Dons de jouets, fruits, etc., aux patients des hôpitaux de la Croix-Rouge Junior de Calgary et d'Edmonton, non seulement à Noël, mais toute l'année. Une branche de Calgary a donné \$100 au fonds de construction d'un nouvel
Saskatchewan	1,069	40,273	209	-	hôpital à Calgary. Girts and supplies sent to children in hospital.
Manitoba	469	12,141	140	-	Dons et provisions aux enfants à l'hôpital. Quilts and clothing provided for needy children. Couvre-pieds et vêtements pour enfants dans le besoin.
Ontario	1,553	43,480	35	-	Milk and glasses bought for school children. Christmas baskets and parcels sent to families at Christmas. Parcels sent to distant com- munities during the year which are known to need help.
					Lait et verres achetés pour enfants d'école. Paniers de Noël et autres dons aux familles pauvres. Dons en nature envoyés au loin à des
Quebec—Québec	890	29,204	96		personnes dans le besoin. Purchase of a hospital marquee and equipment for 10 patients for a summer camp for Tuberculous children at Ste. Agathe. Maintenance of a ward in the Convalescent Hospital for convalescent children at Châteauguay. Equipment of a clinic at the University Settlement, Montreal. Donations to the Red Cross Nursery at Quebec. Donations of 10,000 books and toys and 500 garments for Christmas distribution in Hospitals and Health Centres.
					and toys and 500 garments for Christmas distribution in Hospitals and Health Centres. Extensive Community service carried out locally at Christmas and throughout the year. Achat d'une marquise pour hôpital et équipement de dix lits au camp d'été pour tuberculeux, à Ste-Agathe. Entretien d'une salle pour enfants à l'hôpital pour convalescents, à Châteauguay. Outillage d'une clinique à l'University Settlement, Montréal. Dons à la pouponnière de la Croix Rouge, à Québec. Don de 10,000 volumes et 500 vêtements pour distribution de Noël dans les hôpitaux et autres institutions. Diversecours distribués localement à Noël et au cours
N.B	418	10,961	33		de toute l'année. Christmas Tree and Easter gifts provided for the Red Cross Port Nursery. Valentines and scrap-books sent to hospitals. Christmas boxes to Soldier Settlers. School improvements such as providing water-coolers, wash-basins, individual cups and towels, hot lunch equipment, First Aid boxes, flags, libraries, etc. Arbro de Noël et cadeaux de Pâques à la pouponnière du port. Valentins et livres d'images aux hôpitaux. Bottes de Noël aux colons-soldats. Améliorations aux écoles, telles que rair achis-
					soirs d'eau, cuvettes de toilette, gobelets et serviettes, outillage pour goûter chaud, trousses pour secours d'urgence, drapeaux, livres, etc.
N.S.—NE	706	25,364	45		Christmas Tree provided for the Red Cross Port Nursery. Arbre de Noël pour la pouponnière de la Croix
P.E.I.—I.PE	99	1,460	93	-]	Rouge du port. Providing scrap-books, valentines, toys, garments, handkerchiefs and wash-cloths for children in hospital. Sending Christmas gifts to the poor and handicapped. School improvements such as cleaning school, tidying grounds, planting gardens, providing drinking fountains, individual drinking cups, dustpans, brooms, doormats, scrapers, washing facilities, window shades, cloakroom hooks, pictures and library books.

92.—Junior Red Cross in Canada Statistics, 1929-Con.—Croix-Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1929-fin

Province	No. of Branches Nombre de sections (1929)	Member-ship Membres (1929)	Handi- capped Children treated Enfants anormaux ou déshérités traités	Dental Cases treated Affections dentaires traitées	Other Types of Service Autres actes de bienfaisance
Total	6,518	199,308	845	-	Cahiers d'images, valentins, jouets, vêtements, mouchoirs, serviettes, etc., pour enfants de l'hôpital. Cadeaux de Noël aux pauvres et aux infirmes. Améliorations aux écoles dans leur nettoyage, la décoration des terrains, le soin des jardins, la fourniture d'abreuvoirs, de coupes individuelles, de porte-ordures, de balais, de paillassons, de grattoirs, de facilités de nettoyage, de stores, de patères, de tableaux et de volumes pour la bibliothèque.
Orthopaedic cases—A Glasses fitted—Lunet Other cases—Autres of Convalescent care—S	tes ajustées. cas	.		dales	nd Adenoid operations—Opérations des amyg- et des adénoides

93.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1929—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1929

	Active	Compa	anies and	Packs	Act	tive G	uides, Gu	iders (in	cluding E	Brown O	wls) and	Comm	r's
Province	Brownie	1	1	Sea		Brow-	1	(Secvs'	Sea	Cadet	1
	Packs	Guides	Rangers	Rangers	Guides	nies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's		Rangers	Cos.	Cadets
P.E.J.—I.PE.		1			31			9					
N.SNE	10	39	4	1	922	156	43	98	7	6	15	1	8
N.BNB	4	20	-	_	401	85	-	41	6	2	-	-	-
Que.—Qué	37	87	5	-	2,442	872	78	219	22	14	-	3	14
Ont	91	259	20	1	6,767	2,304			72	69	9	2	58
Man	41	77	4	-	1,995			197	16	24	-	- 1	-
Sask	38	109		-	2,334	798	35	206	3	36		-	_
Alta	26	52	3	-	1,082	581	62	126		22	-	-	-
В.С.—СВ	66	95	8	2	2,171	1,113	141	266	29	48	30	1	18
Total	313	739	47	4	18,145	6,941	690	1,753	158	221	54	7	98

Note.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, and Rangers are only approximate. The figures for Guiders give only those who hold a warrant from Canadian Headquarters.

Nota.—Ces chiffres des Guides, Brownies et Rangers ne sont qu'approximatifs. Les chiffres des Guides représentent seulement celles qui ont été officiellement nommées par les quartiers généraux canadiens.

94.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Boy Scouts au Canada, par provinces

on buy scours in Canada by Frontiers Buy Scours at Canada, par provinces													
					Num	ber of	Wolf C	ubs, 19	17-29				
Province					Noml	bre de	Louvet	eaux, 1	917-29				
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
P.E. Island—Ile du PEdouard. Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—NBrunswick. Quebec—Québec Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Br. Columbia—Colombie Brit	515 535 535 84 - 123	48 - 427 936 206 - 189	- 163 37 225 543 1,000 394 104 272	166 84 300 924 1,200 766 338 508	319 217 317 1,565 1,478 1,279 481 687	330 581 716 3,640 1,650 2,250 878 1,435	350 785 4,384 1,762 3,162 1,151	10 841 410 1,086 5,011 2,036 1,067 1,350 1,576	859 473 1,220 5,489 1,933 440 1,270	764 493 1,218 6,071 2,241 1,760 1,250	555 1,414 6,636 2,419 1,681	65 622 612 1,531 6,775 2,298 1,794 1,588 1,587	12 467 604 1,884 6,487 2,276 1,880 1,650 1,554
Total	1,257	1,806	2,738	4,288	6,343	11,480	13,762	13,387	13,053	15,319	16,320	16,872	16,814
Province	Number of Boy Scouts, proper, 1917–29 Nombre de Boy Scouts, proprement dits, 1917–29												
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
P.E. Island—Ile du PEdouard Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—NBrunswick Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta Br. Columbia—Colombie Brit	120 1,101 664 1,658 7,101 2,036 1,764 1,739 839	200 819 713 1,670 6,782 2,015 2,404 2,128 692	932 803 2,391 7,419	1,186 1,013 2,508 6,258 1,970 6,091	810 2,634 8,251 2,003	2,353 950 2,540 10,202 2,153 10,576 2,616	2,404 1,144 2,451 9,828 1,434 11,690 3,166	780 2,414 10,368 1,602 2,408 4,031	2,563 904 2,812 11,180 1,603 1,419 4,541	2,512 950 2,879 10,689 1,900 2,877 4,947	952 2,897 10,673 2,336 3,192 4,600	111 2,232 1,003 2,827 10,795 2,304 3,490 4,647 2,024	92 1,967 949 3,058 9,218 2,312 3,535 4,700 2,509
Total	17,025	17,423	20,887	22,690	27,055	33,720	34,454	26,516	27,358	28,817	28,790	29,433	28,340

95.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1929—Ordre Victoria des infirmières du Canada, 1929

Provinces	Centres in Operation ————————————————————————————————————	Nurses on Duty Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursing is done Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Centres in which Wall Baby Clinics are held Centres pourvus de crèches ou poupon- nières	School Inspection Visite Visite d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits — Visites scolaires locales	Other Instructive Visits Autres visites de démons- tration
Nova Scotia—NouvEcosse New Brunswick—NouvBruns-	12	* 31	7	12	459	593	2,267
wick. Quebec—Québec	5 6	13 72	3	4 5	197 238	383 10	247 6,171
Ontario. Manitoba.	39	135 13	12	30 1	1,735 70	1,578 640	6,238 1,086
Saskatchewan. Alberta. Br. Columbia—Col, Britannique	4 2 5	6 9 24	2	4 2 5	116	230	1,652 130 5,571
Total	74	303	. 26		2,815		23,362

9. TEACHERS' CLASSIFICATION, SALARIES AND EXPERIENCE 9. PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT, CLASSIFICATION, TRAITEMENT ET ANCIENNETÉ

96.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Years of Teaching Experience, 1929

96.—Ecoles de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe, moyenne de traitement et ancienneté, en 1929

	tr	aitement et ancienneté, en 1929				
					nence ¹	
Class and sex	Number — Nombre	Diplôme et sexe	Years taught Années d'ensei- gnement	Rural and Village Rurales et village	Urban Urbaines	Total
Academic— MaleFemale.	29 28		$-1 \\ 1-2$	838 316	144 102	982 418
Class A— Male Female	80 383		2— 5 5—10	537 302	236 251	773 553
Class B— Male Female.	63 886		10—15 15—20	84 32	178 102	262 134
Class C— Male Female.	51 940		20—25 25—30	21 14	73 61	94 75
Class D— Male Female.	32 517	Classe D Hommes Femmes	30—	16		91
Class D, Temporary— Male Female	15 136		Total No exper. Débu-	2,160 487	70	3,382 557
Permissive— Male Female	26 196		tants New to School	1,106	155	1,261
Total— Male Female Grand total	296 3,086 3,382		Nouveau à l'école	2,100	100	_,
Average salary. Male Female Rural: Number. Average salary.	\$ 1,244 \$ 675 1,535					
Urban: Number	\$ 1,066	ment				
Number Normal Trained						

¹ Commencement of school year—¹ Au début de l'année scolaire.

98.—New Brunswick Publicly controlled Schools: Statistics of Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, Average Salary and Experience, 1929
98.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutiees, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1929

	Diplôme et sexe	Ecole de grammaire— Hommes, Femnes,	Ecole supérieure— 3 Hommes. 67 Femmes.	Première classe— Hommes. Femmes.	Deuxième classe— Hommes. 50 Femmes.	Troisième classe— Hommes. Femmes.	Sous-maîtres— Hommes. Femmes.	Total— Hommes. Femmes. Total.	Normaliennes.
	Unspecified Non spécifiée		9		10	1 1	11	1+1	1
ante	Over 7 years ————————————————————————————————————		63		316	1.1	1 1	1 1 1	1
rière enseign	Over 5 and under 7 Entre 5 et 7 ans		15		133	1.1	1-1	1.1.1	į.
Experience—Carrière enseignante	Over 1 and under 5 Entre 1 et 5 ans		307		38	1 1	1.1	1 1 1	1
Exp	Under 1 year Mois. d'un an		22 70		11 140	1 1	1.1	[] [1
	Average Yearly Salary Moyenne du traite- ment annuel	2,042	1,382	1,242	762	534	1.1	111	1
Number—Nombre	Term ended June 30 Semestre terminé le 30 juin	$\frac{19}{12}$	41)	108 876	1,108	20	105	2,379 2,636	2,525
Number	Term ended Dec. 31 Semestre terminé le 31 déc.	19	42	99	1,118	16 271	109	233 2,374 2,607	2,496
	Class of Certificate and Sex	Grammar School— Male. Female.	Superior School— Male. Female.	Class I— Male Female.	Class II— Male. Female.	Class III— Male. Female.	Classroom Assistants— Male. Female.	Total— Male. Female Total	Normal Trained

97-PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA:

Classification of Teachers in the different provinces and the conditions upon which each class of certificate is awarded.

Classificat	tion of Teachers in th	e different provinces and the	conditions upon which each	class of certificate is awarded	l			
Paswora	Dues or Certarows	2 Monistre Academic Seanness	Neseren of Mederal of Normal School Attronomies	4 Алекинскур Соможного по Менмай Вспос. Аттехнанск	S How Load Treates	PRODUCT OF PRESENTATE IN MARKET PREMARKS	7 Onzes Cospenses	ž Ramona
PRINCE EDWARD IMAGE.	First Class Scood Class Thard Class	. Ind year Prince of Wales College. Int year Prince of Wales College. Int year P. W. College making less than 69% is eveny, but doing antialsectory work.	Two your entaitsmoodly with Ausdonic Werl One year simultaneously with Ausdonic Work 9 months.	Graduate in Arts of Chartsued College	Provisional, Permanent, Permanent,	2 years		
New Second	Academic Class Superior Flust "A"	. University Gandanies and Pape on University Gendentes Testing Emerication Gende XII Pass	S moeths or commonshing Diplama of recognized Teacher Training Course Smoaths as corresponding Diplama of recognized Teacher Training Course	No alternation to 2.	Propagat		Chameter; age, 21 yes, 2 years a very copera a very physical trabing; B' Chameter, age, 20 years physical tracing; B'	Tomporary licenses of first class or lawer are associated special conditions. At temperature States, and temperature States, and temperature States, and the special states.
	Figt "D"	Grado XI Pass	Smooths or corresponding Diploma of secognises Teacher Training Course. 5 months	No silamatica to 5. Scholarskip Orade XI and nemphrition of 2 Education Courses at Softman School, Hallor, Ballor, Behinskip Grade X and Exam, in Nove Socies School Law and Act of Society School Law and Act of Socie	Permanent		Chanciar; age, 18 yes physical training "B" Chaineter, age, 18 yes, physical training	
New Barrowsky	Crezzase School.	Oracle X Peas	Oso souice, at Squarer School, Tyers	Schelarship Grado X and Exam. In Novy Sectes School Law and Adas Graduato in Arte of Chartered College	Permanent		Character; ago, 17 yrs Character; ago, 18 yrs; plo yes; tra sing.	
	Separitor Class First Class	13th Grade, plus sendemic week at Normal school,	I school year	Graduate in Arts of Chartered College	Permanent		Grada B Character, ago, 18 yes: physical tenang, Grada B. Character; ago, 18 yes: physical tenang.	
	Second Class	lith Grade, plus sendemic work at Normal school. 9th Quada	1 solved year.	Craduate la Aria el Chartered College	2 years		Chameter, age, 18 yes, Sharel on Sing, Chameter, age, 18 yes, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, Charles on Sing, 18 yes, 20 yes,	
Queses	Superice	Elementery diplome. Springery School Cartificate, 6th year	3 years significancesty with sendence work 10. One year in safeties to on chronolary debins. 2 years simultaneously with anademic work Thing-our course in Education at McGH or Takengo's with practice including adder	Examination by Broad of Examiners on the course interval in Normal Schools for Corn- spending Distance.	Permanent Permanent Permanent			The Course of Study is the Normal Solved to the some as that of the Roman Cathole Central Board of Knamices
	2nd Class High School	In A Degree Intermediate Diologia, and 6 units of week Faculty of Arts, McColf School Investige of Matricelation Cortificate (e) Order A. (6) See Remarks.	Two-year course in Indeation at MyGM or Bushop's with practice insching under exper- voyer. Pracette. Streette. Research. Research. Research.		Pormanest Pormanest Permanest Permanest Permanest		Grade B Cortificate as Physical Education Crade B Cortificate in Physical Education	
	Kindergarten Assistant's. Kindergarten Director's Certificate	(0) See Hernarius. School leaving or Matricalation	4 months.	Two years of lectures and practice teaching in Bidsole of Mentrus.	Permanent			Studenta who hold a Grada IX Certificate and present a certified statementhal they have (ii) attacked a Speciary School taking the full work of Grada 5 frees September 14f Charlagas, or (b) have tangent entirely by permanent all the Dept of Materials damp this principal and the Materials of the Biochemistry Class began and as Peterson's Charles of the Materials
Omas	Taterim Stuph School Hoodallat	Specialist	9 months.	Consideration given equivalent rizoding ob- tained actude of Chitato. Practical tests and written escalability.	Valid during good behav-	3 years	Salisfactory Expector's	admitted to the Elementary Class beganing as February
	Interies High School Assistant	Dagrees is Arts, Science, Commune, Agricul- ture, or Applied Science from British Univer- sity, or approved courses.	9 months.	Consideration gives equivalent standing ob- tained outside of Outario Practical tests and written enominations	Valld during good behav- four.	2 years	Sabalactory Impostor's Reports.	
	Hinterian Second Class Public School.	*Lewer, Middle and Upper High School Course for Normal Ententor is yes, soundly). *Lewer and Middle High Ectool course for Nor- mal Ententor is yes, usually).	9 moeths	Conjdentian gives equivalent standing ob- tained outside of Ostano Practical tests and writtee councilations. Castidentice gives equivalent standing ob- tained outside of Ostanic Practical tests and professor complications.	Volid during good behav- iour. Valid during good behav- iour.	Spare plus additional Normal tehm Spare plus additional Normal term	Satisfactory Impector's Reports Satisfactory Suspectors Reports	
	Third Class	Beator Grade, 8th form; or lower School	9 mosths		б уовги		Restricted to acheels where French is a sub- ject of study on the approval of the Misse- ter.	
	††Istorius Kindergarten-Primary	A fair general adocation, approved by the Minister. Same as Esteries Second Class Public School	9 months.	Consideration given equivalent standing ob- trained outside of Ostonio. Practical tests and watton examinations Final emizinations in subjects previously tailed	Valid during good behav- loar. Valid during good behav- loar.	2 years plus additional Nomaal term.	Reports Satisfactory Temportors'	
	Interior Ordinary Household Science. Laterim Second Class Prof., good for	Normal Estratos Gouda XI, estratos to Normal	9 meeths.	Pinal emminations in enhance previously failed.	Valid during good behav- lour. An already stated	2 years	Satisfactory Inspectors' Reports.	See to le 5.
	Laterim Socond Class Prof., good for 2 years; becomes permakent 2nd Class Prof. on recommendation of en largestor. Interim int Class Pyriosipani	Grada XII, cotrance to Normal	9] months.		2 years	2 years	Becomes permanent let class on reconstruction two years.	A margidate who completes the Coude XI Engranding gets a Goods B Corniford which may be missed in Grade A b Examentian Grade A and Collegist Cornifords insued to may recognize Graduate on completion of softens Normal training
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		B.A. or B. So. degree in Arts from a recognised University Grada XII	33 works		Pleasure of the Minister of Discussion. Photocoline Discusser of Discussion of the Minister of Discusser of the Minister of Discussion of the Minister of	l yenr's successful tracking. I year's successful teaching		
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1	Eigh School Assistant Commercial Teachen, Certificate (neaponey). Commercial Specialists' Countesta (permanent). Domaetic Science.	High School Audiciant Commercial Tourbern Certificatio. Examination set by the Depart- ment of Editentian in four commoncial sub-join. Diplema from one of the revisioned training referent in Councils, the United States or the	See above for length of Normal training required for an Academia or for a First Class Certi- ficule Patter School Teachers' Cortificate or other		Valid for one year Valid charing good behav- four.	2 years' successful teaching. 2 years'sgoosssful teaching.		
	Manual Training Cartificate for Elementary Schools. Maked Training Cortificate for High Schools. And Teacher's Cortificate, Grade A. Art Teacher's Cortificate, Grade B.	United Standard Training Certificate	Public School Teachers' Continues or other approved professional training. Pathle School Teachers' Continues or other approved professional training. Pathle School Teachers' Continues or other approved professional training.		Velid during good behav- four. Velid during good behav- lend during good behav- lend.	2 years' seconsful tooching. 2 years' seconssic' touching.	Satisfactory importory Papers. Sa.infactory importors' report.	A holder of a Promanest Manual Training Certificity for Elementary actions may acture a Promanest Mental Training Cor- ad miscool owner of work and precenting a threa
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97.-ÉCOLES SOUS LE CONTRÔLE ADMINISTRATIF AU CANADA:

Classification du personnel enseignant dans les différentes provinces et conditions régissant l'obtention des diplômes.

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Quinter	+Sapérioso+	Diplôme Ethosostaire	3 canter, simultantesent avec travell and trai- con. Us no additional su dashino Otaxo-	Examen devest le Beren Cretzal des examina- tours cultivingere.	Permaceot			L'examon dovant le Buresu Central des connentament enthologies porte sur tories les matrices esseguées à l'Encle Narmale
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	Limentare	B1 Yes observation.	(i) 4 mois.		Perusaast			On admit à la classo difensataire se livrier to dissipate qui possibilità cui protection in certifica de direct D. Au protection in certifica in constitue de la constitue de
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								de l'Instruction publique
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	Directour d'école mainraolle	Cordificat de fin d'étades ou d'administré l'esé- venuté. Déplous d'étade intermédiaire ou diplieus de nou custimes d'étade sonir pales.	9 mais		Permanent			
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	Hatfrim secondo cinzo d'écolo pe- blaque.	Corre indiricar et interretdinire de lycés pour	9 mole	On convôte name des qualifications équivalente obtannes en sichors de l'Ostario, campete e	Valido darent bonco oco	2 and play un torme additioned d'Eccle	Rapports satisficianels des inspectours	
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	Blastrica d'écola maternello pri- mure.	De miras que le dipitere intérimaire secondo class d'écolo publique	9 mole	Energia from ser les matières dans lasquelles : y a su échec antérieur.	Valido durant bonns con dello.	I and plus terms addo- tisment à l'Ecole Nor-	Rapporte natialnisme des imperteurs	3
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	Ciano II	Dept XII	9 mols	On digitions equivalent obtains hors in province	Permanent	I sa d'esseignement.	Cours externo pédage giane. Cours externo pédago giajer. Cours externo pédago giajes.	
							glejon.	
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CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS	*Aradémique » Ciasse I Ciasse II * High School », sous-maître	Diplane aveget per l'admission à l'entversité	Diplôma de l'activ. de la CII. ou d'un coli. appr. 9 mola		Permanet Permanet Permanent I na.	2 sas d'esseignement 2 sas d'esseignement 2 sas d'esseignement	Rapport d'apperteur Rapport d'apperteur Rapport d'apperteur	
	«High School », sous-maiter	Diplimo neodificação de un consues do diparte- carat dato i matifica consuermala.	Vor soudtesique ou classe L, diplôme se-fesses					
	Spécialista on munerolal	Diployer do «High School», sons-maltre ou an esamen dans 4 matrices necessorcisies	Vocr soudfraigue ou classe I, daplôtes ou dossos		Darast bonso conducte Darast bonso conducte	2 sas d'enciprament 2 sas d'enciprament	Rapport d'importour Rapport d'importour	
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					Durest bosse conduite Durest bosse conduite	I and d'annoignement	Rapport d suspecteur	
	Toyour munech Toyour manecle pour charle	Class L diplôme pour traveus manuels . Diplôme pour instituteur des transus manuels						
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	Invoce mescale Threase meteoric pour «Hugh School», Doppo «A », &st Domatolia has	Class I, digitimo pour travenir manuels. Digitimo pour instituteur des texturas sinnuels do la C. II Digitimo pour situativar d'art de la Guarde- file-tiere, ou un digitimo équivalent appound par le d'garousses.	Coam pidagogo, a se spectavió Co am pidagogi que approvaró Coure pidagogi que approvaró		Durant bones confuite			Le purleur d'un depliene printabet pou boeles dérezolations pout ablant un court hant de hande école en laureit un cour avance et ca princetant une laine
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-Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1928 in Elementary Schools and in 1929 in Secondary Schools

-Lcoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sexe, en 1928 dans les écoles primaires et 1929 dans les écoles secondaires

		Pı		Roman Catholic Ecoles séparées			
Description	Rural Rurales	City Des cités	Town Des villes	Village Des villages	Total	Rural Rurales	City Des cités
Number: Total. Male. Femsle. Number of University Graduates. Number who ever attended Normal School in Ontario. Number trained in Normal College or Faculty of Education.	7,014 985 6,029 15 6,804	4,726 793 3,933 294 4,083	1,710 224 1,486 8 1,617	127	14,016 2,129 11,887 217 13,047		1,109 102 1,007 16 874 49
Number by Certificate— Class I. Class II. Class III. District Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary.	1,219 5,682 86 11 16	1,281 2,948 5 - 451	246 1,388 12 2 65	90 471 2 - 7	2,836 10,489 105 13 539		96 785 54 3 2
Manual Training. Household Science. Temporary. Permanent Ungraded.	2	78 81 1	3 2 1		83 85 4 -	- - 57. 2	100 71
Average Salary: MaleFemale	\$ 1,165 \$ 980	2,381 1,474	1,851 1,061	1,386 1,031	1,703 1,155	978 889	896 713

¹ Salaries of assistants only; the average salaries of principals were \$1,783 in Continuation Schools, \$2,893 in High Schools and \$3,868 in Collegiate Institutes.

99.—Ontario Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate and Sex, for the year 1928 in Elementary Schools and 1929 in Secondary Schools—con.

99.—Ecoles d'Ontario sous le contrôle administratif: Personnel enseignant par catégorie de diplôme et sere, en 1928 dans les écoles primaires et 1929 dans les écoles secondaires—suite

Ecoles sé Town Des	Separate Schools		Des Des Total		Separate Schools Ecoles séparées (catholique Town Village Total Des Des Total		Total Public and Separate Total publiques et	Continuation Schools Ecoles intermédiaires	High Schools	Col- legiate Institutes Instituts collé- giaux	Nomenclature
villes	villages		séparées								
628 32 596 2 347	1	164	2,293 14,156 245	173 287 64		880 97 5 737	Nombre: Total. Hommes. Femmes. Diplômés d'une université, nombre. Sortant des écoles normales d'Ont., nombre.				
11	-	77	888	-	-		Sortant du collège normal ou faculté de péda-				
35 310 133 18 -	8 28 8	182 1,360 466 55 2	11,849 571			=	gogie. Nombre des détenteurs de diplômes— De première classe. De deuxième classe. De troisième classe. De district. D'école maternelle et d'école maternelle (premier degré).				
- - 93	- 3	- 253		=	-	2010 2010 2010	De travaux manuels. De science ménagère. Surnuméraires.				
39	4	115	115	-	-	-	Permanents (écoles à classe unique).				
973 667	807	908 748		1 1,375 1 1,360	1 2,253 1 1,940	1 2,782 1 2,357	Moyenne de traitement: Hommes. Femmes.				

¹ Traitements moyens des adjoints seulement: les traitements moyens des principaux étaient de \$1,783 dans les écoles intermédiaires, \$2,893 dans les ''High Schools'' et \$3,868 dans les instituts collégiaux.

76 TEACHERS

100.—Ontario Public Schools: Experience of Teachers cross-classified by Average Salaries according to Certificates,
1928

100.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Expérience du personnel enseignant, classée par les movennes de salaire attaché

100.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Expérience du personnel enseignant, classée par les moyennes de salaire attaché aux diplômes, 1928

Male-Instituteurs

Experience	Rural—C	ampagnes	Cities-	–Cités	Towns	-Villes	Villa	ages
Experience	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
To Commence—Débutants	1,053	915	1,439	1,250	-	1,600	1,000	1,000
1 year—an	1,089	1,030	1,283	1,267	1,267	1,013	1,138	1,000
2 years—ans	1,117	1,033	1,588	1,260	1,225	1,181	1,225	1,150
3 "	1,302	1,106	1,587	1,125	1,508	1,378	1,283	1,138
4 "	1,336	1,156	1,913	1,460	1,756	1,625	1,300	1,225
5 "	1,421	1,236	2,040	1,626	1,700	1,275	-	1,220
6-10 "	1,641	1,341	2,249	1,925	1,822	1,602	1,617	1,460
11-15 "	1,380	1,455	2,560	1,455	2,233	1,932	1,863	1,590
16-20 "	1,948	1,289	2,871	2,381	2,820	2,421	-	1,618
21-25 "	1,950	1,441	3,008	2,363	3,000	2,125	2,100	1,488
Over 25 years—Plus de 25 ans	3,217	1,461	3,233	2,696	2,500	2,080	2,575	1,479

100.—Ontario Public Schools: Experience of Teachers cross-classified by Average Salaries according to Certificates
1928

100.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Expérience du personnel enseignant, classée par les moyennes de salaire attaché aux diplômes, 1928

Female-Institutrices

Experience	Rural—Ca	ampagnes	Cities-	–Cités	Towns-	-Villes	Villa	ages
Daperience	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2	Class 1	Class 2
	\$	\$	8	\$	\$	\$	\$	8
To Commence—Débutantes	860	865	1,074	902	968	886	925	895
1 year—an	971	899	964	931	1,008	950	1,011	932
2 years—ans	989	941	1,015	1,012	994	1,001	1,027	935
3 "	1,034	977	1,112	1,006	1,065	988	975	952
4 "	1,038	998	1,087	1,131	1,112	1,077	1,150	1,012
5 "	1,186	1,014	1,234	1,212	1,156	1,080	1,017	1,019
6-10 "	1,120	1,069	1,406	1,360	1,160	1,127	1,075	1,043
11-15 " 16-20 " 21-25 "	1,200 1,300 1,250	1,139 1,187 1,138	1,624 1,768 1,874	1,518 1,676 1,837	1,130 1,133 1,158	1,194	1,000 1,150 1,025	1,068
Over 25 years—Plus de 25 ans	1,261	1,327	1,967	1,787	1,156	1,189	-	1,106

101.—Ontario Public Schools: Number of Teachers by years of Experience in 1928-29 101.—Ecoles publiques d'Ontario: Personnel enseignant et durée de la carrière enseignante, en 1928-29

		Ru	rol			U	rban—	Urbain	es			To Rura	_
	Years of Experience — Durée de la carrière enseignante	Rur	-	Cit	-]	-	wns villes	Villa Des vi	-	То	tal	Url	les et
		м. Н.	F.	М. — Н.	F.	М. — Н.	F.	м. Н.	F.	м. — Н.	F.	м. Н.	F.
Less	than 1 year—Moins d'un an	161	933	8	113	5	54	3	14	26	181	187	1,114
	ear—an ears—ans	166 123 95	1,025 875 690	20 43 51	123 187 152	8 17 20	64 111 108	9 10 9	22 36 40	37 70 80	209 334 300	207 193 175	1,234 1,209 990
4 5 6	44	85 60 39	580 408 253	43 52 44	175 138 168	15 12 12	128 121 84	13 5 7	42 45 27	71 69 63	345 304 279	156 129 102	925 712 532
7 8 9	" "	26 40 24	224 160 140	29 48 30	157 170 154	9 14 4	95 76 65	6 8 7	25 16 28	44 70 41	277 262 247	70 110 65	501 422 387
10 11 12	« «	10 13 12	158 81 81	24 41 38	184 160 147	5 11 4	61 50 44	2 4 8	19 12 10	31 56 50	264 222 201	41 69 62	422 303 282
13 14 15	« «	4 6 9	59 59 30	22 24 17	139 124 136	3 7 2	35 30 39	3 1 1	8 10 6	28 32 20	182 164 181	32 38 29	241 223 211
16 17 18	« «	8 1 7	40 30 28	18 12 8	110 92 100	5 4 3	26 21 28	1 4 2	4 4 1	24 20 13	140 117 129	32 21 20	180 147 157
19 20 21	« «	5 10 3	19 17 10	14 15 7	98 99 72	_2	19 13 12	- - 4	7 6 3	14 17 11	124 118 87	19 27 14	143 135 97
22 23 24	и и	2 4 2	9 12 12	14 10 6	71 64 71	5 1 1	18 23 19	- 1 1	6 5 1	19 12 8	95 92 91	21 16 10	104 104 103
25 26 27	« «	5 3	5 12 15	9 10 11	78 69 63	1 1 3	8 10 10	2	10	12 11 14	96 87 77	17 14 17	101 99 92
28 29 30	u 	4 6 2	13 5 7	9 5 9	54 51 53	1 5 4	13 11 9	- 1 2	4 6 4	10 11 15	71 68 66	14 17 17	84 73 73
31 32 33	. « «	3 5 4	11 4 3	13 11 8	35 25 25	6 2 4	13 12 7	2 1 2	- 4 2	21 14 14	48 41 34	24 19 18	59 45 37
34 35 36	« « «	1 7 8	4 2 6	10 6 10	37 31 27	5 4 4	5 6 6	1 1	-	16 11 14	42 37 33	17 18 22	46 39 39
37 38 39	« « «	4 5	2 1 2	9 6	37 27 18	- 1 3	5 5 7	1 - -	1 2	10 7 8	43 34 25	14 12 8	45 35 27
	d over—et plus	10	4	26	110	10	25	5	4	41	. 139	51	143
	Total	985	6,029	805	3,944	223	1,496	127	446	1,155	5,886	2,140	11,915

102.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, 1929: Salaries and Experience, 1929
102.—Ecoles du Manitoba sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs selon leur diplôme, 1929; la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1929

						1929					
Description	All Schools, 1929 Toutes écoles, 1929	Un Rur	Rura grad ales niqu	led à cl.	S	solid choo Ecole tralis	ls s	Aut	Othe Frade choo res éc class ultipl	d ls coles es	Nomenclature
		М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	М. Н.	F.	Т.	
Number by Certificate— Total Class I III. Specialist. Permit Unspecified	1 4,272 1,344 2,682 129 85 2 30 8 2	111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111	111111	111111	111111	1111111	1111111		Nombre par catégorie de diplôme— Total. Première classe. Deuxième classe. Troisième classe. Spécialiste. Surnuméraire. Non classifiés.
Salaries (4,058 Teachers, 1929)— Number receiving less than \$900 \$ 900 and under \$1,000. 1,000 " 1,500. 1,500 " 2,000. 2,000 " 2,500. 2,500 " 3,000 and over Unspecified.	819 1,079 557	126 91 108 2 - 1	789 249 56 - - 11	915 340 164 2 - 12	3 7 19 47 19 3	47 142 89 21 2	50 149 108 68 21 3 4	16 21 81 77 59 69 4	211 309 726 410 117 45 77	227 330 807 487 176 4114 81	" \$1,000 et \$1,500. " \$1,500 et \$2,000. " \$2,000 et \$2,500.
Experience (4,058 teachers, 1929)— Less than 1 year. 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. 2 "" 3 " 4 " 4 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 6 " 10 " 10 " 20 " 20 " 30 years and over. Unspecified.	42 364 401 347 354 313 813 918 326 100 80	6 40 40 35 27 16 59 56 19 18	20 219 215 145 127 99 158 79 16	26 259 255 180 154 115 217 135 35 18	8 3 5 5 8 23 26 11 8 2	3 19 27 31 29 31 103 52 4 2	3 27 30 36 34 39 126 78 15 10 5	11 14 11 22 16 80 113 38 18	13 67 102 120 144 143 390 592 238 54 32	13 78 116 131 166 159 470 705 276 72 36	" 3 et 4 ans. " 4 et 5 ans. " 5 et 6 ans. " 6 et 10 ans. " 10 et 20 ans. " 20 et 30 ans. 30 ans et au-dessus.

¹ Including 832 maie and 3,440 female. ² For the second term only. Permits are not issued for more than one term at a time. ³ The unspecified were exchange teachers. ⁴ Not including principals of Collegiate Institutes, etc. ¹ Soit 832 hommes et 3,440 femmes. ² Pour le dernier semestre seulement. Les permis ne sont accordés que pour un semestre à la fois. ³ Les non spécifiés sont des instituteurs échangés. ⁴ Ne comprend pas les principaux de lycées, etc.

103.—Quebec Primary Schools: Statistics of Teachers, by Qualifications, Ser and Average Salaries, 1929
103.—Ecoles primaires de Québec: Statistiques du personnel enseignant: brevet, sere et moyenne de traitement en 1929

	Total R.C. and P.	Total, écoles cath, et prot.	I. F. Total	16,746 20,246	6,246 8,561	11,586 12,490	191 215	22 4,969 7,541 Dans les écoles complémentaires.	191	1,304 2,099	h h	24 100 1/9 Laiques dans les ecoles indépendantes elementaires.	84 153	Laïques avec bravet d'enseignement, dans les écoles	Con		1,272 2,023	Indé	02 1	52 70	417 3,271 3,688 Laiques avec brevets des écoles normales.	7,041 7,257	1.159	1,695 2,465		1 1	Traitement moyen des instituteurs congréganistes dans	1		J	1	Ecoles complémentaires et "High Schools"—	1		5,294 5,618	2,682 2,990	8 554 1,0/3 De 15 a 20 ans.	000
			al M.—H.	2,526 3,500	9 2,315			648 2,572		591 79		61 1	54 6			1,481 247	545	G	-i 1	111			211			1 1		1			1		ł				193 104	
	Protestant Schools	Ecoles protestantes	F. Total	2,214 2,8		1,566 1,0		1 561	-	438	Ł	٥ ،	19			٠,	415	c	4 I	9	Ť	010	_	181		1 1		1	1	1,243	532		1,263	007			164	
	Protest	Ecoles 1	M.—H.	312	903	97	24	191	24	153	C	10	35		0	2000	130	_	<i>t</i> 1	10	52	174	22.5	158		1 1		1	1	2.467	521	1	2,548	1,405	87	23	2000	00
	Schools	senb	Total	'	8,552			6,893	-	1,508	00	100	66			7,055	1,478	101	707	29	2,126			2,126		1 8		i	i		ŀ		ł				3000	
	Roman Catholic Schools	Ecoles catholiques	F.		6,246			4,512		866	C h	ner	65			928'9	857	0.0	0.6			6,114		1,514		298		459			294		822				313	
	Roman	Ecole	M.—H.	3,188	2,306	807		2,381		642		9 1	34		3	179	621	-	11	13	365	459	777	612	NA SA	487		585	440	1.406	787	1	1,656	1,000	237	255	101	0.8
The state of the s		Description		Total number of Teachers	Number of Teachers in religious Orders	Teachers in Elementary Schools	Teachers in Intermediate Schools	Teachers in Complementary and High Schools	Lay Teachers in Publicly Controlled Intermediate Schools	Lay Teachers in Publicly controlled Complementary	and High Schools.	Lay Teachers in Independent Elementary Schools	Lay Teachers in Independent Complementary and High	Schools. Lay Teachers with diplomas	Controlled	Elementary Schools	Complementary and High Schools	Independent	Elementary Schools.	Complementary and High Schools	Lay Teachers with diplomas from Normal Schools	from Board of Examiners	for Intermediate Schools	for Complementary and High Schools.	Average salaries of Religious teachers in Elementary	Controlled Schools—In 10wns	Average Salaries of Religious teachers in Complementary	controlled Schools—In Towns	A record Colonics of Tow Theodom in Planestone Colonic	Average balanes of may reachers in Elementary Schools-	In the Country.	Intermediate, Complementary and High Schools-	In Towns	In the Country.	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years.	

1 Teachers with diplomas only-i Instituteurs brevetés seulement.

TEACHERS 80

104.—Saskatchewan Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1929 104.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de traitement, 1929

Sex and certificate	Nombi	er of Tea re d'instin nstitutri	tuteurs	Average Moyer traite	nne du	Sexe et diplôm e
DOX MIX COLUMNIC	Urban Ur- baines	Rural Ru- rales	Total	Urban Ur- baines	Rural Ru- rales	
In Public and Separate Schools— Class I Male Female. Class II Male Female. Class III Male Female. Others Male Female. Total Male Female. Total Total Total Total Total Total	493 847 206 1,298 9 24 - 708 2,169 2,877	392 922 846 2,999 134 295 8 12 1,372 4,215 5,587	885 1,769 1,052 4,296 143 319 8 12 2,080 6,384 8,464	1,245 1,858 1,130 1,211 1,012	\$ 1,174 1,057 1,132 1,036 1,053 1,004 1,093 1,123 1,041 1,061	Femmes. 2e classe Hommes. Femmes. 3e classe Hommes. Femmes. Hommes. Femmes.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools— Male. Female. Unclassified. Total.	163 74 - 237	1111	163 74 - 237	2,300 1,600 - 2,081		Dans les instituts collégiaux et "high schools"— Hommes. Femmes. Non classifiés. Total.
Grand Total	3,114	5,587	8,701	1,349	1,061	Grand total.

Note.—Average salaries are only approximate. Note.—Les moyennes de salaire sont approximatives.

105.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Salary, 1929 105.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices par classe de diplôme et par moyenne de traitement, en 1929

Sex and certificate	High Schools	City Munici- palities — Munici- palités Urbaines	Rural Munici- palities Munici- palités Rurales	Rural and Assisted Ecoles rurales et assistées	All Schools Toutes écoles	Sexe et diplôme
Certificate Academic. Class I. Class II. Class III. Temporary. Special.	529 89 4 - 24 59	114 611 644 50 -	16 201 317 17 - 23	36 326 580 25 3	695 1,227 1,545 92 27 198	Diplôme Académique. 1ère classe. 2ème classe. 3ème classe. Surnuméraire. Spécial.
Sex Male Female Total	413 292 705	308 1,227 1,535	127 447 574	209 761 970	1,057 2,727 3,784	Sexe Masculin, Féminin, Total.
Average salary\$	2,476	1,325	1,211	1,106	1,466	Moyenne du traitement.

106.—Ecolos de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard sous le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs par catégories, sexe et moyenne de traitement, en 1939 106.-Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex, and Average Salary, 1929

		694 Classe I. 504 Classe II. 419 Classe III. 552 Total.
Average Salary foyeme de traitement	MH. F. MH.&F.	634 495 408 408 419 523 523
Avera	М.—Н.	818 549 460 660
	Total	179 391 48 48 618
Total	F.	121 327 38 486
	М.—Н.	58 64 10 132
ls Itiples	Total	67 126 8 201
Graded Schools coles à classes multiples	F.	. 42 107 154
Gr: Ecoles à	M.—H.	25 19 3 47
ools	Total	265 265 40 417
Primary Schools Ecoles primaires	Ę	220 33 332 332
Pri	M.—H.	25. 7. 7. 25.
		Class I. Class II. Class III. Total

102. Fooles de l'Alberta sons le contrôle administratif: Instituteurs et institutrices, leur diplôme et la moyenne de leur traitement, en 1929 107.—Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools: Teachers by Class of Certificate, Sex and Average Salary, 1929

107 ECOUSS DE l'Albella Sous le COLLODO aufillistrath : Instituteurs et institutions, leur uiploine et la moyenne de leur tratement, en 1852	ta sous le	controle au	Immistrati	II: IIISEIC	rearis et n	aspire error	s, leur unp	mine et la	аппакош	in icar or	attendent, en 1969
				,			Perm, and Pend.	d Pend.	Special	ial	
Description	Ci. I	н	CI, II	1		Ħ	Surnum, et intérim	intérim.	Spécial	ial	Description
	M.—H.	F.	М.—Н.	F.	M.—H.	F.	М.—Н.	F.	М.—Н.	F.	
Rural Schools— Number	292		565	1.946	90	72	1	14		-	Ecoles rurales Nombre,
Highest Salary.	2,800	1,700	2,944	1,600	1,560	1,200	1,000	1,100	2,900	2,900	
Lowest Salary. Average Salary.	1,145		1,114	1,031	1,036	1,004	1,000	986	2,900	2,900	Moyenne du traitement.
Roman Catholic Separate Schools—	o	74	a.c	800	8	1	1	ı	, 1	ı	Ecoles catholiques séparées— Nombre
Highest Salary	2,400	2,200	1,650	1,500	1	1	ı	1	1	1	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	006	009	006	009	1	ı	š	8	1	1	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,308	1,073	1,195	1,080	ı	ì	ı	1	1	1	Moyenne du traitement.
Town Schools	974	444	101	654	-	6	1	67	96	101	Ecoles urbaines. Nombre
Highest Salary	3,500		3,100	3,000		1,300	ı	1,000	3,100	2,900	, ,
Lowest Salary	1,000	840	1,000	006		1,150	ı	840	1,500	1,275	
Average Salary	212,2		1,004	1,555	1,100	1,220	ı	220	2,488	1,918	Moyenne du traitement. Ecoles de village.
Number	65			991.	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,600			1,700	2,000	1	1	1	1	ı	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	1,100	0220	1,000	200	2,000	1	1	1	ı	I	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary	1,660			1,125	2,000	t	I.	ı	ı	i	Moyenne du traitement.
Number	39	48	33	111	1	1	t	1	1	1	Nombre.
Highest Salary	2,300	1,700	1,800	1,600	1	1	1	ł	1	1	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary	1,100	006	1,100	1,000	1	ı	1	1	1	1	Minimum du traitement.
Average Salary.	1,626	1,147	1,349	1,090	1	1	1	1	1	1	Moyenne du traitement.
All Schools	040	1 287	721	0000	70	14	7	7	C C	1.1	Toutes ecoles
Highest Salary	3.500		3.100	3,000	2.000	1.300	1.000	1.100	3.100	2.900	Maximum du traitement.
Lowest Salary.	840	009	840	009	006	840	1,000	840	1,500	1,275	
Average Salary	1,671		1,216	1,111	1,062	1,010	1,000)	296	2,504	2,008	Moyenne du traitement.

10. TEACHERS IN TRAINING—FORMATION DES INSTITUTEURS

108.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1938-29—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1938-29

	Nom et siège		Trans De Promin 1090 D of		Normal College, Reg., Truro.	Ecole normale, Fredericton.	Québec, Ecoles Maco Maco Colina Chia Chia Chia Colina Coli	Total, Qué.
Vol- umes	Lib- rary Vo- lumes	la bi- bi- blio- thè- que		300	4,800	1	37, 930 16, 000 8, 804 1, 450 1, 450 1, 500 1, 500 1, 500 1, 500 1, 250 1, 225 1, 225	- 181,990
n and aching exées	Other Schools Autres écoles	Tea- chers Insti- tu-	teurs	1	1 1	1	111111111111111111	1
Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées	Model Schools Ecoles modèles	Gra- des Clas- ses		4 6	0	4 1 to 8		2 97
Och Pra E	No.	Tea- chers Insti- tu-	teurs		5 30			112
		0 0	=	1	4 1	1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- 21
	asses		zi	,	1 1	-	61:111111111111111111111111111111111111	48
og.	ving Cl	Kind, Prim.	+	1	L- 1	1	1,00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	63
Course	e follov cates pour ch	IIIa Kii	+	1	1 1	1	11111111111111111	1
s in Teachers Training Candidats instituteurs	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme	п		1	1 1	35	951 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 13	366
ers Tr	raining of e post	П П	-	140	100	158	111. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	369 114 1,366
Feach	ber T	H	-	55 1	101	152 1	Sup. 72 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	369 1
Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats instituteurs	Num			1	2 40		4	ī
Stude			Ì	1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
	ing	s nnée	F.	195	254	345	228 1143 1143 1155 1156 1156 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150	1,921
	Total during year	Inscrits durant l'année	4	130	234	292	131 140 140 1056 1068 1080 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 142	177 1,744 1,921
	To	dur	Ä.	65	20	53		
aff.	-t-	Au- tres		š	1-1	1	2 01 1 0 1 8 1 4 10 10 12 1	22
Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant	ı	10	Fi	13	133	10	220 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	229
each Per ense	Regular	Régulier	E4	9	9 1	63		175
H		M ;	Z	2	1 1	00	04-114444444444444444444444444444444444	54
	Names and Location			W. College, Charlottetown	Nova Sc 711, 1929— Normal College, Reg., Truro. Summer Course	New Brunswick, 1929— Normal School, Fredericton	Aguesec, 1929— Normal Schools— Jacques Cartier. MacDonald Laval. Randler Rimouski. Chicoutimi Nicolet. Trois-Rivites. Valleyfield Hull Joliette St. Hyacinthe St. Pascal. St. Pascal. St. Jechne Gaspé. Roberval. Roberval.	Total, Que

Collège d'Education. Ecoles normales— Hamilton. London. North Bay. Ottawa. Peterborough. Stratford. Toronto. Université d'Ottawa.	Ecoles modèles Anglfranç.— Embrun. Sandwich. Sturgeon Falls. Total, Ont.	Manroba, 1929— Ecoles normales— Wimiper Brandon. Dauphin. Mantou.	Total, Man.	S.SKANCHEWAN, 1928-29— Ecoles normales— Regina. Saskaton. Moose Jaw.	Total, Sask.	Agerary, 1929— Ecoles normales— Calgary. Camrose. Edmonton.	Total, Alta.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	4,500	1	8,000 7,020 3,910	3,930	1.1.1	1
73 222 221 221 131 148 148 148	239	1111	1	Rooms Classes 220 199 118	537 18,930	1 1 1	1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 - 1 - 24	1 1 1 1		1.1.1	1	1 1 1	1
15 115	1118	1.1.1	1	1.1.1	1	1 1 1	ı
1 1111111	1111	1111	1	1.1.1	1	1 1 1	1
1 1111111	1111	1 1 1 1	1	1.1.1	1	111	1
1 1111111	111 88	1111	1	1 1 1	1	111	_,
1 1111111	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	-
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1.1.1.1	1	1 1 1	1	111	1
1 1111111	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		111		3 1 8	_
163 22 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	111 80	121 121 54 45	341	946 475	<u> </u>	250 155 167	572
					1,841		
246 137 137 137	.111 80	153	153	360 389 187	936	102 43 46	191
1 1111111	1111	Grad. Class 42 -	42	1.1.1	1	Acad.	=
1 1111111	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	1.1.1		1.1.1	
367 1743 1743 1183 1183 1173 3333 141	43 12 41 1,734	316 121 54 54	536	1,206 864 607	2,677	357 199 218	774
239 134 1154 1157 1159 289 289 289	1,329	256 111 44 35	446	945 655 461	2,061	300 164 167	631
128 13 20 20 16 24 44 44 44 44 44	1 1 309	8999	90	261 209 146	616	35	143
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	itt	ě	1 1 1	1
19 10 10 10 10 10 30 30	4010 4	8411	15	9114	44	10	31
4 00000000	20 20	407 11	9	800	20	460	6
11176	2 co - co	2007-1-	6	00 00 00	24	∞ ⊕ ∞	22
Ownano, 1929— College of Education Normal Schools— Hamilton London. North Bay Ottawa Peterborough Stratford Toronto University of Ottawa	English French Model Sch'ls – Embrun Sandwich Sturgeon Falls. Total, Ont.	MANTWOBA, 1929— Normal Schools— Winnipeg. Brandon Dauphin. Manitou	Total, Man	Saskatchewan, 1928-29— Normal Schools— Regina Saskatoon Moose Jaw.	Total, Sask	Alberry, 1929— Normal Schools— Calgary Camrose Edmonton	Total, Alta.

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1 Over and above the pupil teachers, of course—1 Outre les candidats instituteurs.

2 Academic and Superior First—4 Academique et supérieur de première classe.

3 Since 1932-34 the Elementary Course in Catholic Schools covers 2 years.—3 Depuis 1932-24, le cours élémentaire chez les catholiques dure 2 ans.

4 Since aspecieur, inter, — Intermediate—intermédiaire.

5 Elementary Grades of Public Schools—1 Degrés élémentaires des écoles publiques.

5 Elementary Grades of Public Schools—2 Degrés élémentaires des écoles publiques.

5 Elementary Grades of Public Schools—2 Degrés élémentaires des écoles publiques.

108.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada, 1928-29-Conc.—Institutions pour la formation des instituteurs, au Canada, en 1928-29-fin

	Nom et siège			Colombie Britannique, 1929— Ecoles normales— Victoria.	Total, C.B.
Vol- umes		la la bi- blio- thè- que		1-1	l .
on and saching nexées	Other Schools Autres écoles		teurs	* *	1
Observation and Practice Teaching Ecoles annexées	Model Schools Ecoles modèles		n D D	00 00	16
Obs Prac Ecc	Seb	Tea- chers	teurs	13	15
		Spec.	M. F.	1 1	1
	Classes		A	1.4	ı
SOS	Number Training for the following Classes of Certificates Nombre de postulants pour chaque classe de diplôme	III IIIa Kind. Prim.		1 1	8
Students in Teachers Training Courses Candidats instituteurs	of Certificates ostulants pour de diplôme	IIIa F		1.1	ı
s in Teachers Training Candidats instituteurs	ng for the for f Certificate stulants pour de diplôme	H		1-1	i
ets T	of of e pos	Ħ		72	197 142
each	er T			85	197
ts in T	Numb			1.1	1
Studen				1.1	14
	gui	s	T.	157	339
	Total during	Inscrits durant l'année	뜐	125	284
	To	dur	M.	232	10
taff 1 t	-50,	Au- tres		1 1	1
eaching Sta Personnel enseignant	5	Te	T.	8 11	19
Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant	Regular	Régulier	E.	000	9
		卢	M.	7/2 00	13
	Names and Location			Brutsh C Junela, 1929— Normal Schools— Victoria Vancouver	Total, B.C.

Over and above the pupil teachers, of course—1 Outre les candidats instituteurs.

pratique de l'enseignement.

Summer Courses were that the Ontario Department of Education for teachers wishing to improve their standing, in the subjects listed below; enrolment is given after each. High School Assistant (89); Edementary Art (26); Admillary Classes (63); Cadel Corper (67); Cadel Corper (67); Cadel Corper (67); Edementary Art (26); Admillary Classes (63); Cadel Corper (67); Cadel Corper (67); Cadel Corper (67); Edementary Art (26); Edementary Art (26); School Assistant (68); Mindle School (12); Oral French (102); Vocal Music (191); Upper School, (68); School School (67); School Assistant Characteries (67); Cadel Corper (67); Mindle School Assistant and (67); Cadel Corper (67); Mindle School Assistant (67); Cadel Corper (67); Mindle School Assistant (67); Cadel Corper (67); Mindle School Assistant (67); Cadel Corper (67); Mindle School Assistant (67); Mindle Mindle School Assistant (67); Mindle Mindle School Assistant (67); Mindle Mindl

109.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges by Provinces, 1902-1929

109.—Ecoles sous contrôle administratif au Canada: Nombre de candidats-instituteurs et institutrices dans les écoles normales et collèges par provinces, 1902-1929

Year Année	P.E.I. I.PE.	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Total
1902 1903 1904 1906 1906 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1917 1917 1918 1919 1920 1922 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929		1822 1455 1911 1484 1544 1611 1611 2155 2600 2688 293 3020 2555 2288 2414 3566 3533 3838 4112 3229 3000 2822 2554	269 224 288 285 307 334 343 358 370 376 357 351 372 272 287 263 263 216 358 451 442 430 424 344 324 344 344	420 460 392 4166 423 526 715 787 840 836 1,088 1,270 1,312 1,357 1,361 1,339 1,233 1,505 1,376 1,439 1,555 1,555 1,555 1,555 1,583 1,771 1,884 1,981	1,922 1,861 1,592 1,685 2,286 1,788 1,410 1,510 1,474 1,513 1,436 1,563 1,425 1,859 1,959 2,221 2,611 3,392 2,611 2,786 2,441 2,679 1,734	320 3199 3491 476 410 448 503 628 629 581 672 7377 599 5131 554 593 642 790 6377 605 636 626 626 626 614	188 229 4111 447 241 550 643 886 1, 222 911 1, 081 723 899 1, 462 1, 577 1, 621 1, 702 1, 655 1, 514 1, 468			3,113 3,009 2,853 3,926 3,936 3,588 3,724 4,083 4,069 3,876 4,648 5,339 5,938 6,022 5,807 5,507 5,705 6,7105 8,825 9,750 9,749 9,112 9,175 8,399 8,738 8,904

11. COST OF SUPPORT OF PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS 11. COUT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

110.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces 110.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces

		P.E.I.—I.PE.		N.S.—NE.				
Year—Année	Gov. Grant	Local Assessment	Total	Gov. Grants	Municipal Funds	Local Assessment	Total	
	Subv. du gouvernement	Taxes locales	Total	Subv. du gouvernement	Fonds municipal	Taxes locales	I Otas.	
	8	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	15	
1913	150,732	56,874	207,606	385,734	156,864	944,992	1,487,950	
1914	156,503	61,490	217,993	388,671	164,980	1,002,967	1,556,618	
1915	168,413	91,258	259,671	407,213	168,009	1,066,892	1,642,114	
1916	173,962	70,610	244,572	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154	
1917	178,607	72,623	251,230	432,284	163,535	1,157,907	1,752,726	
1918	173,579	94,968	268,547	427,484	163,994	1,280,965	1,872,444	
1919	187,488	98,472	285,960	432,496	204,519	1,460,578	2,097,593	
1920	211,618	131,030	342,648	485,787	224,025	1,978,242	2,624,763	
1921	244,347	152,431	396,778	576,591	495, 242	2,370,712	3,442,546	
1922	271,103	157,766	428,869	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570	
1923	296,836	202,714	496,550	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,937	
1924	279,898	169,949	449,847	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338	
1925	285,102	167,597	452,699	648,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940	
1926	283,022	171,649	454,671	653,734	523,738	2,393,155	3,570,627	
1927	284,313	174,164	458,477	688,081	524,196	2,393,125	3,605,401	
1928	294,037	179,004	473,041	752,858	523,967	2,504,390	3,781,215	
1929	297,369	187,769	485,138	875,007	523,762	2,549,461	3,948,230	

110.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 110.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

	1	N.	В.			Que.—Qué.	
Year—Année	Gov. Grants ————————————————————————————————————	Municipal Funds — Fonds municipal	Local Assessment Taxes locales	Total	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Assessment and other Sources Taxes et autres sources	Total
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	195, 261, 200, 635, 206, 486, 204, 754, 286, 949, 277, 996, 299, 028, 352, 693, 381, 075, 386, 883, 403, 454, 400, 059, 425, 181, 445, 014, 014, 014, 014, 014, 014, 014, 014	\$ 97,404 96,946 97,423 96,141 97,284 97,230 99,097 103,629 146,003 195,948 204,103 213,836 211,885 213,066 212,350 212,616 227,728	2,083,391 2,102,937 2,736,430 2,263,082 2,413,951 2,337,740	\$ 942,203 996,683 1,059,811 1,146,883 1,145,395 1,314,746 1,539,256 1,758,572 2,278,622 2,657,046 2,674,377 2,720,227 3,348,374 2,911,329 3,071,315 3,022,115 3,068,670	1,724,110 1,782,417 1,882,838 2,068,766 2,077,569 2,145,976 2,334,108 2,331,471 2,604,409 3,261,111 3,776,674 3,771,317 3,799,545 3,883,753 4,152,312	\$ 7,696,765 7,172,879 9,681,206 10,533,769 11,887,454 12,405,301 14,698,708 16,867,297 19,771,508 21,367,788 22,135,157 24,141,064 25,209,251 25,016,895 25,823,854 26,729,566	\$ 9,225,771 8,596,989 11,463,623 12,416,607 13,956,220 14,482,870 16,844,684 19,201,405 22,122,979 23,972,197 25,396,268 27,917,738 28,980,568 28,816,440 29,807,607 30,881,878

ONTARIO-Receipts-Recettes

	Eleme	entary Schools-	–Ecoles élémen	Secondary	y Schools	-	
Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Clergy Reserve Fund and Other Sources Fonds de réserve du clergé et autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	condaires Total	Grand Total
1913	760,845 849,872 831,988 907,846 970,685 1,316,529 1,612,837 2,454,018 2,976,712 3,266,584 3,392,552 3,401,863	11, 010, 556 12, 193, 439 13, 114, 725 14, 364, 049 18, 766, 800 21, 195, 263 22, 842, 180 23, 855, 879 24, 113, 034 24, 690, 293 24, 564, 710 25, 621, 542	4,069,565 4,089,210 4,237,738 4,168,000 4,278,957 6,912,656 9,413,521 11,461,271 12,805,773 16,460,831 12,630,226 12,670,626 14,223,076 12,559,917	41,586,106	330,766 254,903 249,998 249,821 345,535 381,462 801,059 1,021,693 1,063,323 1,112,292 1,219,260 1,319,737 1,429,322 1,533,930	\$ 3,686,267 4,887,434 3,352,731 3,380,927 3,412,115 3,931,788 4,437,247 6,102,956 8,745,050 11,608,199 13,856,252 13,558,098 13,261,326 13,780,410 15,957,378 17,811,614	22, 296, 712 20, 101, 836 19, 461, 400 20, 681, 400 22, 296, 655 27, 630, 481 35, 896, 114 43, 855, 602 50, 232, 864 57, 439, 546 53, 693, 980 54, 224, 608 57, 513, 504 57, 543, 484

Ontario—Expenditure—Dépenses

		Elementary S	chools—Ecoles	élémentaires			
Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Sites, etc. Achat d'emplace- ments, etc.	Apparatus, Etc. Appareils, etc.	Rent, Etc. Loyer, etc.	Total	Secondary Schools Ecoles secondaires	Grand Total
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	7,929,490 8,398,450 9,027,151 10,160,399 13,070,038 15,473,049 16,690,982 17,534,704 18,105,568 18,569,110 18,604,257 19,006,316	4, 626, 030 3, 561, 951 2, 232, 110 1, 987, 644 1, 242, 642 2, 870, 349 4, 792, 571 5, 605, 341 6, 284, 139 7, 497, 509 4, 408, 473 4, 042, 896 4, 275, 726 4, 711, 025	167, 283 177, 038 192, 212 290, 207 169, 136 302, 046 333, 288 418, 370 480, 483 504, 670 518, 989 504, 923 499, 088 532, 127	\$ 2,658,655 2,854,621 2,914,377 2,998,093 3,435,534 4,737,794 5,518,833 7,020,615 8,218,033 8,465,280 10,321,472 9,977,034 10,181,189 11,394,979 11,249,702 11,645,816	\$ 12,325,907 14,850,968 14,267,476 13,351,905 14,111,835 15,176,723 18,851,627 25,216,512 29,714,793 31,920,884 35,858,355 33,010,064 33,298,117 34,774,050 34,799,170 35,495,237	3,739,065 2,781,768 2,794,402 2,743,596 3,412,167 3,795,816 5,409,923 7,0224,771 9,495,920 12,126,209 12,220,621 12,356,796 11,721,701 13,711,045	18,599,533 16,146,307 16,855,431 18,588,890 22,647,443 30,626,435 36,739,564 41,416,804 45,633,685 45,655,613 46,495,220 48,510,215

110.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 110.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

MANITOBA-Receipts-Recettes

Year—Année	Legislative Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Municipal Taxes Taxes municipales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Promissory Notes — Emprunts sur billets	Sundries Diverses	Balance from previous yrs. Report des ann. précéd.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	390,582 468,335 503,774 522,293 616,977 589,147 691,981 822,186 1,058,292 1,011,048 1,090,010 1,310,067 1,091,151 1,110,575	2,673,449 3,047,670 3,296,667 3,445,239 3,738,452 4,200,519 4,947,186 6,922,864 7,991,517 8,173,986 7,468,737 7,283,360 7,302,044 7,365,798	1,545,042 1,738,926 344,673 321,370 240,855 188,931 402,181 2,250,073 1,832,134 314,519 812,787 677,775 402,504 359,721 568,937	2,071,397 2,080,204 947,486 1,142,289 1,165,751 2,208,019 2,773,212 2,613,709 3,135,722 1,786,188 1,335,695 1,010,958 1,090,55 854,367	190,002	518, 388 466, 837 609, 982 376, 318 416, 194 508, 348 436, 168 457, 312 563, 183 894, 229 752, 990 833, 930 955, 802 960, 332 918, 915	6,285,878 6,917,406 9,117,644 13,506,292 14,301,675 13,837,943 12,137,416 11,625,936 10,952,462 11,172,700 11,319,729

Manitoba—Expenditure—Dépenses

	Teachers'	Building,		Repairs and	Salary of
Year—Année	Salaries	Etc.	Fuel, Etc.	Caretaking	SecTreas.
Total Tringeo	Traitem. des instituteurs	Construc- tions, etc.	Chauffage	Réparations et concierges	Appointem. des sectrés.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1924. 1926. 1926. 1927. 1928.	1,734,854 1,861,809 2,066,440 2,195,226 2,314,006 2,332,840 2,648,320 3,296,035 4,335,529 5,016,903 5,081,809 4,849,712 4,838,723 4,914,087 4,984,111 5,063,926 5,167,687	1,420,882 1,426,758 1,338,533 823,266 382,988 440,211 556,072 958,933 2,081,176 1,947,527 1,276,288 726,585 269,893 419,047 718,348 507,183 683,747	99,918 146,664 110,049 165,697 171,462 197,258 243,155 354,076 393,160 512,016 433,882 410,680 318,804 242,542 396,217 415,257 385,406	132,222 242,270 379,318 388,315 385,226 418,660 372,323 479,192 741,058 746,642 659,134 624,455 782,226 658,723 681,528	32, 493 37, 684 65, 025 41, 530 19, 806 46, 249 51, 553 96, 088 91, 412 140, 414 146, 797 131, 929 150, 783 164, 403 223, 287 203, 226 171, 882
	1	í			
Year—Année	Principal of Debentures Capital des obligations	Interest on Debentures ————————————————————————————————————	Promissory Notes Billets payés	Other Expenditures — Diverses	Total
Year—Année	Debentures Capital des	Debentures — Intérêt sur	Notes Billets	Expenditures —	Total

110.—Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure, by Provinces—Continued 110.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—suite

 ${\tt Saskatchewan-Receipts-Recettes}$

]	Elementary Scl	hools—Ecoles é	lémentaires		Secondary Ecoles sec		
Year Année	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments - Taxes locales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Other Sources Autres sources	Total	Gov. Grants Subv. du gouvernement	Total	Grand Total
1913	\$ 722,002 867,590 980,296 999,709 1,104,156 1,162,490 1,255,094 1,252,094 1,346,459 1,779,228 1,620,803 1,850,403 1,913,643 2,033,761 2,141,290 2,193,889	4,451,326 3,997,392 4,694,242 4,954,200 5,618,192 7,121,047 8,826,175 9,619,615 10,090,401 10,101,291 10,015,774 10,033,559 10,229,432	649,300 455,777 1,105,602 1,516,765 1,475,882 631,219 810,858 551,834 720,272 883,695 1,300,862	4,213,371 1,874,459 2,012,422 2,341,770 2,546,736 2,026,838 1,922,923 1,820,432 1,927,253 1,809,126	\$, 360, 422 8, 536, 577 8, 428, 493 9, 312, 694 10, 271, 727 9, 110, 925 11, 494, 164 13, 914, 643 14, 988, 692 14, 527, 686 14, 455, 875 14, 234, 445 14, 624, 727 14, 956, 014 15, 990, 972 16, 267, 411	53, 019 70, 349 77, 158 83, 496 90, 793 83, 925 107, 133 145, 151 191, 912 213, 233 224, 257 216, 102 231, 720 199, 246	512,334 593,144 704,485 276,161 355,741 444,791 519,898 601,130 639,704 657,333 664,181 739,143 760,776	15,128,816 15,095,579 14,891,778 15,288,908 15,695,157

Saskatchewan-Expenditure-Dépense

		Elemen	tary Schools-		Secondary Ecoles sec				
Year Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Debentures Obligations	Notes (renewals and interest) Billets et intérêts	School Bldgs. and Grounds Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expendi- ture ————————————————————————————————————	Total	Teachers' Salaries — Traitements des instituteurs	$\mathrm{Total}^{_{1}}$	Grand Total
1913 1914 1915 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	\$ 2,059,456 2,588,669 2,817,412 3,303,929 3,831,942 4,813,000 6,940,869 6,803,76 6,812,680 6,737,772 6,830,746 6,828,428 6,957,331 7,184,460 7,484,752	\$ 678,430 975,508 	2,317,158 	1,556,404 	\$ 952,515 1,150,723 	14,290,836 14,789,856 15,917,669	150, 808 157, 850 190, 703 209, 085 235, 460 325, 497 382, 824 410, 437 429, 200 449, 096 459, 630 480, 763 508, 772	483, 834 501, 960 686, 392 293, 110 350, 685 462, 515 531, 534 806, 365 699, 279 690, 247 710, 521 843, 179	\$ 8,787,904 9,072,296 8,665,857 10,804,108 9,477,085 11,720,768 14,605,800 14,919,803 15,152,636 14,919,803 15,500,477 17,269,620 17,212,217

 $^{^1}$ The items for 1918-1926 do not include promissory notes—En 1918-1926 le montant des billets souscrits est exclu du total.

Alberta—Receipts—Recettes

Year—Année	Gov. Grants — Subv. du gouvernement	Local Assessments Taxes locales	Debentures Emissions d'obligations	Notes Billets	Other Sources — D'autres sources	Total
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	\$ 461,289 507,682 540,325 553,141 652,557 625,830 713,083 885,524 1,146,722 1,241,518 1,117,023 1,054,733 1,084,379 1,137,638	\$ 2,901,214 3,028,776 3,733,323 3,749,007 3,657,510 5,132,232 5,601,713 6,894,401 7,432,936 7,475,582	\$,497,863 966,350 951,205 155,883 268,102 433,126 655,960 865,195 814,008 1,262,120 449,376 493,989 357,103 573,401 503,130	\$ 1,959,495 2,771,380 2,473,976 1,105,538 1,451,229 1,173,546 1,388,000 1,948,257 2,321,144 2,232,254 1,928,153 1,267,787 1,130,357 1,058,121 967,530	\$ 228,650 279,324 258,865 1,203,814 497,479 195,990 410,236 279,776 323,242 216,998 260,192 345,395 364,954 320,363 333,931 291,368	\$ 9,048,511 7,553,512 7,957,604 6,767,383 6,526,878 7,560,783,13 12,038,632 12,428,472 12,037,434 11,489,231 11,134,391 11,331,238 11,925,143

110 .- Canadian Publicly Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditure by Provinces-Concluded 110.—Budgets de l'instruction publique au Canada, par provinces—fin

ALBERTA—Expenditure—Dépenses

Year—Année	Teachers' Salaries Traitem. des instituteurs	Officials' Salaries Appoint. du personnel	Debentures Obligations	Notes — Billets	Buildings Bâtiments scolaires	Other Expenditure ————————————————————————————————————	Total
	Instructurs	personner			Scolaires	depenses	
1913	\$ 1,672,526	\$ 180,165	\$ 594,051	\$ 3,160,030	\$ 1,816,203	\$ 1,261,211	\$ 8,684,186
1914	2,050,679	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691
1919	3,560,318	225,242	1,051,171	1,503,944	765,934	1,698,920	8,805,529
1920	4,371,508	258,249	1,053,328	1,785,432	1,092,863	2,082,949	10,644,329
1921	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,188
1922	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506
1925	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790
1926	5,640,219	332,467	1,226,350	1,173,582	839,841	2,067,654	11,280,112
1927	5,899,839	332,115	1,211,234	1,278,206	980,704	2,005,890	11,707,988
1928	6,243,085	357,525	1,228,138	1,170,050	1,806,269	2,231,799	13,036,866
						1	

British Columbia—Expenditure—Colombie Britannique—Dépenses

	L	ocal Assessmen	ts—Taxes local	es	Provincial	
Year—Année	Cities Cités	Rural Municipalities Municipalités rurales	Other Rural Autres taxes rurales	Total	Government Gouverne- ment provincial	Grand Total
1913	\$ 2,214,123	\$ 683,710	\$ 98,059	\$ 2,995,892	\$ 1,663,003	\$ 4,658,895
Î914	1,983,977	643,767	121,479	2,749,223	1,885,654	4,634,877
1915	1,597,734	584,243	127,818	2,309,795	1,607,651	3,917,446
1916	-	-	-	1,625,028	1,591,322	3,216,350
1917	ana .	-	: -	1,637,539	1,600,125	3,237,664
1918	-	-	-	1,865,218	1,653,797	3,519,015
1919	-	-	-	2,437,566	1,791,154	4,228,720
1920	-	-	-	3,314,246	2,155,935	5,470,180
1921	***	-	1 -	4,238,458	1 2,931,572	1 7,170,030
1922	-	-		4,691,840	1 3,141,738	17,833,578
1923	2,727,755	1,371,147	354,421	4,453,323	13,176,686	17,630,009
1924	3,053,161	1,492,501	477,639	5,023,301	13,173,395	1 8,196,696
1925	2,959,649	1,694,553	451,216	5,105,418	13,223,671	18,329,089
1926	3,015,092	1,600,452	479,876	5,095,420	1 3, 216, 209	1 8,311,629
1927	3,269,522	1,992,573	507,692	5,769,787	13,402,941	1 9,172,728
1928	3,368,253	1,843,283	517,040	5,728,576	1 3,532,519	1 9,261,095
1929	5,806,030	1,025,482	552,563	7,384,075	13,765,921	1 11,149,996

¹ Including grants to provincial University as follows: 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1925, \$466,000; 1926, \$516,242; 1927, \$531,875; 1928, \$545,917 and in 1929, \$564,425.

¹ Embrasse les allocations suivantes à l'université provinciale: 1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1925, \$466,000; 1926, \$516,242; 1927, \$531,875; 1928, \$545,917 et 1929, \$564,425.

12. HIGHER EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR

111.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees1

	Dat	te of	A (C1: 4:	Familia on Dividia of Familia
Name and Address	Original Founda- tion	Present Charter	Affiliation to other Universities	Faculties or Divisions of Faculties, 1928–29
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	_	Laval	Arts, and Preparatory Arts and Commerce.
University of King's College,	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge ²	Arts, Science, Theology.
Halifax, N.S. Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Commerce, Dentistry, Engineering Music and Pharmacy.
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838 1855	1840 1909	Oxford, Dalhousie, McGill and Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Science, Engineering, Theology Household Science and Music. Arts, Science, Engineering and
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S. University of New Brunswick,	1800	1860	Oxford Cambridge Dublin	Preparatory. Arts, Science, Law, Engineering and
Fredericton, N.B. Mount Allison University, Sack-	1858	1886-1913	McGill.	Forestry.
ville, N.B. University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	bridge. Oxford	Arts, Science, Engineering, House hold Science, Medicine and Music Arts, Science, Theology, and Prepar- atory Arts and Commerce.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Agri- culture, Architecture, Commerce,
Bishop's University, Lennox-	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge	Education and Library School. Arts, Theology, Education, Music.
ville, Que. Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	_	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts Science, Letters, Philosophy, Agri culture, Commerce, Forestry,
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	_	Household Science, Nursing, Phar macy, and Preparatory. Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts Science, Agriculture, Commerce Dentistry, Engineering, Phar- macy, Veterinary Science, House hold Science, Education, Nursing Social Service, Optometry and Preparatory.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dub- lin.	Arts, Science, Engineering, Agri culture, Forestry, Medicine, Den tistry, Architecture, Education Household Science, Public Health Social Service, Occupational The- apy, Pharmacy, Music, Com-
Victoria University, Toronto,	1836	1836	Toronto (fed.)	merce. Arts and Theology.
Ont. University of Trinity College,	1851	1852	Toronto (fed.)	Arts and Theology.
Toronto, Ont. Western University, London,	1878	1923		Arts, Medicine and Public Health.
Ont. Queen's University, Kingston,	1841	1841		
Ont. University of Ottawa, Ottawa,	1849	1866	_	Theology, Navigation, Commerce
Ont. McMaster University, Toronto Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine Theology, Navigation, Commerce Theology, Philosophy, Arts, Educa- tion, Nursing. Arts, Theology.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877		Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engin eering, Architecture, Pharmacy Agriculture, Household Science.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture Engineering, Pharmacy, Account ing, Education, Pre-Medicine.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto	Household Science. Arts and Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy, House hold Science, Nursing.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	_	Arts, Engineering, Agriculture, Education, Nursing.
Université St. Dunstan, Charlottetown, I.PE.	1855	_	Laval	Lettres, cours préparatoires, Commerce.
Université de King's College, Halifax, NE.	1789	1802	Oxford et Cambridge²	Lettres, sciences, théologie.

111.—Universités canadiennes: fondation, affiliation, facultés et diplômes!

Nom et sidas	Date	de la	A ffiliation A d'autres	Translate and district de facility
Nom et siège	Fonda- tion	Charte actuelle	Affiliation à d'autres universités	Facultés ou divisions de facultés, 1928-29
Université Dalhousie, Halifax, NE.	1818	1863	Oxford et Cambridge	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine, commerce, art dentaire, génie civil,
Université Acadia, Wolfville, NE.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie et McGill, Collège Technique de la NE.	musique et pharmacie. Lettres, sciences, génie civil, théolo- gie, science ménagère et musique.
Université de Saint-François- Xavier, Antigonish, NE.	1855	1909	IV12.	Lettres, sciences, génie civil et cours préparatoires.
Université du Nouveau-Bruns- wick, Fredericton, NB.	1800	1860	McGill.	Lettres, sciences, droit, génie civi et sylviculture.
wick, Fredericton, NB. Université Mount Allison, Sack- ville, NB. Université du Collège Saint- Joseph, St-Joseph, NB.	1858 1864	1886-1913 1898	Dalhousie, Oxford et Cambridge. Oxford	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, science ménagère, médecine et musique. Lettres, sciences, théologie, cours préparatoires et commerce.
Université McGill, Montréal, Qué.	1821	1852	Les universités Acadia, Mt. Allison, St-François-Xavier et Alberta, sont affiliées à la Faculté des sciences appli- quées de McGill.	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine agriculture, architecture, commerce, art dentaire, génie civil, science
Université Bishop's, Lennox- ville, Qué.	1843	1853	Oxford et Cambridge	Lettres, théo logie, pédagogie et musique.
Université Laval, Québec, Qué	1852	1852	_	que: Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres, sciences, philosophie, agriculture, commerce, sylviculture, science ménagère, formation des gardes- malades, cours préparatoires, et pharmacie.
Université de Montréal, Mont- réal, Qué.	1878	1920	_	Théologie, droit, médecine, lettres, sciences, agriculture, commerce, art dentaire, génie civil, pharmacie, science ménagère, médecine vétérinaire, pédagogie, hygiène publique, ceuvres sociales, optométrie et cours préparatoires.
Université de Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge et Dublin.	Lettres, sciences, génie civil, agri- culture, sylviculture, médecine, art dentaire, architecture, péda- gogie, science ménagère, formation des gardes-malades, œuvres socia- les, science thérapeutique, phar- macie, musique, commerce.
Université Victoria, Toronto,	1836	1836	Toronto (féd.)	Lettres, théologie.
Ont. Université Trinity College, To-	1851	1852	Toronto (féd.)	Lettres, théologie.
ronto, Ont. Université Western, London,	1878	1923	<u> </u>	Lettres, médecine et hygiène publi-
Ont. Université Queens', Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	_	que. Lettres, sciences, génie civil, méde- cine, théologie, nagivation, com- merce.
Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont,	1849	1866	_	Théologie, philosophie, lettres, péda-
Université McMaster, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1877	Oxford, Cambridge, Londres	gogie, hygiène publique. Lettres, théologie.
Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	****	Lettres, sciences, droit, médecine, génie civil, architecture, pharma- cie, agriculture, science ménagère.
Université de la Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford	Lettres, sciences, droit, agriculture, génie civil, pharmacie, compta- bilité, pédagogie, pre-médecine, science ménagère.
Université de l'Alberta, Ed- monton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill et Toronto	Lettres et sciences, génie civil, com- merce, agriculture, médecine, art dentaire, droit, écoles de pharma- cie, science ménagère, formation des garde-malades.
Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, CB.	1907	1908	-	Lettres, génie civil, agriculture, pédagorie, formation des gardes- malades.

¹ Voir tableau 118. ² Fédéré avec Dalhousie.

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University Statistic	llowance must be made for	veen Universities-
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Note	niversitie	(a) B

Nora.—Dans les tableaux statistiques sur les universités, il ne faut pas oublier les duplications suivantes: (a) Entre les universités Kings et Dalhousie, 42 hommes et 18 femmes; entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity, 502 hommes et 537 femmes, ce qui donne un total de 544 hommes et 555 femmes.	 (b) Dans les universités mêmes: 1. Entre les facultés, et à déduire du total d'étudiants à temps entier: Manitoba, 12; Kings, 19; Queens, 6; McGill, 26; Dalhousie, 27; McMaster, 3; Alberta, 21. 	 Entre les étudiants à temps entier, temps partiel et cours de vacances, etc., à déduire de l'inspection totale: Montréal, 432; Alberta, 28; Western, 83; Toronto, 122; Manitoba, 262.
Note to University Statistics.—In the tables giving statistics for ersities allowance must be made for duplication, as follows:— (a) Between Universities— Kings and Dalhousie————————————————————————————————————	(b) Within Universities— 1. Between faculties and deducted from full-time total. 12. Manitoba. 13. Kings. 6. Modells Modells Modells McMaster. 3. Alberta. 21. Alberta.	2. Between full-time, part time, vacation students, etc. and deducted from total registration. Montreal. Alberta. Western Toronto. Manitoba.

A number of the Institutions included with Colleges, e.g. Collège du Sacré-Cœur, in New Brunswick, have University Charters, but for the present year are being grouped as in previous years, for comparative purposes. In the next Annual Report, it is expected, a re-arrangement of the groups will be made. Un certain nombre d'institutions classées avec les collèges comme le Collège du Sacré-Cœur, au Nouveau-Brunswick, ont leur charte d'université, mais pour fins de comparaison, ils sont groupés comme les années passées. Le prochain relevé donnera probablement un regroupement.

112.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1928-29—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1928-29

Principals or Heads ————————————————————————————————————	Non teach- ing Sans ensei- gnement		15
Principals o Heads Principaux o présidents	Teach- ing — Ensei- gnement	## ₁₁₁ "##, # ₁₁₁₁ # ₁₁₁₁	90
	Total	1112 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232	4,210
Total	× ×	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	533
	H H	22 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3,677
Tutors, Assistants and others Répétiteurs et autres	₩ læ	1.41 1.10 1.88.83 1.41 1.99	126
Tutors, Assistants and others Répétiteurs et autres	Ä H	39 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	631
ctors	F. W.	1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 8	7.5
Instructors	Ж.	1 24 821 6 01 722 176	310
rers ss des	W. I.E.	1.11110111120041110101	70
Lecturers Chargés des	H. H.	n = 1 H 0 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3	533
st. sors ants	₩. I H.	1114011101141014000	19
Assist. Professors Assistants	H. H.	020	337
iate sors seurs gés	W. I.E.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	24
Associate Professors — Professeurs agrégés	Н.	4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	530
sors seurs ires	W. 1.E.	1114111418831444114141	202
Professors ——— Erofesseurs titulaires	H H	11 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,336
Name of University	Nom de l'université	St. Dunsten's King's King's Acadia. Acadia. Be. Francis Xavier St. Francis Xavier New Brunswick Mount Allison McGill Bishop's Bishop's Trainty Wester Nontreal Nontreal Nontreal Noster Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Mediants Manitoba Saskatchewan British Columbia.	Total

112.—Universities of Canada: Teaching Staff, 1928-29—Universités canadiennes: Personnel enseignant, 1928-29

als or ds	Non teach- ing ———————————————————————————————————		1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Principals or Heads — Principaux ou présidents	Teach- ing Ensei- gnement		pmi	-	ı	1	1	1	1	==	ı	I	1	ŧ	1	1	-	1
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Total	¥ : ¥		ı	1	82	To	6.5	1	4	ı	41	ı	ı	183	7.1	9	4	18
	H H		101	12	50	39	24	15	24	19	198	13	23	468	641	31	15	73
ants hers teurs	× lΨ		1	1	67	7-4	ı	1	1	1	6	ı	1	ಣ	34	23	1	
Tutors, Assistants and others Répétiteurs et autres	Ä l H		1	ı	179	ı	1	1	1	1	13	ı	4	9	307	63	1	4
tors	W. L.		1	ļ	1	12	ı	ı	C1	ı	14	ı	ı	1	00		1	10
Instructors Instructeurs	H. H.		1	ı	62	4	1	1	90	10	27	1	1	1	10	,1	1	14
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Lesturers Chargés des cours	Ä l H		1	63	20	H	1	ı	62	1	31	4	I	19	80	က	67	i
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Assist. Professors Assistants	Ä l H		ı	63	1-0	9	2	က	1	22	45	ı	63	ı	20	1	ě	12
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Associate Professors - Professeurs agrégés	Ж. Н		4	23	6	20	1	1	ı	1	22	ŧ	4	IQ.	69	90	6.0	10
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Professors ——————————————————————————————————	E E E		11	9	27	23	22	12	14	12	22	6	11	438	107	18	10	32
Name of University	Nom de l'université	(b) Full-time Staff	St. Dunstan's	King's.	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's	MeGill	Bishop's	Laval*.	Montreal	Toronto*	Victoria	Trinity	Western

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19	40	1	12	#	90	20	457		l	4	1	1	1	10	1	13	1	1	21	ı	1	Ħ	1	13	94
162	152	19	103	110	06	101	2,405		60	88	6.5	16	17	255	147	321	90	9	107	31	11	171	67	23	1 9%9
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44	1	16	39	50	80	37	1,018		1	18	1	=	10	25	74	156	4	ı	13	10	1	-1	ಣ	1	
							1,						,												
Oueen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total	(c) PART-TIME STAFF	King's.	Dalhousie	St. Francis Xavier	New Brunswick	St. Joseph's	McGill	Laval*	Montreal	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	McMaster	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia	

fIncomplete—iIncomplet.
*Full-time and part-time staff not distinguishable. All assumed to be full time—*Pas de distinction entre le personnel régulier et celui à temps fractionné.

113.—Universities of Canada: Summary of Enrolment by grade of work done, 1938-29
113.—Universities canadiennes: Résumé des inscriptions par degré et genre d'études, 1928-29

									Number of	Number of Students included in A who are doing	ncluded in	A who are	doing		
		A		Nhow	B B				Nomb	Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours	nts dans A	suivant les	cours		
Name of University Nom de l'université	Total	Total des inscriptions	otions	Affi Nombre inscrits da	Number of A size pressered in Affiliated Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les collèges affiliés	ges dans A es affiliés	Worl	Work of University Standard Cours	sity	Pre- imi	D Pre-matriculation work Préparant leur immatriculation	ion r on	Work	Work not included in C or D Non compris ni dans C ni dans D	ed in dans
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	178		178		1		7.1	5	7.1	72	1	72	35	1	35
King's	59	18	22	1	i	ı	¥5	16	0.2	Ø	67	4		1	ea
Dalhousie	615	254	869	1.	1	I	615	254	869	ī	ı	ı	ı	ı	11
Acadia	311	361	672	1	1	1	278	259	537	35	100	135		23	['] ea
St. Francis Xavier	243	122	365	1	1	1	205	73	278	90	14	52	Ī	33,	33.0
Total, N.S	11,186	1 737	11,923		t .	1	1 1,110	1 584	1 1,694	75	116	161	-	. 37	41
New Brunswick	242	00 Y-0	329	1	1	1	242	78	329	1	1	4	ı	1	1
Mount Allison	396	255	651	1	ı	1	381	240	621	15	15	30	1	1	1
St. Joseph's	10 10	i	1000	ı	1	ı	72	1	72	283	1	283	I	ı	1
Total, N.B	993	342	1,335	1	1	t	695	327	1,022	298	15	313	(1	
			-												

1,245	1	1	1,927	3,172	2,845	1	1	488	521	618	ı	4,472] ;	754	1,224	700	175	9,951
568	1	1	1,067	1,635	1,699	ŀ	1	352	1	335	ı	2,386		190	413	1	T.	4,732
677	ı	1	860	1,537	1,146	t	1	136	521	283	1	2,086		564	811	78	104	5,219
ī	I	7,726	4,130	11,856	8	1	1	1	1	1,503	t	1,503		29	i	83	1	14,084
ı	1	3,658	1,304	4,962	ı	1	1	ı		520	1	520		40	1	42	ı	5,695
1	1	4,068	2,826	6,894	ŧ	1	i	1	1	983	ı	983		27	t	40	1	8,389
3,191	157	3,054	4,719	11,121	6,422	873	306	1,060	3,152	425	415	2 11, 614		2,929	1,225	1,356	2,190	33, 222
894	40	834	1,790	3,558	2,522	425	137	368	1,117	06	133	2 4,255		1,047	363	434	945	11,513
2,297	117	2,220	2,929	7,563	3,900	448	169	692	2,035	335	282	2 7,359		1,882	862	922	1,245	21,709
1	1	9,715	1,585	11,300	208	i	1	196	ı	1,113	1	1,817		351	84	23	I	13,575
1	1	4,477	88	4,560	137	ı	1	63	1	269	1	897		116	36	ı	ŧ	5,609
1	1	5,238	1,502	6,740	371	1	1	133	1	416	ı	920		235	48	23	ı	7,966
4,436	157	10,780	10,776	26,149	9,267	873	306	1,548	3,673	2,546	415	2 17,589		3,750	2,449	1,516	2,365	57,254
1,462	40	4,492	4,161	10,155	4,221	425	137	720	1,117	945	133	2 7,161		1,277	276	476	1,016	21,940
2,974	117	6,288	6,615	15,994	5,046	448	169	8%8	2,556	1,601	282	2 10, 428		2,473	1,673	1,040	1,349	35,314
, MoGill	9 Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	Total, Que	Toronto	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Total, Ont	1	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Grand Total

1 Duplication of 42 male and 18 female students has been eliminated in total. 2 Duplication of 502 male and 537 females; Trinity, 145 males and Toronto has been eliminated 128 females. 1 Trinity, 145 males and 134 females; St. Michael, 142 males and 128 females. 1 Trinity, 145 males and 134 females; St. Michael, 142 males and 128 females and 128 females and 134 females and 134 females; St. Michael 142 homes et 18 femmes comptés deux fois; entrés une seule fois dans le total. 2 Sont comptés deux fois 502 hommes et 537 femmes, dans Trinity, Victoria et Toronto, mais comptés une seule fois dans le total. Les chiffres de Toronto comprennent les inscriptions des collèges fédérés suivants: Victoria, 357 hommes et 403 femmes, Trinity, 145 hommes et 134 femmes, 52. Michael 142 hommes et 128 femmes.

114. Universities of Canada: Summary of Enrolment by type of registration, 1928-29 Universities canadiennes: Resume des inscriptions, 1928-29

	Tota	Total Enrolment	ent¹	Full	Full-time Students	ents	Part	Part-time Students	ents	Vacation course an	Vacation, extra mural, short course and extension students	al, short students
Name of University Nom de l'université	Total o	Total des inscriptions ¹	otions1	Étu	Étudiants réguliers	iers	克	Étudiants libres	89.	Cours extérieu	Cours de vacances, cours extérieurs, cours abrégés et cours d'extension	, cours régés et on
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men — Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women	Total	Men Hommes	WomenFemmes	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	178	,	178	178	1	178	1	1	1	1	1	1
King's. Dalhousie Acadia St. Francis Xavier	615 311 243	18 254 361 122	869 672 865	59 600 300 243	214 214 347 877	77 814 647 330	112	40	170 11	111	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	355
Total, N.S.*	*1,186	Ken*	*1,923	*1,160	*648	*1,808	15	40	0.00	11	49	09
New Brunswick. Mount Allison St. Joseph's.	242 396 355	65 67 60 70 10	852 851 855	231 248 355	853	294 333 355	1001	56	64	110	24	35
Total, N.B	993	342	1,335	834	148	982	00	26	64	151	138	289
McGill Bishop's Laval Montreal	2,974 117 6,288 6,615	1,462 40,492 4,161	4,436 157 10,780 10,776	1,901 117 6,233 5,767	672 40 3,966 3,186	2,573 10,199 8,953	396 - 55 791	222 526 814	618 581 1,605	677	568	1,245
Total, Que	15,994	10,155	26,149	14,018	7,864	21,882	1,242	1,562	2,804	1,166	729	1,895
Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Ottawn McMaster	5,046 448 169 828 2,556 1,601	4,221 137 137 1,117 1,117 133	9,267 873 306 1,548 3,673 2,546 415	3,167 415 164 600 1,158 1,441 1,229	1,913 404 134 134 266 404 697 107	5,080 819 298 866 1,562 2,138 336	255 20 30 77 53 53	427 21 3 62 - 36 36	986 355 8 8 92 1111 779	1,399 199 1,398 1,398	1,924 	3,323 19 673 2,111 297
Total, Ont.*	*10,428	*7,161	*17,589	*6,672	*3,388	*10,060	736	575	1,311	3,150	3,273	6,423
Manitoba Saskuchewan Alberta British Columbia	2,473 1,673 1,040 1,349	1,277 776 476 1,016	3,750 1,516 2,365	1,645 961 818 999	790 363 370 731	2,435 1,324 1,188 1,730	35 64 7	15 56 28 6	69 91 92 13	924 677 171 343	584 359 93 279	1,508 1,034 264 622
Grand Total.	35,314	21,940	57,254	27,285	14,302	41,587	2,161	2,338	4,499	6,593	5,503	12,095

Duplication between full-time, part-time, extra mural, summer school, etc., has been climinated in totals as follows: Western, 83; Toronto, 122; Manitoba, 262; Montreal, 432; Alberta, 28 *See notes to next preceding table concerning climination of duplications between federated Universities.

Les doubles emplois entre étudiants de cours réguliers, spéciaux, partiels, par correspondance, classes d'été, etc., ont été éliminés des totaux. Ce sont Western, 83; Toronto, 122; Manitoba, *Voir notes au bas du tableau qui précéde sur les éliminations et duplications entre universités fédérées.

114A.—Universities of Canada: Full-Time Students, 1928-29 114A.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers 1928-29

Name of University Nom de l'université	Pr matrice O High S Cours a à l'in tricula au l	ulation r School ntérieur nma- tion ou	Fir Deg - Prei deg	ree nier	Grad Post-g	luate - radués	Otl Aut			Total	
	М.—Н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	WF.	Total
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	107		71		-		_	-	178	-	178
King's. Dalhousie. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier	2 - 35 38	2 100 14	52 531 184 194	16 207 115 71	4 2 9 11	- 6 6 2	1 67 72 -	1 126	59 600 300 243	18 214 347 87	77 814 647 330
Total, N.S.*	75	116	*919	*391	26	14	140	127	*1,160	*648	*1,808
New Brunswick	- 283	111	228 246 72	5 6 79	1 	3	3 1	7 3	231 248 355	63 85 -	294 333 355
Total, N.B	283	_	546	135	1	3	4	10	834	148	982
McGill Bishop's Laval. Montreal.	- 4,068 2,826	3,658 1,304	1,758 105 2,091 2,941	459 30 308 96	118 10 74	30	25 2 - -	183 10 1,786	1,901 117 6,233 5,767	672 40 3,966 3,186	2,573 157 10,199 8,953
Total, Que	6,894	4,962	6,895	893	202	30	27	1,979	14,018	7,864	21,882
Toronto. Victoria. Trinity. Western. Queens. Ottawa. McMaster.	903	320	3,003 414 164 589 1,122 241 224	1,695 403 134 265 397 52 107	162 - 11 18 49 5	76 - 1 7	2 1 - 18 248	142 1 - - 325	3,167 415 164 600 1,158 1,441 229	1,913 404 134 266 404 697 107	5,080 819 298 866 1,562 2,138
Total, Ont.*	903	320	*5,255	*2,516	245	84	269	468	*6,672	*3,388	*10,060
Manitoba	_	_	1,516	733	7	3	122	54	1,645	790	2,435
Saskatchewan	_	-	796	344	18	9	147	10	961	363	1,324
Alberta	400	-	789	307	11	-	18	63	818	370	1,188
British Columbia	-	_	946	675	35	12	18	. 44	999	731	1,730
Grand Total	8,262	5,398	17,733	5,994	545	155	745	2,755	27,285	14,302	41,587

^{*} Duplication of 42 male and 18 female between King's and Dalhousie, and 502 male and 537 female between Toronto and Victoria and Trinity has been eliminated in total.

* Le doubleemploi de 42 hommes et 18 femmes entre Kings et Dalhousie, et de 502 hommes et 537 femmes entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity a été éliminé du total.

114B.—Universities of Canada: Part-Time Students, 1928-29 114B.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants libres, 1928-29

Name of University Nom de l'université	High Cours a à l'in tricula	re- ulation r School ntérieur nma- tion ou ycée	De Prei	rst gree - mier gré		duate radués		her tres		Total	
	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	м.—н.	WF.	М.—Н.	WF.	Total
Dalhousie, N.S	-			-	-		15	40	15	40	55
Mount Allison, N.B	nin		8	56		_	_		8	56	64
McGill Laval Montreal	- - -		10 227	526 482	- 45 -	-	396 564	· 222 · - 332	396 55 791	222 526 814	618 581 1,605
Total, Que	-	-	237	1.008	45		960	554	1,242	1,562	2,804
Toronto Vietoria. Trinity. Western. Ottawa. McMaster.	-	-	365 5 - 26 10 47	48 - - 57 35 17	133 2 4 4 20 6	53 - - 5 1	61 7 1 - 45	326 21 3 - -	559 14 5 30 75 53	427 21 3 62 36 26	986 35 8 92 111 79
Total, Ont	-	***	453	157	169	68	114	350	736	575	1,311
Manitoba	-	_	-	sto.	19	_	35	15	54	15	69
Saskatchewan		-	_	_	_	_	35	56	35	56	91
Alberta				-	49	11	15	17	64	28	92
British Columbia	-	_	-	_	-	-	7	6	7	6	13
Grand Total	-	-	698	1,221	282	79	1,181	1,038	2,161	2,338	4,499

114c.—Universities of Canada: Short, Extra-mural and Extension Courses, 1928-29—Universités canadiennes: Cours de vacances, cours abrêgés, et cours d'extension, 1928-29

	Etudis	Degree !	Degree Students	degré	Oth	Others				Sum	Summer	Extra-mural or Correspondence	mural	.	Other
Name of University Nom de l'université	Undergr Sous-gr	Undergraduate Sous-gradués	Grad	Graduate Gradués	Aut	Autres		Total		d'é	Cours d'été	Cours extérieurs ou par correspondance	térieurs par ndance	Aut	Autres
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	М.—Н.	W.—F.	Мн.	W.—F.	Total	М.—Н.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Acadia, N.S. St. Francis Xavier, N.S.	10	12	1 1	1 1	1 1	352	# -	35	85 to 10 10	1 1		11	14	1 1	1 60
Mount Allison, N.BNew Brunswick, N.B	138	106	1 2	00 11	1 1	1 1	140	24	254	1 140	1 114	1 1	1-1	} 1	1 1
McGill. Montreal	1 1	1-1	1.1	1 1	677	568	677	568	1,245	33	193	489	1 1	645	375 161
Total, Que	1	1	1	1	1,166	729	1,166	723	1,895	33	193	489	1	645	536
Toronto Queen's Ottawa Western Victoria	340 877 85 113 17	307 713 212 72	61118	1111	1,050 521 136	1,617	1,399 1,398 85 85 849 119	1,924 212 212	3,323 2,111 297 673 673	2557	23.56 1 4 1	294 620 - - 19	364 478 - 30	1,007 2,521 85 136	1,474
Total, Ont	1,432	1,304	11	1	1,707	1,969	3,150	3,273	6,423	411	363	066	872	1,749	2,038
Manitoba	333	247	80	13	553	324	924	584	1,508	299	452	176	66	449	33
Saskatchewan	113	06	1	3	564	267	677	357	1,034	119	233	1	1	55.50	124
Alberta	06	93	1	1	81	\$	171	93	264	50	51	40	42	81	1
British Columbia	246	214	1	1	26	65	343	279	622	197	205	1	1	146	74
Grand Total	2,372	2,089	52	22	4,169	3,391	6,593	5,502	12,095	1,259	1,635	1,706	1,027	3,628	2,840

¹ Includes extra mural—Comprend étudiants de l'extérieur.
² Students in Banking and Chartered Accountancy—2 Etudiants en matières bancaires et haut ecomptabilité.

115.—Universities of Canada: Full time Students by Faculties, 1938-39—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants réguliers par facultés, 1928-29

Total Full-time Students—Total étudiants réguliers

Total* (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates) Total*	(sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)	178	Em m	647	330	234	950	*2,573	157	8,953	5,080	818	862	*1.562	2,138	*336	2,432	1,324	*1,188	1,730	141,587
Others ——Autres		1	ı	1 1	1	8	1	2 206	I	1 10	4 55	1	ŧ	1 00	1	-	į	ı	ł	1	294
Vete- ringry Medi- cine Méde-	cine vété- ri- naire	ı	ŧ	1 1	1	ŀ	I	1 1	1	14	1	ı	ı	1 1	1	ı	1	i	î	1	14
	logie	1	13	33	1	ı	1	1	23	3000	1	20	18	1 00	95	00	ı	1	ı	1	827
	vres so- ciales	t	1	1 1	1	ı		29		F 1		1	į	1 1	ł	1	1	1	ŧ	1	99
Phar- macy Phar-	macie	1	1 +	9 1	1	1		22				i		1 1	1		59	22	37		295
Public Health and Phar- Nursing macy Forma- Phar-	gardes- malades	. 1	ŧ	1 1	1	ł	ì	25	1	124	52	ı	•	9	80	1	1	1	29	41	623
Music — Mu-	endis	1	į,	26	1	1		315						1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83
Medi- cine Méde-	Сіпе	1	1 0	139		1 6		473					F	136	1	1	273	26	165	ŀ	2,744
Law Droit				40				82						1 (520
	gère	1	1	52	1	1 3													29	ì	887
For- estry Sylvi-	cul- ture	1	1	1 1	1	61	1	1 1						1 1	ł	1	1	ı	ı	1	171
Engin- eering and Applied Science	et sciences appli- quées	É	1 3	200	1	77	49	1 298	ı	1001	1 594	1	f	211	1 1	1	1 269	143	204	259	2,498
	gogie	1	ŧ	1 1	1	ı	1	1 1	12	25	4		ı	1	35	1	1	48	İ	62	434 1,927
Dent- istry	den- taire	6	1 6	30 30 1	ı	\$		1 0		63				1 1		Į.	1	ł	62	1	
	merce	1	1 -	46	1	1		226										46			870
Agri- cul- ture Agri-	cul-		1	1 8	ł	1	i	62	1	120	14	1	1	1 -	1	1	153	160	78	52	722
Philosophy Sophy Philo-	sophie	1	t	1 1	î	-1	ı	1 1	ı	1 (1	1	8	1 1	100	3	1	í	1	ı	80
	tres	1	1	1 1	ı	ı	ı	1 1		200		1	1	ŧ.	1	1	1	1	ı	1	18
Pure Sci- ence —	pure	1		96		10		156		102				1+	- 1	+	+-				089
Arts Arts		7.1	99	404 344			182	862	122	1,345	2.810	760	279	724	620	281	1,430	555	432	1,316	15,366
Pre- matric- ulation Imma-	tricula-	107	4	135	22	1	1	283	ı	7,726	7, toO	1	1	ł	1 993	1	1	i	ı	I	13,660
Name of University Nom de l'université		St. Dunstan's	King's.	Dalhousie	St. Francis Xavier.	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	St. Joseph's	Bishop's	Laval	Toronto	Victoria	Trinity	Western	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total

Included in Arts.

*Duplication of the total standard in totals as follows:—Manitoba, 12; Kings, 19; McGill, 26; Qusen's, 6; Dalhousie, 27; McMaster, 3; Alberta, 21.

Compris avec les arts.

*Les doubles emplois on êté éliminés des totaux comme suit:—Manitoba, 1?; King's, 19; McGill. 26; Queen's, 6; Dalhousie, 27; McMaster, 3; Alberta, 21.

*Le total ne comprend pas un double emploi de 60 antre King's et Dalhousie, et 1,029 entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity.

*Lomprend l'architecture. 2 148 dans les cours de gradués, 40 suivant les cours d'éducation physique et 18 les cours de bibliothécaires. 3 12 dans les cours d'hygiène sociale appliquée et 3 en optométrie. 4 Thérapeutie occupationnelle. 5 Navigation.

1154—Universities of Canada: Full-time Students by Faculties, 1938-39—Universities canadiennes: Etudiants réguliers par facultés, 1938-39

	Total* (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates)	(sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)	738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 738	23,727
	Others		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	15
	Vete- rinary Medi- cine	cine vété- ri- naire	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	14
	Theo- logy	logie	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	735
	Social ser- vice			i
	Phar- macy Phar-		882	134
degré	Public Health and Nursing		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	324
remier	Music	sique	114811911111111111111111111111111111111	3
nt an b	Medi- cine	cine	125 125 126 262 262 207 207 207 136 3114 164	2,729
prépara	Law		1.88 88 82 1 1 1 1 1 1 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	513
uliers se	House- hold Szience		113 113 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	510
nts rég	For- estry	cul- ture	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	164
Full-time Students Preparing for First Degrees—Etudiants réguliers se préparant au premier degré	Engin- eering and Applied Science		190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	2,484
egrees	Edu- cation	gogie	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	441
First L		den- taire	•	433
ng for	Com- merce	merce		870
Prepar		cul- ture	133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	535
dents	Philosophy	sophie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	252
me Stu		tres	1111111111111111111111111	1
Full-t	Pure Sci- ence	ce pure		647
	Arts -		633 933 933 933 934 129 129 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 13	14,282
	Name of University Nom de Pmivoreité		St. Dunstan's King S. King S. Dalhousie Palhousie St. Francis Xavier New Brumswick Mount Allison R. Joseph's McGill Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Western Queen S. McMantoba Saskatchewan Alberta Britsh Columbia.	Total

*See notes to the table immediately preceding concerning duplication. All duplication between Universities and most of the duplication between faculties is in full-time students preparing first degrees.
*Voir notes au tableau précédent sur duplications. Toutes les duplications entre les universités et les facultés portent sur des élèves réguliers préparant leur premier degré.

115B.—Universities of Canada: Full-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29—Universités canadiennes: Etudiants réguliers par facultés, 1928-29

Full-time Students not preparing first degrees—Etudiants réguliers ne se préparant pas au premier degré

	rotal (excluding duplicates) rotal (excluding duplication solution) rotal (excluding duplication solution)	688 1988 10 10 10 12 12 12 12 144 144 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	3,500
	Settuk—tediO	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	128
	piotd—wad	+1211111111111111111111111	100
	Theology—Théologie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	27
	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1	99
	Physical Education—Culture physique	1111111111111111111111	9
ž.	Ръвттасу—Ръзттасје	18889	191
Other—Autres	Public Health and Nursing Formation des gardes-malades	127 127 128 129 1	3337
er—!	Medicine—Médecine	11411111111111111111	14
Oth	Household Science—Science ménagère	255 1 74 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	377
	Forestry—Sylviculture		1
	Блgілеегілд—Селіе		
		117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	988
	eigogab94—noitesubH	-î	1,486
	Dentistry—Art dentaire	(17111111111111111111	
	Agriculture	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	162
	Arts and Pure Science Arts et science pure	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	723
tion	Total	107 135 522 522 283 283 7,726 4,130 - - 1,223 1,223	412 13,660
Pre- icula tricu	Соттетсе	831111114411111111111111111111111111111	413
Pre- Matriculation Immatriculation	Arts	72 135 135 52 238 238 4,130 4,130	700 13,248
	Total (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	1488 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7001
ęs 9	Other—Autres	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	488
radu	Theology—Théologie	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	64
3—G	Medioine—Médecine	11111111111	-
Graduate Students-Gradués	Engineering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appliquées	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	#
e Stu	Education—Pédagogie		1
duat	Agriculture	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	25
Gra	Риге Ѕсіелсе—Ѕсіелсе риге	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60
	strA—strA	- 48751 4 1 4 1 15 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	367
	Name of University Nom de l'université	St. Durstan's King's Dathousie Acadian Sel. Francis Xavier Sel. Francis Xavier New Brunswydk Mount Allison St. Joseph's McGill Bishop's Laval Montreal Montreal Cottonio Victoria Western Wes	Total

*Graduate school not separated by courses—Ecole pour gradués qui n'est pas divisée par cours.

116.—Universities of Canada: Part-time Students by Faculties, 1938-29—Universités canadiennes; Etudiants libres par facultés, 1938-29

Total (ex- clud- ing dupli- cates) Total (sans compter les dou- bles em- plois)		1,693,1 98,693,1 111,1 111,1 120,0 131,1 141,1 151,1 1	4,499	4 0 0 0 0 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,901
Others — Autres		116149111111161	96	11142	42
Theo- logy Théo- logie		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	116	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 0	H
Social service vice vices so-ciales		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	20	111111	1
02		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	238	11116891111	888
Public Health and Nursing ————————————————————————————————————		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	188	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	10
Music Mu-		192 536 450 34 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,212	1 1 32 53 6	568
Medi- cine Méde cine		011111111111111111111111111111111111111	19	11111141	4
Law Droit		co	60	1111111	8
House- hold Science Science ména- gère		18811841111111	533	122	22
Engin- eering and Applied Science Génie et sciences appli- quées		11111 1111111111	9	1111111	1
Edu- cation Péda- gogie		269	404	143	239
Dent istry Art den- taire		1111121111111	18	1111111	1
Com- merce Com- merce		439	455	1111111	1
Agri- cul- Agri- cul- ture Luce cul- ture		118111111111111111111111111111111111111	315	1111111	ı
Philo- sophy Philo- sophie		2728	310	279	279
Let- Let- Let- tres tres		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	292	292	292
Arts — Arts		250 855 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	753	444 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	219
Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Total	Dalhousie. Mount Alison Mount Alison Mount Alison Mourteal Laval Moutreal Toronto Victoria Victoria Victoria Mostern Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster Modaster	Total	B. Preparing for First Degree—Se préfarant au premier degree Degrée Grava d'Utawa Au premier degree Grava d'Alison Laval Montreal Toronto 'Victoria Nester Mester Mester Mester Mester Mester des des des des des des des des des des	Total

116. Universities of Canada: Part-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29-concluded - Universities canadlennes: Etudiants libres par facultés, 1928-29-fin

determine on the second	Total (excluding duplicates) —Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	4+ 600 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	2,206
	Serial Autres	24 + 28 + 1 + 1 + 28 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	131
	Œuvres sociales	1	20
	des-malades Social Service	9	60
	-Topic Health and Nur- sing—Formation des gar-	1777	183
	. Music—Musique	450	642
res	өпізәр ЭМ—өп ізір өМ	101114,111111	9
D. Others—Autres	jiord—wa.I	1,0111111111111111111111111111111111111	ෙ
ers	Science ménagère	112111111111111111111111111111111111111	25.
Oth	Household Science		
D.	Forestry—Sylviculture	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
and the second s	Education—Pédagogie	11311118	102
	Dentistry—Art dentaire	11111 00 + 1 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1	90
	Соттетсе—Соттетсе	112 139	441
The state of the s	Agriculture-Agriculture	1111111111111	313
	Arts et science pure	1 2 2 6 7 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 5 1 1 2 5 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 1	316
	Arts and Pure Science		6.0
52	Total (excluding duplicates) —Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	12 - 14 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 +	379
gradué	Music-Musique	111116111111111	63
-Post-	Medicine—Médecine		•
nts	Science ménagère	1111191111111	9
nde	Household Science		
C. Graduate Students—Post-gradués	Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et scien- ces appliquées	1111191111111	9
Grad	Education—Pédagogie	1111111111	63
O	Arts et science pure	6 100 100 119 119	218
	Arts and Pure Science		
	Name of University Nom de l'université	Ottawa. Dalhousie Dalhousie Modill Laval Laval Andureal Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Manitoba Manitoba Manitoba Alberta. British Columbia.	Total

*31 in Philosophy, 14 in Commerce—31 en Philosophie, 14 en Commerce. †Theology—Théologie.

117.—Universities of Canada: Short Courses, extra Mural and Extension Courses, 1935-29.—Universities canadiennes: Cours extra-muraux de racances, cours abrédés et cours d'extension, 1928-29

Name	Course University and Course	abreges el	Cours abreges et cours d'extension, 1928-29 Under graduate Gradu	tension, 19	Graduate		Other		Total	
M.—H. W.—F. M.—H. W.—F. M.—H. W.—F. M.—H. W.—F. M.—H	Inivarsité et cours	Sous	gradués		Gradués	A	Autres			
10 12 - - 11 2 11 - - - - - - 11 - - - 11 - - - 11 -<										Total
te (deves extériours.) 10	dia.— Porrespondence (Arts).—Correspondance (arts et science)	10	12	•		1	23	11	14	25
t chicked corrections and selections are all selections and selections are all selections		1	ı		1	ı	35	ı	50	30
to tick view containing the containing to tick view containing the		10	23		-	1	1	11	24	35
170	ité et élèves extérieurs	138	106		23	1	4	140	114	254
11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11	8is)	1 1	1 (• 1		32		33	176	208
11		ı				645		645	375	1,020
179 176 170		1 1	1 1	, ,	11	489		489	191	489
120 120		79	76			10				184
17		120	120			174				655
17		1 1	1 1			32				1, 551 196 503
17		1	1			54				137
Second Color		17	1				ı	19	i	19
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118.—Universities of Canada, Degrees, Diplomas, etc., Granted 1928-29—Universites canadiennes, Degrees, diplomes, etc., accordés en 1928-29

Number Conferred, 1928–29—Conférés en 1928–29

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St. Dunstan's		1111	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1	4 4	1 1	1.1.4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1
Name of Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Noms des degrés, diplômes, etc.	B.A. (Theol.). B.A.c. B.A.c. B.Arch B.Arch B.Arch	B.S.C. Comm. or b.S.C. or B.S.C. up B.S.C. up B.S.C. L. up B.D.S. up D.S. roit canon	B.Opt. B.Pharm. or B.S.P. or Phm.B. B. Paed. or B. Educ.	B.S.A.	B.E., B.Sc. (C.E.), or B.Sc. (E.E.). B. Sc. B.Sc. (Agg.)	B.Sc. (For.) or B.Sc.F. B.Sc. (Med.)	B.Sc. (Dent.) B.Th. or B. Theol	G.E. or B.M.V	D.D. or D.Theol.	D. es Lettres. D.D.S.	D.Litt. D.M.V. or D.V.Sc.	D.S.	: ::~	Lie.Se.Comp. LL.D. L.Se.Comm	

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Nore.—P.C.N.—Physique, Chimie, Sciences naturelles. M.P.C.—Mathématiques, Physique et Chimie.

*Honorary degrees—Degrés honoraires.

*Honorary degrees—Degrés honoraires.

*Dalhousie s' associated with Dalhousie; all degrees except theology are granted by Dalhousie—1 King's est associée à Dalhousie. tous les degrés, excepté ceux de théologie sont décerné par Dalhousie.

*Except in theology, degrees for Trinity and Victoria are granted by Toronto—*Excepté en théologie, tous les degrés de Trinity et Victoria sont décernés par Toronto.

118.—Universities of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc., Granted 1928-29-Concluded—Universities canadiennes: Degrés, diplômes, etc., accordés en 1928-29-fin Number Conferred, 1928-29—Conferés en 1928-29
WOMEN—FEMMES

***	Total	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
	British Columbia	101 101
	Alberta	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Saskatche- wan	80, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
	RdolingM	152
-	McMaster	811111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Ottawa	©;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
	Queen's	109
	Western	3,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
	ОтпотоТ	248 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Montreal	21 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1
	Laval	3352 880 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
2	Bishop's	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
EMME	MeGill	196 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11
H-NS	tanoM nosillA	© 1 ' + ' to 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
WOM	New Brunswick	E
	St. Francis Xavier	10
	Acadia	6,111,011,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,11,1
	Dalhousie	8811 1111111111111111111111111111111111
	Name of Degrees. Diplomas, etc. Noms des degrés, diplômes, etc.	B.A. B.A.Sc. B. Comm B. A.Sc. B. Sc. Comman B. A.Sc. B. Sc. C. (H. Econ.) or B.H.S. or B.H.Sc. B. Sc. (Nursing), B.Sc. (Med.) B. Sc. B. Sc. B. Sc. B. S. (Mussing), B.Sc. (Med.) B. S. (Mussing), B.Sc. B. Param. or Phm. B or B.S.P. B. Ph.L. L. Mus. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. M. D. D. C. M. D.

118A.-Universities of Canada: Summary of Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates, 1928-29-Universities canadiennes: Résumé des degrés, diplômes et certificats, 1928-29

	Total	1, 650 1,	5,969
Total	W F	1 1 4 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5	2,072
	M.	8 2 112 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3,897
as and cates	F. E.	11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1	891
Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et certificats	H.H.	110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	290
nses	¥1.4	11.00111,6111111111111111111111111111111	14
Licenses	H. H.	11141111000011211011111	144
tor	¥14	111111111111111	10
Doctor	M.H.	4 4 10 - 4 0 - 6 0 10 10 10 1 4 10 10 10 10 1	93
M.D.,	¥.1₽		108
Master, M.D., etc. Maître	H.H.	1 4 4 7 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 4 8 1 1 1 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	871
relor elier	W. LE	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1,054
Bachelor Bachelier	M. H.	8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 -	2,499
University—Université		St. Dunstan's. King st. King st. Bolahousie. St. Fandis Xavier St. Fandis Xavier New Prunswick Mount Allison. St. Joseph's. Bishoft st. Bishoft st. Iavall Toronto Trintoria	Total

¹ All degrees except those in theology entered under Dalhousie—Tous les degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, figurent avec Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.—Tous les degrés, sauf ceux de théologie, figurent avec Toronto.

119.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1928-29—Universités canadiennes: Statistiques financières, 1928-29

Expenditure—Dépenses	nt tes Capital Total	69	42,000 4,000 46,000	68,424 280,253 11,156 271,409 159,995 103,224 9,596 112,820	591,896 20,752 612,648	71,249	296,325 3,939 300,264	,667 – 2,308,005 ,567 – 114,567 ,875 – 226,875 ,637 – 353,637	,084 - 3,003,084	445, 809 378, 025 2.83, 834 2.80, 7.05 103, 815 108, 815 470, 712 4, 654 475, 816 60, 540 194, 000 194, 000 133, 442	002 289 870 A 710 709
	Total Current Total des Courantes	60	49,500 42	67,102 68 252,427 260 132,881 159 118,107 103	570,517 591	72,816 71 141,322 141 91,700 83	305,838 296	2, 121, 900 82, 410 220, 456 4312, 486 353, 637	2,737,252 3,003,084	2,714,884, 2,445, 241,444, 164,347, 163,460, 460,874, 670, 676,472, 660, 127,984, 133,	4. 574. 005 4. 328. 023
tes	2From other sources rounces ro	49	48,000	53, 243 33, 243 28, 716 85, 402	200,370	1,248 76,315 73,900	151,463	486,933 2 33,664 13,378	- 2	142, 459 35, 359 105, 015 5, 647 21, 087 37, 976	4
Receipts—Recettes	IFrom fees Contributions des étudiants	649	009	4,333 125,665 63,039 2,613	195,650	28,741 33,405 17,800	79,946	470,306 17,925 62,344	1	562, 771 49,374 21,869 100,277 221,867 227,086	1
Rec	From governments and municipalities Allocations des gouvernements et municipalities	6/9	1	500	500	40,000	40,000	72,125 3,500 40,000	1	1,893,043 - - 355,000 302,200	8
	From investments Placements	6	006	9,760 93,019 41,126 30,092	173,997	2,827	34,429	1,092,536 27,321 104,734	1	116,611 156,711 37,463 131,318 62,922	1
	Total assets Total de l'actif	649	333,000	170,259 4,055,695 2,620,639 831,176	7,677,769	1,415,000 1,070,323 421,000	2,906,323	30,245,104 885,740 4,289,496 6,111,985	41,532,325	415, 746, 193 4, 290, 603 1, 994, 180 2, 451, 072 6, 294, 375 41, 200, 000 1, 782, 474	22 752 207
Assets—Actif	Value of other property Valeur d'autres biens	640	25,000	34,000	34,000	600,000	640,000	1 1 1 1	ı	22,930	1
Assets	Value of lands, buildings, and equipment Valeur de terrains, batiments scolaires et appareils	49	284,000	9,237 2,450,000 1,535,220 506,219	4,500,676	750,000 504,716 381,000	1,635,716	12,051,384 300,884 2,000,000 3,404,169	17,756,437	1,431,119 1,128,385 2,171,474 4,000,000 451,811	
	Value of endow-ments and investments Valeur de dotation et de placements	69	24,000	161,022 1,605,695 1,051,419 324,957	3,143,093	65,000 565,607	630,607	18,193,720 584,856 2,289,496 2,707,816	23,775,888	2,859,484 842,865 279,598 2,294,375 1,112,313	
	University Université		St. Dunstan's, P.E.I	King's. Dalhousie. Acadia. St. Francis Xavier.	Total, N.S	New Brunswick. Mount Allison. St. Joseph's.	Total, N.B	McGill Bishop's Laval ³ Montreal ³	Total, Que	Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Western Ottown Ottown McMaster	Total Out

954, 280 797, 032 745, 137 799, 047	11,968,144
71,703 70,385 91,016	644,474
954, 230 725, 329 674, 752 708, 031	11,323,670
953,370 756,443 675,504 819,018	11,411,447
169,667 17,301 78,421 19,466	ī
226, 203 64, 590 125, 780 194, 713	E
465,000 673,382 471,303 570,200	î
92,500 1,170 34,639	ı
58,156,083 3,957,840 5,073,920 3,911,915	107,308,072
450,000 57,031 122,747 243,413	1
3,927,010 4,451,173 3,633,502	1
1,600,000 30,830 500,000 35,000	1
Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	Grand Total

institutions. Since such instructions and account of the diffished institutions in the case of most forther and layer part of the affiliated institutions. Since such institutions and account of the classical colleges affiliated to Montreal was about \$1,4000 of the classical colleges affiliated to Montreal was about \$1,4000 of the classical colleges affiliated to Layer Instituted by their universities, the financial figures are proportion at the case of most of the classical colleges affiliated to Layer Instituted to the classical colleges affiliated to Layer Instituted to the classical colleges affiliated to Layer Instituted to the classical colleges affiliated to Layer Instituted to a more comparable basis with those of other universities. It is not always possible to separate, in the case of the affiliated to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students credited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students credited to these universities from the obligations incurred on account of students credited to the value of \$4,334,083. (Man. Agric. College, \$4,072,321, etc.) vested in the Provincial Government but used by the University.

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**Incurred to the college affiliated to t It should be noticed that the financial items shown for Montreal and Laval do not include the great part of the affiliated Other than board and lodging.

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120.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants inscrits aux universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1928-29 120.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students enrolled in Universities by Province of Residence, 1928-29

1	Total	178	77 869 672 365	*1,983	329 651 355	1,335	4,436 157 10,780 10,774	26,147	9,267 873 1,548 3,673 2,546 415	*18,628	3,750 2,449 1,516 2,365	*58,321
Unspe-	Non spé- cifiés par pro- vinces	\$	1 1 2 1	25	111	ş	1,245	8,971	2,845	2,845	1111	11,841
	Other Countries tries Autres pays	1	220	00 10	37	37	32 1 23	91	945 333 1 22 1 - 1	152	01 41	351
	British West Indies Antilles an-	1	1 00 1 1	90	191	9	26	28	100 00 11	2	1 8 8 8	49
	U.K. RU.	1	161-1	60	13	10	77	78	14 4 8 12	28	13	198
on.	U.S.A. ÉU.A.	2	386	91	33 22	20	268 2 25 800	1,095	1114 6 6 444 477	222	120	1,495
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	Dis- tricts	1	1111	1	111	I	1 1 1	H	411111	4	- 1 1 yo	=
icile des	B.C. CB.	1	1 - 1 1	F	171	1	76	2.2	0,000 100 44	185	26 7 73 2,288	2,658
ts—Dom	Alta.	1		7	400	4	16	24	88 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	227	27 20 1,336 15	1,655
f Studen	Sask.	1	11-1	, 1	100	6	42	53	126 27 27 1 1 186 126 126	479	2,320 68 8	3,211
sidence o	Man.	3	1111	1		63	31	51	253 253 254	147	3,355 26 14 4	3,599
ace of Re	Ont.	1	10410	16	1 1	1	320 28 9 152	209	5,807 778 1,483 1,872 1,872 3,579	13,556	0000	14,157
PI	Que.	38	141-4	16	554	99	2,113 112 2,991 9,727	14,943	32 2 2 1 1 130 468	633	2	15,700
	N.B.	90	105 105 501	266	303 320 244	867	100 00	111	1221221	29	-0001	1,325
	S. Z. Z.	2	50 616 474 276	1,416	208	222	66 1 10	85	110004001	59	01	1,785
	P.E.I.	124	48 48 17 10	80	40	54	11 14	33	001171	17	12001	316
	Province in which University is located Province ou lee étudiants font leurs études	St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	King's Dahhousie Acadia St. Francis Xavier	Total, N.S	New Brunswick Mount Allison. St. Joseph's.	Total, N.B.	McGill. Bishop's Laval. Montreal.	Total, Que	Toronto Toronto Victoria Trinity Western Outen's Outawa. McMaster	Total, Ont.	Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia.	Grand Total.

*Duplication of 60 students between King's and Dalhousie, and 1,039 between Toronto, Victoria and Trinity have not been deducted from these totals.
*60 étudiants font double emploi entre les universités associées de King et Dalhousie et 1,039 entre Toronto, Victoria et Trinity, ceux-ci ne sont pas déduits de ces totaux.

120A.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students enrolled in Universities Outside their Province of Residence, 1928-29 129A.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants inscrits aux universités d'une province autre que la leur, 1928-29

	Total ment ————————————————————————————————————	178	1,983	1,335	26,147	18,628	3,750	2,449	1,516	2,365	58,351
Un- specified	by pro- vinces — Non spécifiés par par pro- vinces	i	25	1	8,971	2,845	1	I	1	1	11,841
	sented by these students — Enrôle- ment repré- senté par ces étu- diants	178	1,958	1,335	17,176	15,783	3,750	2,449	1,516	2,365	46,510
	Total non- res- idents in each pro- vince	54	542	468	2,233	2,227	395	129	180	77	6,305
	Other Countries Autres pays	I	200	37	91	152	6/1	1	4	2	351
	British West Indies Antilles an- glaises	ı	90	9	500	~	1	I	1		49
	U.K. RU.	ŧ	က	10	78	28	13	49	70	12	198
	U.S.A. ÉÜ.A.	70	91	20	1,095	222	12	20	-	14	1,495
iants	Dist.	I	1	1		4	-	1	I	20	=======================================
des étud	B.C.	1			22	185	26	12	73	1	370
Domicile	Alta.	1	2	4	24	227	27	20	î	15	319
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	Sask.	i	-	6	53	479	273	f	89	50	88
ence of Si	Man.	1	ā	63	51	147	1	26	14	4	244
of Reside	Ont.	1	16	7	203	2	300	13	6	90	601
Place	Que.	38	16	99	1	633	T	7	1	63	757
	N.B.	60	266	1	111	29	-	2	2	-	458
	N.S. N.E.	67	1	222	82	59	1	=	67	Ī	369
	P.E.I. I.PÉ.	1	80	50	33	17	. 1	10	23		192
01	Province in which University is located Province on les étudiants font leurs études	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total of students enrolled elsewhere than in province (or country) of residence—Inscrits dans une province autre que celle de leur résidence

121.—Universities of Canada: Number of Full-time Students in Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy by Academic Years, 1928-29

121.—Universités canadiennes: Nombre d'étudiants réguliers dans les arts, la science pure, les lettres et la philosophie, par années académiques, 1928-29

			Undergra	duate—So	ıs-gradués				Number of 1st
Name of University Nom de l'université	Preparatory Préparatoire	1st Year — Première année	2nd Year — Deuxième annés	3rd Year — Troisième année	4th Year — Quatrième année	Total	Graduate Gradués	Total full-time Arts, etc. Total étudiants réguliers dans les arts, etc.	Degrees (Arts, etc.) Nombre de premiers degrés (arts, etc.)
St. Dunstan's	72	20	20	19	12	71	-	143	8
King's	4	-	-	-	-	68	4	76	-
Dalhousie	-	-		-	-	492	8	500	85
Acadia	135	-	-	-	-	329	15	479	73
St. Francis Xavier	52	127	65	43	30	265	13	330	30
New Brunswick	-	50	39	32	28	149	-	149	26
Mount Allison		61	61	60	44	226	4	230	29
St. Joseph's	238	22	21	19	10	72	-	310	8
McGill	-	331	280	175	232	1,018	1 -	1,018	226
Bishop's	-	48	27	43	-	118	4	122	37
Laval	7,726	401	376	297	271	1,345	39	9,110	167
Montreal	4,130	488	463	387	350	1,688	-	5,818	262
Toronto ²	-	850	730	546	468	2,594	216	2,810	492
Victoria			Include	ed with To	ronto-Cor	npris avec	Toronto		
Trinity			66	66	66	"	66		
Western	-	266	194	157	95	712	12	724	112
Queen's	-	-		-	-	713	16	729	172
Ottawa	1,364	76	59	37	12	\$ 209	23	1,596	443
McMaster	-	74	79	66	57	276	5	281	56
Manitoba	-	480	413	270	218	5 1,426	10	1,436	221
Saskatchewan	-	141	272	181	136	730	25	755	123
Alberta	-	111	119	107	90	427	5	432	68
British Columbia	-	555	312	225	182	1,274	42	1,316	213
Total	13,721	-	-	-	-	14,200	441	28,362	2,451
Total of 17 giving students by years	13,582	4,111	3,530	2,664	2,235	12,600	398	26,580	2,121

<sup>Included under graduate school and not shown separately for Arts.
includes Commerce Students and B.Comm. degrees.
Includes 25 in philosophy not given by years.
Including 26 Ph.B's.
Includes 35 honour students in fifth year.</sup>

¹ Comprend des cours de sous-gradués non spéarés des cours en arts.
2 Comprend les étudiants en commerce et le degré de bachelier en science commerciale.
3 Comprend 25 en philosophie non répartis par années.
4 Comprend 26 Ph.B.
5 Comprend 35 étudiants en cinquième année.

122.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by Individual Institutions, 1928-23
 122.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1928-29

	Date of Founda-	Tea	umber			umber tudent		
Name and Address	tion	P	ersonn			Nombretudian		Affiliation
Nom et site	Date de la fon- dation	мн.	F.	Total	мн.	F.	Total	
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I	1860	7	10	17	102	203	305	Queen's, McGill and all Maritime Universities.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax	1894 1888 1907	8 12 15	25 1 	25 8 13 15	62 95	218 24 110	62 119 404	Macdonald, Acadia, Dalhousie Kings, Mt. Alli- son, St. Francis Xavier, St. Ma-
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S	1820	10	-	10	22	17	39	ry's. Dalhousie, Mt. Allison.
College Saint Anne, Church Point, Digby Co., N.S St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S	1890 1841	15 15	_1	16 15		-	145 208	Nova Scotia Tech- nical.
Total, Nova Scotia		75	27	102	826	369	1,195	
Collège du Sacré Cœur, Bathurst-Ouest, N.B		23	_	23	250	-	250	
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que	1907 1907 1893 1865 1859	4 31 38 22 6 16 14	14 - - - 1	4 31 52 22 6 16 15	850 506 156 53 352	304	890 810 156 53 352	McGill. Montreal. McGill (Incorp.). Montreal. McGill. Laval. McGill,
Classical Colleges of Quebec— Chicoutimi (Little Seminary). Gaspé. Joliette (Little Seminary). L'Assomption Classical College. Levis Classical College. Mont Laurier (Little Seminary). Montreal (Jean de Brébeuf). Montreal (Ste. Marie) Classical College. Montreal (Ste. Marie) Classical College. Montreal (Ste. Sulpice) Classical College. Montreal (Ste. Sulpice) Classical College. Nicolet (Little Seminary). Quebec (Little Seminary). Rigaud Classical College. Rimouski (Little Seminary). St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College. St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary). St. Jean Classical College. St. Hyacinthe (Little Seminary). St. Thérèse (Little Seminary). St. Thérèse (Little Seminary). St. Trois-Rivières (Little Seminary). Trois-Rivières (Little Seminary). Valleyfield Classical College. Independent non-subsidized Classical Institutions of Quebec—	1873 1926 1846 1848 1853 1915 1923 1896 1848 1767 1803 1663 1851 1811 1911 1847 1825 1910 1875 1860 1893	54 8 50 43 65 28 52 30 25 31 49 60 40 15 58 45 45 36 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40		54 8 50 43 655 288 522 30 25 311 49 60 50 40 115 36 81 43 30	534 72 398 406 752 137 595 404 499 434 336 1,005 408 340 186 649 518 313 613 319 130 486 500 274		534 722 398 406 752 137 595 404 499 434 336 1,005 408 340 186 649 518 313 313 319 130 486	Laval. Laval. Montreal. Montreal. Laval. Laval.
Ecole apostolique des Miss. de SC., Beauport. Juniorat de Marie Immaeulée (Oblats), Chambly. Juvénat St. Bernard (Cisterciens), Mistassini Ecole St. Ignace (Jésuitos), Montreal Collège Grasset (Sulpiciens), Montréal Juvénat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville Collège missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel. Juvénat des Rédemptoristes, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Juvénat des R.P. du T. S. Sacrement, Terrebonne. Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières. Independent non-subsidized Superior Institutions of Quabec—	1926 1913 1927 1927 1908 1922 1896 1902 1892	10 10 5 6 · 7 9 5 13 8 10	-	10 10 5 6 7 9 5 13 8	92 26 80 133 95 61 155 60		92 26 80 133 95 61 155 60 125	
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg Maison St. Joseph (Jésuites), Charlesbourg	1923 1853	6 7	-	6 7		_	17 21	
Scholasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites). Charlesbourg. Scholasticat des Religieux du Très Saint Sacrement.	1885	19	-	19		-	115	
Montréal. Séminaire de Philosophie (Sulpiciens), Montréal. Studium Franc. de Théologie, Montréal Maison d'études du Monastère de la Rép. (Capucins)	1890 1876 1921	8 10 5	-	8 10 5	146	=	33 146 46	
Pte. aux Trembles	1923	4	-	1 4	19	_	19	

122.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by Individual Institutions, 1928-29—Concluded

122.—Collèges professionnels et affiliés du Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves par institutions, 1928-29—fin

Name and Address Nom et site	Date of Founda- tion Date de	Number of Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			s	umber tudent — Vombr étudian	Affiliation	
Nom et site	la fon- dation	мн.	F.	Total	МН.	F.	Total	
independent non-subsidized Superior Institutions of Quebec-Concluded—fin Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont Viau Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Pont Viau Studium Franc, de Philosophie, Québec Noviciat des P.P. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac.	1921 1902 1902 1926	6 2 4	1 1 1	6 2 4 1	23 10 14 1	1 1 1 1	23 10 14 1	
Total, Que		1,277	15	1,292	13,761	344	14,105	
Huron College, London, Ont Knox College, Toronto, Ont.* Intario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Intario College of Art, Toronto, Ont. Intario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. Intario Ceterinary College, Guelph, Ont. Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont.		5 3 92 9 6 12 7	- 13 6 16	5 3 105 15 22 12 7	250 245 142 351	918 532 10 -	33 1,989 782 255 142 365	Western. Toronto. Toronto. Toronto. Toronto. Toronto.
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont. Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont. Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont. St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont. Emmanuel College, Toronto, Ont. Wyclific College, Toronto, Ont. Wyclific College, Waterloo, Ont. Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont. St. Augustine's Seminary of Toronto.	1879 1924	40 12 43 7 15 14 15 12	111111	40 12 43 7 15 14 15	200 191 738 98 91 81 72 188	148 308 22 -	406 113 81 72 188	Toronto (Fed.) Victoria. Toronto. Western.
Assumption College, Sandwich Ursuline College of Arts, London. Alma College, St. Thomas. Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Waterloo	• • • • • • • •	20 9 2 3	9 20 -	20 18 22 3	71 30 8 8	71 291 -	101 299 8	Western. Western. Western.
Total, Ont Brandon College, Man Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man St. Boniface College, Winnipeg.	1899 1871 1914	326 12 7 10 19 14	9 - 5 -	390 21 7 10 24 14	3,896 142 12: 52 229 317	2,314 190 7 2 220	332 19 54 449	McMaster. Manitoba. Manitoba. Manitoba. Manitoba.
Total, Man		62	14	76	752	419	1,171	
Regina College, Regina, Sask. St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask. St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask Emmanuel College, Saskatoon. Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon. St. Pater's College, Muenster. Campion College, Regina.	1019	6 4 6 6 4 13 17	9 - 1 - 1	15 4 6 6 5 13 17	38 16 46	541 1 - 10 -	39 16 46 43	Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan.
Total, Sask		5 6	10	66	753	552	1,305	
Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta. Edmonton Jesuit College, Alta	1913 1910	6 17 7	=	6 17 7		12 -		Laval. Alberta.
Total, Alta			_	30	290	12	302	
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C Union College, Vancouver, B.C Victoria College, Victoria, B.C		4 5 7	1 - 3	5 5 10	27	1 3 115	30	British Columb British Columb British Columb
Total, B.C.)		4	20	175	119	294	
Grand total		1,872	144	2,016	20,805	4,332	25,137	

General Note.—Data for colleges are incomplete insofar as reports were not received from a few colleges for 1928–29. Figures in this report cover only the above-named colleges.

*Data for preceding year throughout.

Note générale.—Les données sur les collèges sont incomplètes parce que plusieurs rapports n'ont pas été reçus pour 1928-29. Les chiffres de ce rapport ne couvrent que les collèges mentionnés ci-dessus.

"Toutes les données sont pour l'année précédente.

123.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Enrolment, 1928-29—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1928-29

work in qui ne dans	Total	:	2555 887 1 46	391		7128 715 99 99 8 8 302 424 10	4,346	1,406
E Number doing work not not not not not cor D C or D Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	W.—F.	1	221	87	1	1488	328	11188
Numk not Nombr sont c	М.—Н.	ı	189 189 189	304	1	688 427 427 99 99 302 51 2, 424	4,018	690 212
7 to nd other work se se se ation	Total	289	52 68 130	250	199	16 39 39 7 7 7 113 882	6,101	110
D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	W.—F.	197	330	39	í	11111111	1	11111111
Pr Matrico High	М.—Н.	92	130 130	211	199	16 39 39 17 7 7 7 882 	6,101	110
doing resity diants es cours	Total	16	218 55 55 36 97 39 31 78	554	51	116 123 123 123 134 145 145	3,658	288 283 283 2842 2552 2652 2005
C Number of A doing work of University Standard Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	W.—F.	9	218	243		1141111111	16	202 184 101 14
Num work Noml dans A	М.—Н.	10	33.2 22.2 3.3 7.8 7.8 7.8	311	51	16 123 78 78 57 83 80 94 2,740 445	3,642	288 2381 381 1425 2000 2000
also or or gress diants les	Total	ı	112	28	3	2,740	3,624	1 1 1 2423
B Aubor of A also registered in universities or other Colleges Nombre d'étudiants dans A, inscrits dans les ou collèges ou collèges ou collèges ou collèges	W.—F.	ı	11	11		188 1111111	30	204
Num re uni oth oth dans A,	М.—Н.	1	11120211	17	ı	2,740	3,594	1 1 1 1 2 2 3 8 1 1 1 1
ptions	Total	305	218 621 119 404 39 145 208	1,195	250	41 890 810 158 158 10,308 445 445	14,105	28 33 383 1,989 142 255 365 200
A Total Enrolment Total des inscriptions	W.—F.	203	218 24 110 17	369	ı	3040	344	918 532 10 14
Total d	М.—Н.	102	622 952 234 222 1452 208	826	250	41 850 506 156 158 10,308 445	13,761	28 33 1,071 250 245 142 351 200
Name of College Nom du collège		Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Holy Heart. Nova Sootia Agricultural Nova Sootia Technical. Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste, Ame St.	Total, N.S.	Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B.	Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald. Oka Agricultural Presbyterian Ste Ame de la Poestière Ste Ame de la Poestière 14 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries† 19 Independent Classical Schools.	Total, Que	Huron Knox. Ontario Agricultural Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario Veciniary. Organio Veciniary. Royal Military.

123.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Eurolment, 1928-29—Concluded—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1928-29—fin

work lin . quine i dans	Total	27 406 	2,418	130	268	909
Number doing work not included in C or D Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans C ni dans D	W.—F.	1 1 8 9 0 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,372	107	107	408
Numb not Nombr sont c	М.—Н.	98 98 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,046	233	161	198
to l other vork e e tion	Total	131 476 	266	46 - 142 127	315	137 23 623 623 155
D Preparatory to Matriculation and other High School work Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	W.—F.	263	270	22	22	88
Prej Matricul High Co Co pr	М.—Н.	131 476 476 6 6 440 556	727	24	238	64 114 155 155 295
oing sity iants s cours	Total	233 410 113 75 75 132 611 641 88	2,795	156 19 54 307	588	118 39 16 16 20 20 15 8 8 8 8 8 322
C Number of A doing work of University Standard Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	W.—F.	1488	672	1652	235	. 60
Numb work c S Nomby dans A s	M.—H.	262 262 102 132 132 8	2,123	95 122 142 142	353	58 116 119 119 126 126 126 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 13
also or ses iants	Total	270 270 1113 366 119 189 874 874	856	1 242 1	110	449 222 446 111 112 128
B Number of A also registered in unversities or other Colloges Nombre d'étudiants dans A inscrits dans les universités ou collèges	W.—F.	128	417	1 1 2 4 5 1	36	25.1111112
Num regunity of the Nomb dans A, ur	м.—н.	142 142 91 19 19 19 28	439	1 52 5	74	25 22 22 46 10 10 103
ent	Total	191 886 406 113 113 81 172 172 101 299 299	6,210	332 19 54 449 317	1,171	861 39 16 446 443 777 2233 1,305
A Total Enrolment Total de, inscriptions	W.—F.	148 308 222 22 	2,314	190 7 220 -	419	141 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	М.—Н.	191 738 988 81 722 172 173 88 8	3,896	142 12 52 229 317	752	320 388 16 446 333 777 777 753
Name of College Nom du collège		St. Jerome's St. Michael's St. Michael's Forouto Bible Emmanuel Waterloo St. Augustane's Seminary Assumption College Urauline College of Arts Alma College of Arts Evangelical Lutheran Seminary	Total, Ont	Brandon. Manitoba. Manitoba Law Wesley. St. Boniface.	Total, Man	Regina. St. Andrew's St. Andrew's St. Chad's. Emmanuel, Stak. Lutheran College and Seminary St. Peters, Muenster Campion, Regina. Total, Sask.

60	0.0	1				1	
1881	86		1	1	1	1	8,115
111	1		1	1	1	1	2,302
1 88 1	98		1	1	1	1	5,813
103	162		1	4	1	4	8,694
12	12		. 1	1	1	-	678
103	150		_	00	1	ග	8,016
13 15 26	54		31	26	233	290	8,328
111	ı			72	115	118	1,352
13	54		30	24	118	172	6,976
1 1 62	22		į	14	1	14	4,782
111	1		1	52	1	63	521
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22		ı	12	1	12	4,261
204 26	302		31	30	233	294	25,137
12	12		7-4	63	115	119	4,33%
204 26	290		30	27	118	175	29,805
Concordia Edmonton Jesuit St. Stephen's.	Total, Alta		Anglican Theological	Union	Victoria	Total, B.C	Grand Total

Estimated separation on basis of information given in the report of the Provincial Statistician. The enrolment of the Classical Colleges is given at 10,308 of whom 7,884 were in the classical course, 1,102 in the Primary course. In the section on superior education, the Statistician shows 2,740 in Arts from the Classical Colleges; these are assumed to be full-time degree condenses.

†Séparation estimative basée sur l'information donnée dans le rapport du statisticien provincial. Les inscriptions des collèges classiques sont placées à 10,308 dont 7,884 sont dans le cours prinarie. Dans la section sur l'enseignement supérieur, le statisticien donne 2,740 des élèves des collèges classiques dans la faculté des arts; ceux-ci sont sonic acces commercial et de statistic partier le page des étudies.

HIGHER EDUCATION

124.—Collèges de Canada: Summary of Enrolment, 1928-29 124.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1928-29

Name of College Nom du collège	Т	Total nrolme Otal descripti	ent es	Full Time Students Etudiants réguliers			3	art Tir Studen Ctudian libres	ts ts	Vacation, Extra mural, Short Course and extension Students Cours de vacances, cours pour externes, cours abrégés et cours d'extension		
	мн.	WF.	Total	МН.	WF.	Total	МН.	WF.	Total	МН.	WF.	Total
Prince of Wales, P.E.I	102	203	305	102	203	305		_	_	_		***
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Holy Heart Nova Scotia Agricultural Nova Scotia Technical. Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste. Anne St. Mary's.	62 95 294 22 145	24 110 17	62 119 404	62 33 73 13 145	, -	62	- - 6	26	26 - - 6 -	62 221	114 - 21 110 17 -	83 331
Total, N.S	826	369	1,195	516	81	597	6	26	32	304	262	566
Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B	250		250	250	-	250	_		_	-	-	-
Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald. Oka Agricultural Presbyterian Ste. Anne de la Pocatière United Theological 24 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries. 11 Independent Classical Schools. 11 Independent Superior Schools. Total, Que.	506 156 53 352 158 10,308 892 445	304	810 156 53 352 158 10,308 892 445	153 140 45 92 100 10,308 892	-	41 162 361 140 45 92 100 10,308 892 445	3	28 51 - - - - 79	416 54 - - - - 470	350 16 8 260 58		395 16 8 260 58
1 otal, Que	13,701	344	14,105	12,378	208	12,580	391	79	470	992		1,049
Huron. Knox. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Ontario College of Pharmacy. Osgoode Hall. Royal Military. St. Jerome's. St. Michael's. Toronto Bible. Emmanuel. Wyclifie. Wyclifie. Waterloo. St. Augustine's Assumption. Ursuline. Alma. Evangelical Lutheran.	33 1,071 250 245 142 351 200 191 738 98 91 181 72 188 8 8	918 532 10 14 - 148 308 22 - - 71 291	782 255 142 365 200 191 886 406 113 81 72 2188 71 101 299 8	33 381 49 245 142 351 200 191 738 81 72 188 71 30 8	10 -14 -148 1199 -1 -2 -43 291	142 365 200 191 886 174 59 81 72 188 71 73 299 8	115	94	28	674 86 - - - 43 19 - - -	189	2322 19
Total, Ont	3,896	2,314	6,210	2,923	1,075	3,998	151	143	294	822	1,096	1,918
Brandon. Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley St. Boniface.	52 229	7 2 220	19 54	229	79 7 2 220	191 19 54 449 317	-	1111 	141 - - -		1111	
Total, Man	752	419	1,171	722	308	1,030	30	111	141		-	-
	1	1	1		/	1	1	1		1		1

124.—Collèges of Canada: Summary of Enrolment, 1928-29—Concluded 124.—Collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1928-29—fin

Name of College Nom du collège	Т	Total arolmen — otal de ecriptio	es	E	ull Tim tudent — tudiant égulier	s ts	S	art Tim tudent — tudian tibres	8	Vacation, Extra mural, Short Course and extension Students Cours de vacances cours pour externes, cours abrégés et cours d'extension		
	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	мн.	WF.	Total	МН.	WF.	Total
Regina St. Andrew's. St. Chad's. Emmanuel. Lutheran. St. Peter's. Campion.	320 38 16 46 33 77 223	1 - - 10 -	861 39 16 46 43 77 223	125 31 16 - 33 77 223	143 - - 10 -	268 31 16 - 43 77 223	195 - - 46 - -	398 1 - - - -	593 1 46 - -	- 7 - - - -		7
Total, Sask	753	552	1,305	505	153	658	241	399	640	7	-	7
Concordia Edmonton, Jesuit. St. Stephen's	60 204 26	-	72 204 26	60 204 25		72 204 25	- 1	-	- 1	-	-	-
Total, Alta	290	12	302	289	12	301	1	-	1	-	-	-
Anglican Theological	30 27 118	3	30	20	3	23	4		4	3	-	- 9
Total, B.C	175	119	294	168	119	287	4	-	4	3		3
Grand Total	20,805	4,332	25,137	17,853	2,159	20,012	824	758	1,582	2,128	1,415	3,543

124A.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time Students, 1928-29 124A.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers, 1928-29

2,712.0 003.080.0					0844464		700				
	ulati High	natric- on or School		rst		duate		her			
Name of Colleges	Stud	dents	-	gree -	Stud	dents	Stu	dents		Total	
Nom des collèges		arant		mier		liants		tres			
Nom des coneges		atri-	ue	gré	gra	dués	etuc	liants			
	cula	tion									
	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	92	197	10	6	_	_	_	_	102	203	305
				54				24			
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Holy Heart	_	-	55	-	-	_	7		62	78	62
Holy Heart Nova Scotia Agricultural Nova Scotia Technical	-	_	33 73	3	-	-	-	_	33 73		36
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	-	-	11	-	_	_	2		13	_	13
Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	68 130	-	31 60	_	_	_	46	_	145 190	_	145 190
Totai, N.S.			263	57			55	24	516		597
			51	- 01			-				
Collège du Sacré Cœur, N.B									250		250
Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	16		15 106	_	1 17	_	9	-	41 162	_	41 162
Macdonald	22	-	64	16	15	-	74	192	153	208	361
Oka Agricultural Presbyterian	7	_	57 29	_	9	_	61	_	140 45	_	140 45
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière. United Theological.	13	_	50 30	-	19	_	42 38	-	92 100	-	92 100
24 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries	5,144		2,740		-	-	2,424		10,308		10,308
10 Independent Classical Schools	882	_	445	-	_	_	10	-	892 445	-	892 445
Total, Que	6,123		3,536	16	61		2,658		12,378	208	12,586
Huron.	0,120				2	-	20		22	700	22
Knox	10	-	_	_	-	-	23	-	33	-	33
Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art.	_	_	381 49	202 135	_	_	_	112	381 49	314 135	695 184
Ontario College of Pharmacy	-	-	245	10	-	-	-	-	245	10	255
Ontario Veterinary. Osgoode Hall.	~		80 351	14	62	_	_	_	142 351	14	142 365
Royal Military St. Jerome's	131	_	200	~	_	_	27	~	200 191	-	200 191
St. Michael's	476	-	242	148	20	_	-	_	738	148	886
Toronto Bible. Emmanuel.		_	57	-			55 1	119 1	55 58	119	174 59
Wycliffe	6		75	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	81
Waterloo. St. Augustine's.	40 56	_	25 132	_	2	_	5	_	72 188	_	72 188
Assumption	-	-	57	-	4	-	10	-	71	-	71
Ursuline. Alma.	- 8	263	30	36 28	_	_	_	_	30 8	43 291	73 299
Evangelical Lutheran	-		8	-	-	-		-	8	-	8
Total, Ont	727	270	1,965	573	90	-	141	232	2,923	1,075	3,998
Brandon	22	19	86	49	2	2	2	9	112	79	191
Manitoba Manitoba Law	_	_	12 52	7 2	_	_	_		12 52	7 2	19 54
Wesley St. Boniface.	87	55	142	165	-	-	100	-	229	220	449
	127		52				138		317	-	317
Total, Man	236	74	344	223	2	2	140	9	722	308	1,630
Regina St. Andrew's	64	73 -	58 31	60	_	_	3	10	125 31	143	268 31
St. Chad's Lutheran College, Sask	- 14	9	16 19	- 1	-	-	_	-	16 33	10	16 43
St. Peters	62	-	15	- 1	-	-	-	-	77	-	77
Campion	155		68		-				223		223
Total, Sask	295	82	207	61			3	10	505	153	658
Concordia Edmonton Jesuit	47 189	12	13 15	-		-	-	-	60 204	12	72 204
St. Stephen's	-		25	-		_	-		25	-	25
Total, Alta	236	12	5 3	-	-		-	-	289	12	301
Anglican Theological	-	-	30	1	~	-	-	-	30	1	31
Union Victoria	3	_1	17 118	115	_	-	_	-	20 118	3 115	23 233
Total, B.C	3	1	165	118	-	-	-	-	168	119	287
Grand Total	8,109	636	6,594	1,054	153	2	2,997	467	17,853	2,159	20,012

124B.—Colleges of Canada: Part-time Students, 1928-29 124B.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres, 1928-29

Name of Colleges Nom des collèges	ular High Stu Pré	matric- tion or School idents — parant eur matri- ation	De Pre	rst gree mier gré	Stud	duate dents diants dués	Stud	her dents tres liants		Total	
	M. H	. WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Pine Hill Divinity, N.S.	_	-	-	24	_	-	- 6	2	- 6	26	26
Total, N.S	-	-	-	24	-	-	6	2	6	26	32
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	-	-	-	-	_	-	388			28 51	
Total, Que	-	ale .	-	_	_	-	391	79	391	79	470
Huron. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Emmanuel Ursuline.	-		- 6 5	- 17 - 27	- 2	- - - 1	6 16 109 7	-	6 16 115 14	94 21 28	35
Total, Ont	-	-	11	44	2	1	138	98	151	143	294
Brandon, Man		3	5	9	2	1	21	98	30	111	. 141
Regina Emmanuel, Sask. St. Andrew's, Sask.	-	-	46	-		- - -	195 	398	195 46 -	398 - 1	593 46 1
Total, Sask	_	_	46	_	-	-	195	399	241	399	640
St. Stephens, Alta		_		-	1	_	engt.		1	-	1
Union, B.C.	_	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Grand Total	1	3	66	77	5	2	751	676	824	758	1,582

124C.—Collèges of Canada: Students in Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1928-29 124C.—Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1928-29

Name of College Nom du collège	-	Students aduates radués	Grad	de degré uates dués	Otl Au	-		Total	
	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	М. Н.	WF.	м. н.	WF.	Total
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. N.S. Agricultural N.S. Technical. Pine Hill Divinity. St. Mary's.	19	107 - - - -		-	- 62 202 3	7 21 110 17	- 62 221 3 18	114 21 110 17	114 83 331 20 18
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales MacDonald Oka Presbyterian. Ste-Anne de la Pocatière United Theological.	8	-	- - - - - 39	1111	300 350 16 - 260	12 45 - -	300 350 16 8 260 58	12 45 - - -	312 395 16 8 269 58
Ontario Agricultural. Ont. College of Art. Toronto Bible Emmanuel.	-	-	- 2		674 86 43	604 303 189	674 86 43 19	604 303 189 -	1,278 389 232 19
St. Andrew's, Sask	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Union, B.C		-	_	-	-	-	3		3
Grand Total	84	107	48	-	1,996	1,308	2,128	1,415	3,543

125. - Colleges of Canada: Full-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29 - Collèges du Canada: Etudiants réguliers par facultés, 1928-29

Total Full-time Students—Etudiants réguliers

Total (exclud- ing	rotal (sans compter les doubles emplois)	305	00 2**	3 9 9 9 8 9 1	223	145 190	597	250	48	361	140	68	10.308	893	445	12,586	188	71	299
	Other —Autres	1-	a a	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	ı	1 1	1 1	1 1	2819	1	1	812	1	1	1 1
Vete- rinary Medi-	cine Méd e- cine vété- rinaire	1	1	1 1	1 4	1 [1	I	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1
Theo-	logy Théo- logie	1	Į.	57	13	1 1	70	1	6	1 1	16	10	1 00	1 5	167	284	132	1	1 1
Phar.	macy Phar- macie	I	I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı	1	1	I	1	1
	Music — Musi- que	ţ	13	FI	1 1	1 1	13	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	ı	1	1	ŧ	ı	1 1
	Law Droit	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	3	I	ı	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1 1
House-	Science Science ména- gère	1	ಣ	1 1	1 1	1 1	3	1	1	95	1	1 1	1 1	1	1	95	1	1	1 1
Engin- eering and	Science Génie et sciences appli- quées	1	1	1 1 1	1,3	1 00	81	1	1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1
	tion Péda- gogie	ı	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	I	118	1				- 1	118	1	1	1 1
	Com- merce	I	12	1 1	1 1	1 1	12	1		123		1 1	-	1,012	1	1,745	I	1	1 1
	Agri- culture	1	F	36	1 4	1 1	36	1	I	148	140	92	1 1	1	1	380	1	1	1 1
	sophy Philo- sophie	1	1	. J	1 1	1 1	7.0	1	I	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1	254	254	1	1	1 1
Arts and Pure	Science Arts et science pure	16		1 4			179	51	ļ	1 1						2,797	5	71	28
Pre-	culation Imma- tricu- lation	289	1	1 1	1 1	130	198	199	16	n 1	1 *	1	13	882	Ī	6,101	56	1	271
		Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Mount Saint Vincent.	Holy Heart. Nova Scotia Agricultural	Nova Scotia Technical Pine Hill Divinity Hall	Ste. Anne. St. Mary's	Total, N.S	Collège du Sacré Coeur, N.B	Diocesan Theological.	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	Oka	Fresbyterian Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	United Theological.	10 Independent Classical Schools.	11 Independent Superior Schools	Total, Que	St. Augustine's Seminary	Assumption	Ursulno

28282328 28282328 28282328 2828 2828 28	∞	191 19 19 317	0	223 223 31 31 16	00	202	. =	######################################	1 20 1	62
	3,998	#1.48	1,030	4.5500	658	28.53	301	60 es 65	287	20,012
111181111111111111111111111111111111111	358	11111	1	11111		1 1 1	1	1 1 1		1,170
1+1111111111111111111111111111111111111	142	1 1 1 1 1	1	11111	1	1 1 1		1 1 1		142
	328	119	19	9 31 16	26	25	25	31 19	50	833
1111 76 11111111	255	1111	1	11111	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	255
	å	10	10	1111111	13	1 1 1	í	1 1 1	1	98
1 + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	365	117011	54	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	419
312	312	1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	410
5000	200	1 1 1 1 1	ı	011111	2	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	283
	1	1111	ı	1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	118
1111111111111	1	1111	I	11111	1	1 1 1	1	3 1 1	1	1,757
1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	383	1111	1	11111	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	299
111111111111	1	1111	I	3 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	259
60 410 	658	140 - 307 190	637	0 115 68 118 -	210	133	28	233	233	4,809
1131 476	266	41 142 127	310	23 62 1555 137	377	59 189	248	14.1	4	8,723
Evangelical Lutheran Huron Kinox Kinox Ontario Agricultural Ontario College of Art Ontario College of Pharmacy Ontario College of Pharmacy Ontario Vetermary St. Jerome's St. Jerome's St. Jerome's St. Michael's Torouto Bible Emmanuel Wycilfe Wycilfe	Total, Ontario	Brandon Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley St. Boniface	Total, Manitoba	Lutheran. St. Peter's Campion Regina St. Andrews St. Chad's.	Total, Sask	Concordia Edmonton Jesuit St. Stephen's.	Total, Alta	Anglican Theological Union. Victoria	Total, B.C	Grand Total

¹ Junior Commercial—Commerce junior.
² Primary Grades—Degrés élémentaires.

123A.—Colleges of Canada: Full-lime Students by Faculties, 1928-29—Colleges du Canada: Étudiants réguliers par facultés, 1928-29 Full-time Students, Preparing for first Degrees-Etudiants réguliers se préparant au premier degré

Total (exclud- ling duplicates) Total (sans (compter less doubles emplois)	16	#2887H39	320	106 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	3, 557 188 188 255 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266 266
Other Autres	t		1 1		184
Vete- rinary Medicine Médecine vété- rinaire	\$	111111	1 1	11111111	
Theo- logy Théo- logie	1	111	99	14 14 30 30 167	2111
Pharmacy macy Pharmacio	1	111111	1 1	1111111	1 1 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1
Music Musique	1	0 11111	00 1	11111111	1 111111111
Law	ı	111111	1 1		1 111 33 1111
House-hold Science Science mena-	1		69	112111111	500 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Engin- eering Applied Science Geiie et sciences appli- quées	1	111100100	100		5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Com- merce	1	0111111	1 2	106	106
Agri-	t	1188111	36	677 677 57 50 50	388
Philosophy Philosophicsophic	ı	111111	1	254	255
Arts	16	446	129	15 15 2,740	2,794
	Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Holy Heart. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Agricultural. Nova Scotia Technical. Pine Hill Divnity Hall Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	Total, N.S	Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Presbyberian Presbyberian Presbyberian Agen Theological United Theological United Theological II Independent Superior Schools.	Total, Que. Outario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ontario College of Pharmacy Ontario Veterinary College. Second Military St. Jerom B. St. Jerom St. Jerom St. Jerom W. Wyeliffe.

0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	2,538	135 19 54 307 52	567	118 31 31 20 20 15 68	268	113 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 25	31 233 333	283	
11111	184	1111	1	8 1 1 1 1 1	1	111 6	111	- 184	
11111	80	1 1 1 1 1	1	11111	1	111	1 1 1	1 08	
132	274	19	19	31 16 9	56	25	31	50	
11111	255	1111	1	11111	1	1 1 1	111	255	
11111	1	1111	1	1111	ı	1 1 1		1 00	
11111	365	115211	54	1 1 1 1 1	1	111	1 1 1	- 419	
11111	200	11111	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1111	1 1 1	216	
11111	200	11111	1	111211	2	1111	1 1 1	283	
11111	1	11111	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	ı	1 1 1	1 1 1	- 108	
111111	383	1111	1	111111	ŧ	111	111	593	
11111	1	11111	1		1	111	1 1 1	254	
23 666 1 28	597	135 - - 307 52	494	118	210	113	233	233	
St. Augustine s. Assumption. Ursuline. Evangelical Lutheran.	Total, Ont	Brandon Manitoba Manitoba Law Wesley St. Boniface.	Total, Man	Regina St. Androws St. Chad's Lutheran, Sask St. Peter's Campion	Total, Sask	Concordia. Edmonton Jesuit. St. Stephen's. Total, Alta	Anglican Theological. Union Victoria.	Total, B.C	

23B.—Colleges of Canada: Full-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29—Colleges du Canada: Etudiants reguliers par facultés, 1928-29

Full-time Students not preparing first degrees—Etudiants réguliers ne préparant pas leur premier degré

	Total	1	45.63	7.9	1	388 266 611 2,424 10	2,850	211 000 124 145 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140
	Other Autres	1	. ا ا ت	70	Ē	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	812	174
	Com- merce	1	10	10	1	1,612	1,622	111111111
Autres	Music — Musi- que	1	10	10	1		1	11111111
Other—Autres	House- hold Science Science ména- gère	I	1111	ı	1	111871111	82	11.2
	Educa- tion Péda- gogie	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1	1117	117	
	Agri- cul- ture	1	1 1 1 1	1	1	67	170	111111111
	Theo- logy Théo- logie	ı	100011	4	1	% 1111111	47	2000
	Arts	1	46	20	I	11111111	1	1111271111
	Total	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1	9444 6 1 1 1	61	898
ıés	Other Au- tres	1	1 1 1 1 1	ı	I	111 - 11111	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Graduate—Gradués		1	11111	1	1	1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1	63	111111111
duate	Com- merce Arts	1	1111	1	1	11211111	17	11111111
Gra	Theo- logy Théo- logie	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	ı	119	26	1001111101
	Agri- cul- ture	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1	1114	14	111111111
noi	73	289	130	198	199	113 116 39 39 22 7 7 7 7 88823	6,123	131 131 131 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Pre- matriculation	inmatriculation Other Author tres Author tres	199	11111	1	1	116213111	61	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
mat	imms	06	- - 68 130	198	199	13 16 16 - 7 - 7 882	6,062	10 10 131 131 - 6 40 476
		Prince of Wales, P.E.I.	Mount Saint Vincent Holy Heart. Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste. Anne. St. Mary's.	Total, N.S	Collège du Sacré-Cœur, N. B	United Theological Diocesan Theological Boolo des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald Oka Agricultural Pressbyterian Pressbyterian 24 Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries 10 Independent Classical Schools.	Total, Que	Ontario Agricultural Huron Huron Ontario Veterinary St. Jerome's Emmanuel Emmanuel Wayolifie Witchiosels Watchiosels

10 1 1	373	111	149	13	1 1	1	13	1.1	1	1	164
											3,464
1111	174	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	Title	1	ı	991
1111	1	1.1.1	-	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1,632
1 1 1 1	1	10	10	13	1 1	1	13	1-4	ı	1	65
1 1 1 1	112	1 1 1	8	I	1 1	ı	1	1-1	ı	1	194
1 1 1 1	1	1.1.1	1	ı	1 1	1	1	1 1	f	1	117
1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1 .	1	170
1 1 1 1	20	111	1	1	1 1		1	1 1	1	1	101
10	37	138	139	1	1 4	1	1	1.1	1	1	226
1411	90	₩ I I	4	1	1 1	ı	1	1.1	1	1	155
1 1 1	62	111	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	63
1411	24	411	4	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	ı	31
1 1 1 1		111	1	1	1 1	1	1	1-1	1	1	12
1 1 1 1	4	1-1-1	-	1	1 1	1	1	1.1	ı	1	30
1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	ı	14
27.7	266	143 127	310	137	2000	155	00 00 00	189	248	4	8,745
56	226	1 1 1	1	24	1	, 1	29	118	118	1	633
101	771	41 142 127	310	113	23	155	348	59 71	130	4	8,112
St. Augustine's. Sp. Assumption. Compared to the state of	Total, Ont.	Brandon Wesley St. Boniface	Total, Man	Reging	Lutheran, Sask.	Campion	Total, Sask	Concordia, Alta. Edmonton Jesuit, Alta	Total, Alta	Union College, B.C	Grand Total.

HIGHER EDUCATION

126.—Colleges of Canada: Part-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29 126.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres par facultés, 1928-29

Total of Part-time Students—Total des étudiants libres

	Pre- ma- tricu- lation — Im- ma- tri- cula- tion	Arts	Agri- culture	Com- merce	Education	House-hold Science — Science ména- gère	Music Musi- que	Theology Thologie	Other — Autres	Total (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S Pine Hill Divinity, N.S Ecole des Hautes Etudes Com-	Ξ	26 -	_	_	_	_	=	-6	_	26 6
merciales. Macdonald.	-	_	2	416 -	- 31	21	_		-	416 54
Total, Que	-	-	2	416	31	21	_	-	-	470
Huron. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Emmanuel. Ursuline.	-	28	- 16 - -	1 1 1 1	- - - -		- - -	6 - 35 -	209 	6 16 209 35 28
Total, Ont	_	28	16	_	-	_	-	41	209	294
Brandon, Man	5	30	-	-	-	-	106		_	141
Emmanuel, Sask	-	-	-	-	=	-	593	46 1 -		46 1 593
Total, Sask	-	-	-		-	-	593	47	-	640
St. Stephen's, Alta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Union, B.C	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Grand Total	5	88	18	416	31	21	699	95	209	1,582

126A.-Colleges of Canada: Part-time Students by Faculties, 1928-29 126A.—Collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres par facultés, 1928-29

2002							par rac	- Carees,	20/00 10				
	A. Pre- matri- culation Prépa- rant leur im- matri- culation		-	t degre er degré			Gradu — Gradué			D.	Others	Autro	ès
	Total	Arts	Theology	Others Autres	Total	Arts —	Theology	Total	Agriculture	Theology Théologie	Arts	Other Autres	Total
Pine Hill Divinity, N.S Mount Saint Vincent, N.S	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	_	_	6	- 2	_	6 2
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Macdonald. Huron. Ontario Agricultural. Ontario College of Art. Ursuline. Emmanuel, Ont. Brandon, Man. St. Andrew's, Sask. Emmanuel. Regina. St. Stephen's, Alta. Union, B.C.	5	277 144	46	_	23 27 5 14 - 46	11 3	2 2 - 1	1 2 3	160	6	=	1416 252 - 3186 - 4106 - 4593	
Grand Total	5	69	51	23	143	4	3	7	18	41	15	1,353	1,427

¹ Commerce—Commerce.
 ² Education, 31; Household Science, 21—Enseignement, 31; Science ménagère, 21.
 ³ Evening Course in Art—Cours du soir en art.
 ⁴ Music—Musique.

127.—Collèges of Canada: Vacation Courses, Extension and Extra-Mural, 1928-29 127.—Collèges du Canada: Cours de vacances, d'extension et pour externes, 1928-29

	Degree Students Cours de degré				Other				
	X7 1				Autres		Total		
<u></u>	Underg	raduate	Grad	luate -	Aut	res			
	Sous g	radués	Gra	dués					
	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	МН.	WF.	Total
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S.—									
Extra mural	_	30	-	-	-	-	-	30 31	30 31
Extension		31 46	_	_	_	7		53	53
N.S. Agricultural—					00		00		07
Agriculture (Short Course) Home Economics (Short Course)	_	_	_	-	62	3 18	62	3 18	65 18
N.S. Technical—									
Correspondence		5	-	_	182 20	105	201 20	110	311 20
Pine Hill Divinity-			_						
Extension	-	-	-	-	3	17	3	17	20
St. Mary's— Correspondence	18	_	_	_	_	-	18		18
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales— Correspondence	_		_	_	300	12	300	12	312
Macdonald—									400
Summer School (clergymen) Short Course (Agric.)	_	_	_	_	85 265	45	85 265	45	130 265
Oka Agricultural	-	_	_	_	16	-	16	-	16
Presbyterian (Extra Mural)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière— Agriculture.	_	_	-	_	260	_	260	-	260
United Theological— Extra mural.							F0:		# 0
Extra mural	19	_	39	_	_	_	58	-	58
Ont. Agricultural—									W0.4
Short course in agric	_	_	-	_	552 91	39 159	552 91	39 159	591 250
Summer course in agric		-	_		- 01	406	-	406	406
Baking School, (4 mos.)	-	-	-	-	31	-	31	-	31
Ont. College of Art— Junior Course (Sat. morn.)	_	_	_	_	34	. 57	34	57	91
Summer School	-	-		-	14	42	14	42	56
Teacher's Course	_	-		-	38	204	38	204	242
Evening Classes	-	_	-		43	189	43	189	232
Emmanuel, Ont.— Extra mural.			2				19	_	19
G	1	_	-						10
Extra mural		-	7	-	-		7	-	7
Union, B.C.— Extra mural	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Grand Total	84	112	48	-	1,996	1,303	2,128	1,415	3,543

128.-Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1928-29-Collèges du Canada, Degres, atplomes, etc., conférés, 1928-29

Du- plica- tions with Uni- ver- sities	M. W.	11111111 0 1111 14 18 111111111111 6 1	1
Didiciple Site	M.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
_	H.	1100	803
Total	<u> </u>	11	355
F	M.	28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28.	148
ers	<u>×</u>	1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	336
Others	M.	101 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
na ri- ri- ure	<u>×</u>		1
Di- ploma in Agri- culture	M.	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25
ng (<u> </u>		1
Di- ploma in Engin- eering	M.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	34
na Di- Di- Oo-	≥		1
Licentiate or Diploma in Theology	M	111411111111111111111111111111111111111	46
	×		1
M.S.	M.		1
Ċ	≥	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
D.D.	M.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
	×		1
M.A.	X.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.3
Ċ	W		1
B.D.	M.	1111112 1112 1111 0 1111 1 0 0	13
H.	₩.	111111101111011111111000	1
B.H. S.	N.		1
5.:	<u>×</u>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
B.V.	M.		- 1
· i	₩.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
Phm. B.	M.		1
SG.	<u>×</u>		1
B.S.	M.	1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30
S.A.	\ <u>×</u>		1
B SC	M.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1
	₩.		1
B.Se. Com.	M.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
-i	⊠	S 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 2
B.A.	M.	111181101 1114 1111111111111111111111111	i kg
Fi +2 &	×	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Barr. at Law	M.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	115
		S Commerciales W	
College		Mount Saint Vincent N.S. Agricultural Pine Hill Divinity Hall Pine Hill Divinity Hall St. Terhinical Pine Hill Divinity Hall St. Anne St. Anne College du Sacré-Cœur Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale Macdonald Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Presbyterian Theological Proxy College of Pharmacy Ont. College of Pharmacy Ont. College of Art Toronto Bible Cont. Voterian St. Michael's St. Michael's St. Andrew Maricho Branden Manitoba St. Andrew St. Andrew St. Andrew St. Andrew St. Chad's St. Chad's St. Chad's St. Chad's Edmonton Jesuit Chion Gran I Total	Net total

ID TR

123.-Colleges of Canada: Degrees, Diplomas, etc. conferred, 1928-29-Colleges du Canada: Degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1928-29

(Detail of "Others" in table 128)

	N.S. Agricultural College	S. tural	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commer- ciales		Macdonald	plan	Ont. College of Art	6.12	Toronto Bible College		Mount St. Vincent		Collège du Sacré-Cœur		Edmonton Jesuit		Total	
	M.	₩.	M.	W.	М.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M. v	W. M.	. W.	M.		M.	W.	Total
Farm Diploma.	19	ı	1	ı	- 4	i	ı	- 1	1	1	i	1	1			19	-	19
L. Sc. Compt.	ı	1	*	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	í	1	ı	ł	í	1		1	6
L. Sc. Commerciales	1	1	*13	1	1	ì	1	ı	1	+1	1	f	1	-	1	13	ı	13
L. d'ens. Com	4	ı	1	ı	ŧ	ŧ	ı	ı	1	1	ł	1	1	1	1	- 6	1	ı
Special (soir)	1	1	36	00	1	1	1	f	1	1	1	ı	1	1		36		8 44
Special (Corresp.)	1	1	10	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	4	- E	1	1	1	õ	1	rg.
Réguliers	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	t	4	ŧ	-	1	1	1	1
Institution administration diploma	1	1	1	1	ı	10	ı		1	t	1	1	1	1	-		10	01 0
Institution administration certificate	1	1	- 1	1	ı	16	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	-	-	1	16	91 19
Teachers diplomas	ı	1	ı	ł	10	171	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	10	171	181
Household Science certificates (short course)	1	1	1	1	ı	10	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1		ı	10	10
Home makers certificate	1	+	1	1	ł	21	1	i	1	1	i	1	1	1	-	1	21	1 21
A.O.C.A.	i	1	1	1	ı	1	63	14	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	-	6%	14	16
Certificates in Art	1	1	ı	1	1	1	30	61	8	ı	1	1	1	ı		30	19	16 1
Bible Study	1	ı	ı	I	ł	1	ı	1	9	22	1	ŀ	1	1	1	9	22	38
Commerce	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ŧ	ı	1	ŧ	ı	ı	ෙ	1	1	60	1	63
B. Mus.	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	j	1	ı	1	1	—	1		ı	ı		1
H. Sc. Diploma	ı	1	ł	ı	ł	1	ı	ı	4	í	1	67		1	1	1		62
Accountar cy, Diploma	1	ŧ	1	1	1	١	f	1	1	1		1	1	1		4	1	#
Total	19	1	63	90	10	828	32	100	9	22	1	00	00	1		137	336	3 473
The state of the s						-			-	-		-	-	-				-

*Duplicated by University of Montreal degree list—Duplication avec la liste des degrés de l'Université de Montréal.

128B.—Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees, Diplomas, etc. Conferred, 1928-29 128B.—Colleges du Canada: Résumé des degrés, diplômes, etc. conférés, 1928-29

	Degrés	117 Bachelier en loi	Total.
	Total		803
Net Total	Women — Femmes		355
	Men Hommes		448
iversities	Total	100 0 0 4 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	264
Duplications with Universities	Women Femmes	10 1 0 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33
Duplicatio	Men Hommes	12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	232
orted	Total	7411 748 748 748 748 748 748 748 748	1,067
Gross Total, Reported	Women Femmes	25.5 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	387
Gross	Men Hommes	111 200 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	089
	List of Degrees, etc.	Barr at Law. B.A. B.Sc. B. Sc. B. H. S. B. S. Com B. S. Com Ph. B. S. M. A. M. S. A. I. Sc. Compt. I	Total

129.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1928-29—Colleges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1928-29

		Value-Valeur	Valeur		nos	rce of Inco	me-Source	Source of Income—Sources de revenus	lls (Expend	Expenditure—Dépenses	enses
Name of College Noms des institutions	Endow- ments Dota- tions	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment ment Terrains, batiment scolaires et appa- reils	Other Property erty Autres biens	Total Assets Total de l'actif	Invest- ments Place- ments	Govern- ments and Muni- cipal- ities Alloca- tions des gouverne- ments amui- cipalités	1Fees Contributions des étudiants	20ther Sources Autres sources	Total Income Total des revenus	Current Cou- rantes	Capital	Total
Prince of Wales, P.E.I.) so	\$ 400,000	es.	\$.00,000	i ••	\$ 26,389	1,700	60	\$ 28,089	28,089	i •>	\$ 28,089
Mount Saint Vincent, N.S. Holy Heart, N.S. Agricultural N.S. Technical Pine Hill Divinity Hall Ste. Anne.	294,346	325,000 500,000 139,650 225,000 161,000	3,000	325,000 500,000 433,996 228,000 161,000	16,286	26,820 41,582 10,026	8,442 22,700 10,000	5,138 42,142 17,000	26,820 55,162 55,162 58,428 32,726 27,000	26, 820 153, 488 62, 539 31, 912 25, 300	6,962	26,820 160,450 62,539 31,912 28,800
Total, N.S.	294,346	1,350,650	3,000	1,647,996	16,286	78,428	41,142	64,280	200,136	300,059	10,462	310,521
Collège du Sacré-Cour, N.B	1	250,000	10,000	260,000	1	i	30,000	10,000	40,000	40,000	1	40,000
Diocesan Theological Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales Macdonald. Oka Agricultural Presbyterian. Ste-Anne de la Pocatière. United Theological.	375,499 1,000 4,250,000 260,528	105,944 773,926 3,250,000 170,000 218,000 429,500	22,000 22,000 482,000	481,443 774,926 7,500,000 232,000 430,528 240,000 911,500	16,142 219,000 15,860 24,669	143, 480 51, 750 44, 372 51, 505	24, 433 59, 708 9, 390 17, 500 3, 568 3, 957	23, 499 2,916 165,000 11,681 47,713	39, 641 170, 829 495, 458 54, 542 45, 041 55, 073 76, 339	42,304 151,626 511,967 56,577 44,499 55,563 76,228	10,149	42,304 161,775 511,967 56,577 44,499 55,563 76,228
Total, Que*	4,887,027	5,157,370	526,000	526,000 10,570,397	275,671	291,107	118,556	251,589	936,923	938,764	10,149	948,913
Huron Minox Chan	97,155 220,000 1119,800 35,640 35,745	36,337 750,000 142,318 43,014 275,000 350,000 150,000 122,203 700,000	7,00 29,50 0,00 10,00	140,492 970,000 142,318 00 285,000 285,000 00 385,640 185,745 Victoria Coll 122,203	11,093 5,334 1,782 1,635 egeBuildings	587,704 25,000 50,473 49,000 375,000	1,650 15,820 21,463 7,150 20,000 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,690 1,690 7,212	14,467 192,354 1,200 1,200 55,148 36,915 13,076 22,877	27, 210 780, 058 41, 560 77, 370 57, 350 46, 350 46, 370 40, 481 16, 401 16, 401 20, 089	25, 462 788, 058 40, 772 51, 626 49, 000 49, 125 31, 251 15, 241 15, 241 15, 241 107, 000	4,966	25, 462 780, 058 40, 772 51, 826 49, 000 427, 954 36, 122 15, 241 15, 241 30, 813

129.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1928-29—Concluded—Collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1928-29—fin

Endow- Equip- Prop- Total ments ments ment erry Assets Dota- Terrains, Autres Total de scolaires et appa- reils 2,225 170,435 - 172,660 510,565 3.139,307 56,500 3,708,372 112,315 283,947 19,814 386,076 544,199 1,772,142 74,526 2,390,887 2,300 188,914 70 19,14 386,076 544,199 1,772,142 74,526 2,390,887 2,300 189,914 70 19,194 2,300 189,914 70 19,194 2,300 189,914 70 19,194 2,300 189,914 70 19,194 2,300 188,914 70 19,194	Other Property Autres biens		700 171 700	Municipal Muni	So So So So So So So So So So So So So S	Total Income	Current		1
2,225 400,000 — 400,000 510,565 3,139,307 56,500 3,706,372 112,315 253,947 19,814 386,076 127,893 250,000 — 377,893 303,991 712,695 54,712 1,071,398 544,199 1,772,142 74,526 2,390,887 2,300 880,615 — 822,615 2,300 188,94 700 191,914 25,317 100,000 25,000 191,914 25,317 100,000 25,000 191,914 25,307 186,000 25,000 191,914 25,307 175,000 25,000 255,000 255,000	56,500			- 4,64 - 23,14 Waterloo Col		Total des revenus	Cou- rantes	Capital	Lotal
510,565 3,139,307 56,500 3,706,372 112,315 253,947 19,814 386,076 127,883 250,000 3,71,893 377,893 303,991 712,695 54,712 1,071,398 544,199 1,772,142 74,526 2,390,867 2,800 188,914 70,000 11,1914 2,80 188,914 70,112 11,113,114 2,80 188,914 70,111 11,114 2,80 188,914 70,000 11,114 2,80 188,914 70,000 11,114 100 57,075 5,000 110,114 100 175,000 30,000 205,000 250,000 205,000 2250,000	19,814	64			[1] 7,397 [2] 70,667 lege.	12,038 93,867	18,037 74,013	17,240	18,037 91,253
112,315 253,947 19,814 386,076 251,000 255,500 100 11,772,142 74,526 2,300,867 25,800 188,914 700 181,914 22,300 188,914 700 181,914 25,300 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 30,000 255,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 175,000 100,317 100 100 100,317 100 100 100,317 100 100 100 100,317 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	19,814		6,548		17 514,841	1,780,609	1,681,686	27,077	1,708,763
2,000 2,800 2,800 188,914 25,317 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	1 2 2	893 398 500	20,207	25,219 - 5,956 - 23,001 - 8,798	59,313 56,211 66,244 11 35,559 88 27,836	91,080 42,001 12,200 78,767 36,634	96, 730 50, 873 12, 547 80, 391 40, 888	2,400	96,730 53,273 12,547 80,391 48,388
2,000 820,615 2,300 188,914 700 180,000 25,000 10 57,075 2,500 175,000	74,526	390,867	33,192	- 63,419	9 164,071	260,682	281,429	0,900	291,329
175,000 30,000	25,	822, 615 191, 914 180, 317 57 175	69 115 725 -	- 69,556 - 211 - 900	10100 0		150,569 42,084 9,499	29,342 5,750 124	179, 911 47, 834 9, 623
	30,		15,000	က်ောက်	15,000	33,500 25,000	25,000 40,000	5	25,000 40,000
55,700 1,707,	1,604 55,700 1	1,707,021	15,909	- 79,867	1216,181	311,947	286,255	41,216	327,471
Concordia 150,000 5,000 245,000 8t. Stephen's. 56,245 204,005 31,755 292,005			3,750	- 18,500 - 15,7 <u>1</u> 1	6,500 47,995 1 31,522	25,000 47,995 50,983	25,000 47,702 48,344	4,000	25,000 47,702 52,344
Total, Alta	36,		3,750	- 34,211	1 86,017	123,978	121,046	4,000	125,046
Anglican 24,887 136,047 - 160,934 Victoriat 42,000 - 20,000 Union 60,000 140,000 - 20,000			1,112 1,509	13,984 21,142	14,362 89 27,916	. 15,474 35,215 29,425	15,013 28,901 29,425	20,000	15,013 48,901 29,425
Total, B.C. 84, 887 318,047 - 402,934			2,621 13	13,984 21,142	42,367	80,114	73,339	20,000	93,339
Grand Total* 6,406,98614,663,125 762,48121,772,592 363,093 1,497,085 547,984 1,349,346 3,762,488 3,750,667 122,804 3,873,47		1,772,592 36	368,093 1,497,085	7,085 547,96	547,964 1,349,346	3,762,488	3,750,667	122,804	3,873,471

*Does not include data for the Classical Colleges or Independent Schools in Quebec. Financial Statistics for these institutions are given in the Provincial Statistician's report as follows:—Value of immoveable property \$18,73,100. Year's expenses \$2,189,116. The statisticien des declarations and des écoles indépendantes du Québec. Les statistiques financières de cese établissements sont données de la manièresuivante par le statisticien de la province. Valeur des propriétés immobilières \$3,175,000. Dépenses de l'année \$2,139,116. High and l'année sont données de la manièresuivante par le statisticien de la province. Valeur des propriétés immobilières \$18,731,500. Dépenses de l'année \$2,139,116. High and l'années de la paraite than board and l'odgings.—Autres que le logement ou la pension. Including board and lodgings.—Autres que le logement ou la pension.

139.—Collèges du Canada: Nombre d'étudiants fréquentant les collèges par provinces qu'ils habitent, 1928-29 139.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Students enrolled in Colleges by Provinces of Residence, 1928-29

	Total Regis- tration Regis- tration Total		305	1,195	250	2,460	6,210	1,171	1,305	303	294	13,492
	Not specified by provinces Non specifie par par provinces		ł	62	1	578	1,639	1	1	ı	L	2,279
	Other Countries Hors du Canada		ı	17	ı	37	523	+1	9	TO.	1	125
	B.W.I.		1	-	1	4	9	ı	ı	1	1	#
	U.K.		1	19	1	121	63	6	6	63	1	224
étudiants	U.S.A.		1	26	41	13	173	15	14	1	1	246
micile des	B.C.		I	ì	1	7.0	36	00	žĢ	00	290	352
Place of Residence of Students—Domicile des étudiants	Alta.		1	1	1	yes	42	21	21	217	හෙ	305
lence of Str	Sask.	distance and the second second	1	I	1	co	25	75	1,203	63	.1	1,369
ce of Resid	Man.		1		1	63	30	666	28	ෙ	1	1,063
Pla	Ont.		l	ಣ	1	154	4,002	31	17	1	1	4,207
	Que.		I	12	59	1,486	00 00	4	63	ಣ	1	1,654
	N.B.		1	000	187	19	22	I	1	1	1	316
	N. S.		I	955	1	26	23	63	1	1	I	1,006
	P.E.I.		305	12	1	10	00	ı	1	I	I	999
	Province in which College is located Provinces où les collégiens font leurs études		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec*	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total

*Exclusive of data for the Classical Colleges and the Independent Superior Schools—A l'exclusion des collèges classiques et des écoles supérieures indépendantes.

131.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Registration, 1928-29.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Résumé des inscriptions, 1928-29

		•			В			٥			D	
	Tota	Fotal Registration	tion	Num	Number of A doing work of University Standard	oing sity	Matric Hig	Preparatory Matriculation and other High School work	ork	Numbo	Number doing work not included in B or C	n k
	Total	Total des inscriptions	otions	Nom dans A	Nombre d'étudiants dans A suivant les cours universitaires	ants cours	l'im	Combien se préparent à l'immatriculation	ion	Nomb sont	Nombre de ceux qui ne sont compris ni dans B ni dans C	jui ne Ians
	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total	M.—H.	W.—F.	Total
P.E.I.—Universities.	178	203	178 305	71 10	9	71 16	72 92	197	72 289	1 32	1 1	35
Total	280	203	483	81	9	87	164	197	361	35	1	35
N.S.—Universities. Colleges. Total. Duplication.	1,186 826 2,012 17	737 369 1,106	1,923 1,195 3,118	1,110 311 1,421 17	584 243 827 11	1,694 2,248 2,248	75 211 286 -	116 39 155	191 250 441	304 308 -	124	432 432
Net total	1,995	1,095	3,090	1,404	816	2,220	286	155	441	308	124	432
N.B.—Universities.	993	342	1,335	695	327	1,022	298 199	15	313 199	1 1	1 1	11
Total	1,243	342	1,585	746	327	1,073	497	15	512	ı	1	1
Que.—Universities. Colleges. Total Duplication.	15,994 13,761 29,755 9,032	10,155 344 10,499	26,149 14,105 40,254 9,151	7,563 3,642 11,205 4,409	3,558 3,574 15	11,121 3,658 14,779 4,424	6,894 6,101 12,995 3,878	4,962	11,856 6,101 17,957 3,878	1,537 4,018 5,555 745	1,635 328 1,963 104	3,172 4,346 7,518 849
Net total.	20,723	10,380	31,103	6,796	3,559	10,355	9,117	4,962	14,079	4,810	1,859	6,669
Ont.—Universities. Colleges Total. Duplication.	10, 428 3, 896 14, 324 504	7,161 2,314 9,475 281	17,589 6,210 23,799 785	7,359 2,123 9,482 504	4,255 672 4,927 281	11,614 2,795 14,409 785	983 727 1,710	520 270 790	1,503 997 2,500	2,086 1,046 3,132	2,386 1,372 3,758	4,472 2,418 6,890
Net total.	13,820	9,194	23,014	8,978	4,646	13,624	1,710	790	2,500	3,132	3,758	6,890
Man.—Universities. Colleges Total. Duplication.	2,473 3,225 74	1,277 419 1,696 36	3,750 1,171 4,921 110	1,882 353 2,235 74	1,047 235 1,282 36	2,929 558 3,487 110	238 265 1	40 77 117	67 315 382	564 161 725	190 107 297	754 268 1,022
Net total	3,151	1,660	4,811	2,161	1,246	3,377	265	117	382	725	297	1,022
	-											

1,224 606 1,830	1,830	78 86 164	164	175	175	9,951 8,115 18,066 849	17,217
413 408 821 -	821	1 1 1 1	1	71	71	4,732 2,302 7,034 104	6,930
811 198 1,009	1,009	78 86 164	164	104	104	5,219 5,813 11,032	10,287
377	377	82 162 244 	244	1 44 1	4	14,084 8,694 3,878	18,900
1 88 88 1	82	122	54	1 1	-	6,9378	6,373
295	295	40 150 190	190	1 00 00 1	က	8,389 8,016 16,405 3,878	12,527
1,225 322 1,647 128	1,519	1,356 1,410 23	1,387	2,190 290 2,480	2,466	33, 222 8, 328 41, 550 5, 512	36,038
363 62 425 25	400	434	434	945 118 1,063	1,061	11,513 1,352 12,865 370	12,495
862 260 1,122 103	1,019	922 54 976 23	953	1,245 172 1,417	1,405	21,709 6,976 28,685 5,142	23,543
2,449 1,305 3,754 128	3,626	1,516 302 1,818 23	1,795	2,365 2,659 14	2,645	57,254 25,137 82,391 10,239	72,152
176 552 1,328 25	1,303	476 12 488 -	488	1,016 119 1,135	1,133	21,940 4,332 26,272 474	25,798
1,673 753 2,426 103	2,323	1,040 290 1,330 23	1,307	1,349 175 1,524 12	1,512	35,314 20,805 56,119 9,765	46,354

132.—Universities and Colleges: Number af Students by Faculties, etc., 1928-29-Universités et collèges: Nombre d'étudiants par facultés, etc., 1928-29

												Management of the Parket of th
	Þ	Universities—Universités	-Universit	és		Colleges—Collèges	-Collèges		Tota	Total (excluding duplicates)*	ng duplica	tes)*
									Total	Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)*	pter les de	nples
Name of Faculty—Faculté	Full	Full time	Part	Part time	Full	Full time	Part	Part time	Full	Full time	Part	Part time
	Régu	Réguliers	Lib	Libres	Réguliers	liers	Lik	Libres	Régi	Réguliers	Lii	Libres
	Institu- tions	Students Etudiants	Institu- tions	Students Etudiants	Institu- tions	Students Etudiants	Institu- tions	Students Etudiants	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
Matriculation—Immatriculation	00	13,660	1	1	09	8,723		a.C	89	18 094		2.0
Arts and Pure Science—Arts et science pure	23	16,046	10	753	49	4,809	4	000	200	17,359	14	841
LettersLettres	***	18		292	I	1	ı	1	-	90	-	999
Philosophy—Philosophie	П	90	63	310	90	259	1	ı	•	344	63	310
Agriculture	00	722	8	315	TO.	799	63	18	6	1,246	4	30
Commerce ¹	90	870	හ	455	67	135	H	416	10	848	*	432
Dentistry—Art dentaire	10	434	1	18	1	ı	1	1	l.fi	434	7	00
Education—Pédagogie	2	1,927	ಣ	404	H	118	1	31	90	2,045	4	435
Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquées	12	2,498	-	9	41	283	1	1	16	2,781	-	9
Forestry—Sylviculture	60	171	1	ı	ě	1	t	1	60	171	1	,
Household Science—Science ménagère	00	887	හෙ	553	00	410	1	21	11	1.210	4	1.5
Law-Droit,	60	520	1	ෙ	63	419	1	ı	60	900	-	6 64
Medicine—Médecine	11	2,744	3	19	1	-1	1	1	Ŧ	2.744	6.00	19
Music-Musique	4	63	4	1,212	63	36	ଟା	669	ž*	99	· 42	1.911
Public Health and Nursing—Formation des gardes-malades.	00	629	63	188	1	1	ı	1	90	629	0 00	188
Pharmacy—Pharmacie	2	295	1	238	-	255	1	ı	96	650	- 1	1
Social Service—Œuvres sociales	53	99	П	20	ı	ı	ı	ı	63	99	-	029
Theology—Théologie	11	827	70	116	26	832	9	95	69	1,600	, <u>=</u>	176
Veterinary Science—Médecine vétérinaire	1	14	1	ı	H	142	1	1	હર	156	1	I
Others-Autres2	4	294	4	96	26	2, 792	-	0006	9.0	000 6	h	à

		ENSEIGNEMENT
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1 1	Wesley	St. Bo
244	Vestern;	Wesley,
3,299	s and V	estern,
00 11	l college	Æliés, W
1 1	plication between the following Universities and Colleges have been eliminated in total figures: Articulation—Quebec Classical Colleges, and Independent Schools and Laval and Montreal Universities. Articulation—Quebec Classical Colleges, etc., and Laval and Montreal; St. Michael's and University of Toronto; 5 affiliated colleges and Western; Wesley, St. Boniface and Manitoba Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Etdees Commerciales and Montreal. Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Laval; Macdonald and McGill. Fourmerch School of Plarmacy and University of Toronto. Law—Manitoba Law School of Plarmacy and University. Theology—Enrananel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrananel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrananel College and Victoria University. Ithene—I. 1622 Julior Commercial St Elementary Grade, 184 Art, and 174 Bible Students, etc.	s totaux ne comprement pas de duplications entre collèges et universités dans les cas suivants: Marticulation—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Québec et les universités Montréal et Laval. Arts—Collèges classiques etc. du Québec et les universités Montréal et Laval; St. Michael s et Toronto; 5 collèges affiliés, Western, Wesley, St. Boniface et Manitoba; Regina, St. Andrews et Saskatchewan. Agriculture—Colle de Ratael, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière et Laval; Macdonald et McGill. Commerce—Book et Manitoba et Morini. Commerce—Macdonald et MocGill. Pharmacie—Ecole de Proft du Manitoba et Marifora. Théologie—Collège Emmande et Université victoria. Théologie—Collège Emmande et Université victoria. Stêlves en commerce qui ne sont pas dans les degrés universitaires sont inclus dans "autres". Stélves en commerce qui ne sont pas dans les degrés universitaires, 184 en arts et 174 en Ecriture Sainte, etc.
1 1	s, ronto; 5	into; 5 e
	versities of Tor	at Lavalet Toro
4,535	plication between the following Universities and Colleges have been eliminated in total figures: Matriculation—Quebec Classical Colleges and Independent Schools and Laval and Montreal Universities. Ars—Guebec Classical Colleges, etc., and Laval and Montreal; St. Michael's and Universities. Regina, St. Andrews and Saskatchewan. Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Laval; Macdonald and McGill. Agriculture—Cole des Hattes Etherdes Commerciales and Montreal. Household Science—Macdonald and McGill. Florament—Ortario School of Pharmacy and University. Theology—Enmannel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enmannel College and Victoria University. It inne:—1,622 Junior Commercial, 812 Elementary Grade, 184 Art, and 174 Bible Students, etc.	*Les totaux ne comprement pas de duplications entre collèges et universités dans les cas suivants: Marticulation—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Québec et les universités Montréal et Laval. Arts—Collèges classiques etc. du Québec et les universités Montréal et Laval. St. Andrews et Saskréthewan. St. Andrews et Saskréthewan. Agriculture—Oka et Montréal. Ste-Anne de la Poestière et Laval. Macdonald et McGill. Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Etutes Commerciales et Montréal. Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Etutes Commerciales et Montréal. Dranzale—Ecole de Pharmacie d'Ontario et Toorto. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Magiloba et Manitoba. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Kvictoria. Préguliers—1, 622, cours commercial junior, 812 degrés elémentaires sont inclus dans "autres". Libres:—209 en arts, etc.
13	n total fid Monts and Und and M	as suiva rsités M ; St. Mi McGill. ns "autre 4 en Ecr
1 1	*Duplication between the following Universities and Colleges have been eliminated in total figures: Matriculation—Quebec Classical Colleges and Independent Schools and Laval and Montreal University Regime, 5t. Andrews and Saskatchewan. Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Laval; Macdonald and McGill. Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Laval; Macdonald and McGill. Fonamorece—Ecode des Hartes Endes Commerciales and Montreal. Pharmacy—Ortario School of Pharmacy and University of Toronto. Isaw—Manitoba Law School and Manitoba University. I Commercial students not of University grade are included under "others". 1 Commercial students not of University grade are included under "others". 2 Full time:—1,622 Junior Commercial, 812 Elementary Grade, 184 Art, and 174 Bible Students, etc. Part time:—209 Art Students, etc.	Les totaux ne comprement pas de duplications entre collèges et universités dans les cas suivants: Matriculation—Collèges classiques et colos indépendantes du Québec et les universités Montres. Arts—Collèges classiques et colos indépendantes du Québec et les universités Montreal et Lavai; St. Michas St. Aichas St. Aichas de Montreal, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière et Lavai, Macdonald et McGill. Commerce—Bools des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Montréal. Macdonald et McGill. Sérences ménagères—Macdonald et MncGill. Pharmacie—Evole de Pharmacie d'Ontario et Toronto. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Victoria. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Victoria. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Victoria. Préguliers—1, 622, cours commercial junior, 812 degrés élémentaires, 184 en arts et 174 en Ecritum.
	een elin ols and l; St. M aval; M al. onto. thers''.	rsités de section de s
1 1	plication between the following Universities and Colleges have been of Matriculation—Quebec Classical Colleges, and Independent Schools and Rats—Quebec Classical Colleges, etc., and Laval and Montreal; St. Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Iaval Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Educés Commerciales and Montreal. Planmacy—Ontario School of Pharmacy—University of Toronto. Law—Manitoba Law School of Pharmacy and University. Theology—Emmanuel College and Victoria University. Theology—Emmanuel College and Victoria University. Imperial studients not of University grade are included under "others Itime:—209 Art Students, etc.	Marriellation—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Qué Marriellation—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Qué St. —Collèges classiques et écoles indépendantes du Qué St. Andrews et Sisskatchewan. St. Andrews et Sisskatchewan. Ar de Sisskatchewan. Commerce—Boole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Laval; Commerce—Boole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Montréal. Steiners mângères—Macdonald et McGilli. Collemacie—Boole de Pharmacie d'Ontario et Trornto. Droit—Ecole de Droit du Manitoba et Manitoba. Droit—Boole de Emmanuel et Université Victoria. élèves en commerce qui ne sont pas dans les degrés universitaires delèves en arts, etc.
	Colleges lepende la and I and I Pocatièrales and versity. rsity. arsity. luded u	collèges endante univers atière e lles et ll onto. ria.
	plication between the following Universities and Colleg Matriculation—Quebec Classical Colleges and Independ Arts—Quebec Classical Colleges, etc., and Laval and Regima, St. Andrews and Saskatchewan. Regima, St. Andrews and Saskatchewan. Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Edudes Commerciales an Household Science—Macdonald and McGill. Pharmacy—Outario School of Pharmacy and University. Theology—Enrmanuel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrmanuel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrmanuel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrmanuel College and Victoria University. Theology—Enrmanuel College and Victoria University grade are included Itime:—I. 622 Junior Commercial, 812 Elementary Grad	Matroulation—Colleges classiques et écoles indépendant Arts—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendant Arts—Collèges classiques et écoles indépendant St. Andrews et Saskatchewan. St. Andrews et Saskatchewan. Agriculture—Oka et Montréal; Ste-Anne de la Pocatière Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales et Steinees mânagères—Macdonald et McGill. Pharmacie—Ecole de Pharmacie d'Ontario et Toronto. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Victoria. Théologie—Collège Emmanuel et Université Victoria. St élèves en commerce qui ne sont pas dans les degrés uni sues:—209 en arts, etc.
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ees	plication between the following Univariant Colassical Cologes, et Arts—Quebec Classical Colleges, et Regims. St. Andrews and Saskal Agriculture—Oka and Montreal; Ste Commerce—Ecole des Hattes Etud Gomerce—Ecole des Hattes Etud Household Science—Macdonald and Fusamento Law School and Malaw—Manitoba Law School and Malaw—Manitoba Law School and Malawershords—Emmanuel College and Varmercial Students not of University time:—1, £22 Junior Commercial, 8 time:—1, £22 Junior Commercial, 8 time:—209 Art Students, etc.	le dupli sique e c. du (ewan. l.; Ste., l.; Ste., ald et l. anitoba anitoba anitoba el et U sont pa, reial ju
or degr	follower Classes Colembra Residual Colembra Residual Monta Residual Residual School School Colembra Commandents, dentri, dentri Colembra Residual Colembra Residual Colembra Residual Colembra Residual R	nt pas (ges class) des et also es es es es es es es es es es es es es
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resp. C.	unation Quebec ggina, S grina, S fure— fure— fure— old Sc acy— Manitol gy—Er ial stuc :1.62;	ne con lation- lation- lation- ture—E s ména, s mena, s mena,
Short and Corresp. Courses for degrees	Duplication between the following Univariation Duplication between the following Univariation Colleges, et Regina, St. Andrews and Saskal Regina, St. Andrews and Saskal Regina, St. Andrews and Saskal Regina, St. Andrews and Montreal; Ste Commerce—Ecole des Hautes Etud Household Science—Macdonald and Household Science—Macdonald and Law—Manitoba Law School and Ma Theology—Emmanuel College and Viscommercial students not of University Full time:—1, 622 Junior Commercial, 8 Part time:—209 Art Students, etc.	**Les totaux ne comprement pas de duplications Matriculation=Collègee dissiques et évolte Arts-Collègee dissiques et c. du Québec Arts-Collègee dissiques et c. du Québec Arts-Collègee dissiques et c. du Cuébec Commerce—Boole de Mautréal. Ste-Anne de Commerce—Boole des Hautes Etudes Con Pharmacie—Efoole de Pharmacie d'Ontario. Droit—Efoole de Droit du Manitobe et Mar Theologie—Collège Emmanuel et Universit Les élèves en commerce qui ne sont pas dans l'hibres:—1,622, cours commercial junior, 81.
Short a	*DFu	*Le

133.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1928-29—Universities et collèges du Canada: Statistiques financières, 1928-29

	Universités et collèges	Universités—	D'Etat.	Autres, non confessionnelles.	Confessionnelles,	Total.	Collèges—	Agricoles.	Techniques.	De droit.	Vétérinaires.	Théologique et d'Arts.	De pharmacie.	Tous autres,	Total	 Grand Total.
ses	Total	69	6,190,539	3,715,320	2,062,285	644, 474 11,968,144		1,430,985	160,450	47,972	49,000	1,487,696	51,626	645,742	3 873 471	767,278 15,841,615
Expenditure—Dépenses	Capital	69	611,129	15,810	17,535	644,474		1	6,962	i	į	105,693	1	10,149	122 804	767,278
Expendi	Current	69	5,579,400	3,699,514	2,044,756	11,323,670		1,430,985	153,488	47,972	49,000	1,382,003	51,626	635, 593	3 750 667	15,074,337
e ens	Total Income Total des	60	5,992,035	3,511,673	1,937,739	11,441,447		1,411,951	55, 162	58,575	57,350	1,422,480	77,270	679,700	3 769 488	6,383,338 15,203,935 15,074,337
Source of Income	Gov. Aid Allocations gouv.	so.	4,112,928	729,825	43,500	4,886,253		762,151	41,582	1	49,000	53,399	50,473	543,480	1 497 085	6,383,338
Sou	Invest- ments Place- ments	69-	247,747	1,316,873	750,378	2,067,251		219,000	ı	1	1	141,362	5,334	2,397	368 093	2,435,344
Total	Assets Total del'actif	00	38, 260, 951	43,046,246	26,000,875	107, 308, 072		1 8,297,000	200,000	1	285,000	11,395,289	192,314	1,102,989	21 772 599	129,080,664
	Universities and Colleges	Universities—	State Controlled	Other undenominational	Denominational	Total	Colleges—	Agricultural	Technical	Law	Veterinary	Theological and Arts	Pharmacy	Wiscellaneous	Toral*	Grand Total* 129, 080, 664

*To the total expenditure add \$2,139,119 for Classical Colleges in Quebec, for which complete information is not available. *A ec tofal, ajouter \$2,139,119 pour les collèges classiques du Québec sur lesquels des informations complètes manquent. 1 Does not include assets of Ont. Agricultural College.

1 Ne comprend pas I actif de l'Ontario £gricultural College.

13. PRIVATE SCHOOLS-ÉCOLES PRIVÉES

134.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, in 7 provinces in Canada: General summary by Provinces, 1929 134.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées dans 7 provinces du Canada: Résumé général par provinces, 1929

	Number of insti-	Number	No. of P	upils in R — Internes	esidence		-	upils enroll - lèves inscri		
Province	tutions Nombre d'institutions	on teaching staff Personnel enseignant	Boys — Gar- çons	Girls — Filles	Total	In Elementary grades Degrés élémentaires	In Secondary grades Degrés secon- daires	Special work only Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades Non classifiés	Total
P.E.I.—I.PE N.S.—NE N.B. Ont Sask Alta B.C.—CB.	2 8 2 26 33 25 3	14 79 15 457 33 184 45	4 214 76 1,184 - 864 111	99 502 222 1,152 - 759 159	103 716 298 2,336 - 1,623 270	196 1,080 225 2,150 1,404 1,500 429	30 387 109 3,752 580 1,315 282	232 - 800	273 69	302 1,565 343 6,407 2,053 3,615 769
Total	99	827	2,453	2,893	5,346	6,984	6,455	1,269	346	15,054

135.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Secondary Grade Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1929

135.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Réparation des élèves de l'enseignement secondaire par sujets d'études, 1929

									Ungi	raded		
	Grad	le IX	Grad	le X	Grad	le XI	Grad	e XII	and S	special	nn	
Subjects	Degr	-6 TX	Deg	ré X	Degr	é XI	Degr	é XII	None	– lassifié	To- tal	Matières
24030000	Dogi	.0 111	Dog		Dogi	0 222	15081	0 2222		écial		222010200
	D C	C E	D C	O E	n C	C E	D C	O E	D C	C E		
	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	BG.	GF.	B,~G.	GF.	BG.	GF.		
Algebra	423	895	316	556	358	438	159	173				Algèbre.
Arith. and Mens	221	447	108	285	88	80	3	10				Arithmétique.
Botany	12 14	271 18	78 26	61 115	15 322	301	21 96	11 114		35		Botanique. Chimie.
Civics	69	285		74	41	143	-		-	-		Droit civique.
Eng. Comp	461	1,024	358	689	456	653	98	262				Comp. anglaise.
Eng. Grammar	193 442	199	147 356	135 671	101	85	7	5 210		196	872	Grammaire anglaise. Littérature anglaise.
Eng. Lit	384	987 924	346	636	456 432	650 606	134 190	318 328				Français.
French (oral)	122	635	115	391	224	402	87	198			2,422	Français (oral).
Elem. Science	296	396		238	-	11	-		122	-		Sciences élémentaires.
Geog. general	113 34	574 96	96	106 282	_	33 13	4	10	40	_		Géog. générale.
Geog. Physical	353	456	17 346	571	326	441	147	249			3.078	Géog, physique. Géométrie.
German	73	52	87	77	26	72	20	57	2	14	480	Allemand.
Greek	-		16	_2	32	. 3	6	19		3		Grec.
Hist. Ancient	135	238	24	74	181 109	282 120	17 42	205 28		-		Histoire ancienne. Histoire moderne.
Modern History Hist, British	222	456		368	171	164	40	28				Hist. britannique.
Hist. Canadian	87	302	73	219	311	377	26	83		-	1,619	Hist. du Canada.
Hist. Church	10	144	7	100	3	95	-	128		22		Hist, de l'Eglise.
Hist. European Hist. French	-	- 8	_1	38	6	87 6	23	97	7	69		Hist. Européenne. Hist. de France.
Icelandic	30	8	11	5	13	2		2		1		Islande.
Latin	393	923	315	646	331	537	78	238		52		Latin.
Physics	18	Ξ.	144	88	233	232	84	120		14		Physique.
Physiology Psychology	-	70		65	_	26	_	3	_	3		Physiologie. Psychologie.
Religious Instr	152	734	131	505	123	521	76	275		306		Instruction religieuse.
Spanish	- 100	15	12	24	3	22	-	6		18.	100	Espagnol.
Spanish (oral)	-	14	13	12		13	. 7.	3		7.		Espagnol (oral).
TrigonometryZoology	12	7 118	9	139	30	32	55	82 11		24 32	259 312	Trigonométrie. Zoologie.
Book-Keeping	94	109	25	35	-	19	_		2	149		Tenue des livres.
Business Law	60	38	38	22		19	-	-	2			Droit commercial.
Shorthand	71	98	64	77	-	19	-	-		217		Sténographie.
Typewriting	68 18	102 23	43 19	69 38	4	19 12	_	_	29	230		Dactylographie. Agriculture.
Art	99	395	50	288	5	45	2	38	-	113	1,035	Art.
Domestic Science	-	125	-	87	-	56	~	30	-	68		Science ménagère.
Elecution	93	80	7 48	139	2 24	128 20	10	54	20	299 208		Elocution. Travaux manuels.
Manual Training Mech. Drawing	11	10	48	_	24	20	_	_	20	208		Dessin linéaire.
Military Drill	181	12	206	23	291	30	132	33	166	27	1,101	Exercices militaires.
Music	46	442	60	274	50	200	45	222	14	311	1,664	Musique.
Physical Culture	219 6	725	205	490	277	447	139	249	166	439		Culture physique. Ortographe.
Spelling Writing	6		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		Calligraphie.
Physiography	-	-		10	-	-		-	-	-		Physiographie.
Total sampled		See I	English	or Fre	nch ab	ove-V	oir An	glais ou	le Fra	nçais		Total, ainsi classifié.

136.—Beoleg élémentaires et secondaires privées de 7 provinces du Canada: Dipiôme, carrière enseignante et moyenne de traitement des instituteurs, 1929 136.—Private Diementary and Secondary Schools, in 7 Provinces in Canada: Teachers' Classifications, Experience and Salaries, 1929

		Total	212 213 224 447 228 228 230 240	645	201 100 100 205 205	645	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	645
	Total	Н	38 48 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	437	125 255 165 165 165	437	10 20 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	43.7
		М.—Н.	13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	208	11 33 33 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	208	231 230 133 134 130	208
	ified	댝	10 HH4 60	113	3 3 107	113	109	113
and Sex	Unspecified Non spécifiés	M.—H.	8 11114	in di	11114	14	11111114	14
Class of Work taught and Sex Catégorie et sexe	ical ques	E	25 2 3 1 1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	96	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	96	117	96
Class of We	Technical Techniques	М.—Н.	Ø-0 - 0 - 10	13	1 ७० छ स स	13	101-1110	113
	ary	E	066 111 222 9 - 9	129	22772	129	212 2 77 2 2 77 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	129
	Secondary	М.—Н.	277777777777777777777777777777777777777	116	111 221 871 931 931	116	111 111 111 141 141 141	116
	ary	[St	00 H 00 H 00 H 00 H 00 H 00 H 00 H 00	66	3.00 114 154	66	11 12 11 12 63	66
	Elementary Elémentaires	М.—Н.	441-1 0	65	26 16 16	65	- 891689114	65
	Classification, Experience and Salaries Diplôme, carrière enseignante		Classification—Diplôme— University Graduates—Universitaires. Academic—Académique First Class—Tère classe. Second Class—Autres. Religious—Congréganistes. Religious—Congréganistes. Class not given—Non spécifiés.	Total.	Experience—Carrière enseignante— Under—Au-dessous de 2 years—ans 2 10 " 11-20 " 21 and over—et plus. Unspecified—Non spécifiée.	Total	Salaries—Traitements— Under—Moins de \$1,000 \$1,000 and under—et moins de \$1,500 \$2,000 " \$2,000 \$2,500 " \$3,000 \$3,000 " \$3,000 \$4,000 and over—et plus. Salaries not given—Traitement non indiqué	Total

137.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 7 provinces (Quebec and Manitoba not included) by grade, sex and age, 1929

137.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, dans 7 provinces (Québec et Manitoba excepté) par degré, sexe et âge, 1929

Grade	Sex									4	Age—Â	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tot
С.—Е.М	BG	16			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	-	
I	G.—F B.—G	43 32	1111	140			16	7	1	2		1	_		-	_	_	_	1
II	G.—F B.—G	57		199 51	90	31 55	14 27	16	4 7	3 6	1 4	1 1	- 1	_	_	-	-	_	1
III	G.—F B.—G	3	57	153 17	111 51	54 59	21 69	12 26	10	3 8	4 5	1	- 1		- 1	-	-	-	
	G.—F B.—G	-	3	37 4	145 11	148 67	56 79		13 35	8 20	9	3	1		-	-	_	_	4
	G.—F B.—G	-	1	6	44	115 14	127 82	67 63	28 48	20 32	10 27	5	1	1	- 3	1		-	4
	GF	-	-	1	2 1	53	114	146	57	25	22	8	5	2	2	2	- 1	-	
	BG GF	_	_	-	1	11	27 79	72 136	70 125	44 54	· 21 31	10	4	1	2	2	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\1 \end{vmatrix}$	1 2	
VII	B.—G G.—F B.—G	_	_	_		1 9	7 13	34 85	59 129	51 102	32 83	15 25	4 20	2 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	2 2 2	1 3	1 3	
III	BG GF	-	-	-	-	-	3	12 21	47 122	68 190	76 132	44 67	16 20	3	1	2 3	1	4	
IX	BG GF	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	78 250	124 284	168 260	108 152	56 73	26 19	10	2 8 8	18 15	1,
X	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	17 41	74 199	136 235	136 254	91 148	51	21	13	32	
X1	BG.	-	_		_		-	-	1	8	32	91	180	158	116	18 34	15 27	17 31	
II	G.—F B.—G	-	-		-		-	-	-	12	41	183 8	227 50	226 91	119 72	47 40	23 21	18 20	
pec.—Spéc	G.—F B.—G	_	_	_		_	-	-	-	-	_1	15 1	97 1	89 6	69 14	24 4	8	12	6
	G.—F			_				_		2	4	13	26	59	45	51	_ 11	1	2
	B.—G G.—F	49 192	$\begin{array}{c} 130 \\ 322 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 213 \\ 401 \end{array}$	223 375	$\frac{259}{421}$	397 427	290 503	395 526	334 710	407 821	479 826	501 807	411 608	285 322	114 161	78 71	107 74	4,4
	Total	151	452	614	598	671	734	793	831	1,044	1,228	1,305	1,308	1,019	607	275	149	181	11,

138.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge. Ile du Prince-Edouard, 1929

Grade	Sex									Age	—Â.g	ge							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tota
ζ.—Ε.Μ	BG	_		_			_		_	_	_	-		-				_	-
_	G.—F	10	. 28	-	-	-			-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	3
I	BG		4	18	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	2
II	G.—F B.—G	_	- *	-	_	_	_	_		_		-	_	_		-	-	-	_
	GF			11	5	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
III	BG	-	-		7	12		-		_		-	-	-	_	_		_	2
IV	G.—F B.—G	_		_		12	3	_	-	_		_	_		_	_	_	_	-
	GF	-		-	-	8	10	3		-		-			-	_	-	-	2
	BG	-		-			~	-	-				-		-	-	-		-
VI	G.—F B.—G	-		_			2	15	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	1
V 1	G.—F		_	_	_	_	_	10	- 9	_		_		_	_	_		_	1
VII	BG	-	- }	- }	-		- 1	-			-	~	-	-	-				-
	GF			-	-		-	-	3	8	2		-	-	-	-		-	1
	BG GF	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-6	4	_	_	_	_	_	_		1
	B.—G	-			_	_				-		_			-	-		-	-
	G.—F		-	-		~	-		-	3	4	10				-			1
	BG GF		-		_	_	- }	-	-	_	-	7	- 5	- 1	_	-		_	1
	B.—F	_	_	_		_	_	-	_	_	_	'	0		_		~	_	
	G.—F		- 1		-	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		-		-
	BG	- 1	-	-	~		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-
	G.—F	-	-		-		_	-	-	-									-
Total	BG	-	-		-	-	_	840		_	_	- 1	-	_		-	-		_
	GF	10	32	29	12	20	15	28	12	17	10	17	5	1	-	-	-	-	20
	Grand total	10	32	29	12	20	15	28	12	17	10	17	5	1				_	208

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par	r degrésB.—G G.—F	90 4
Total		302

139.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Nova
Scotia by grade, sex and age, 1929

139.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1929

Grade	Sex									Age	–Âg	е							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Tota
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	-	2	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	
I	BG	5 12	23	35	25	14	2 3	5	1	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	to the last	11
II	G.—F B.—G	-	29	35 7	24 20	10 12	14 7	6	4	3	1	_	_		_	-	-	_	11
III	G.—F B.—G	_2	-6	14 1	20 3	10	17	2 7 7 13	4	5	1 4	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	
IV	GF BG	-	-	1	17 1	31 10	8 14	13	13	5 3 7	3	1	_	_	_	-	-	_	
V	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_	- 1	14	16 10	16 5	14 9	10 7	8	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	1
VI	G.—F B.—G	-	_	_	-	2	17 1	25 8	15 9	6 10	8 6 6	3 4	_1	_1	_	-	-	-	1 3
VII	G.—F B.—G	-	_	-	-	- 1	6 3	20 5	14 7	9	6 10	6	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII	GF	-	_	-	-	-	-	3	11	12 9	23 10	5 8	4 3	- 1			-	-	
IX	BG GF BG.	-	_	-	-	-	-	1	12	28	21	4	- 4	1 3	-	-	-	-	
X	GF	-	-	-	-	-	_		_1	5 7 1	22	15	5	4	-	-	-	-	
	B.—B G.—F	-	-	-	-	_	_	-		1	8	11	13	2 2 8	3	1	_	_	
XI	B.—G G.—F	_		_	-	-	-	_	-	-	_1	9	6 15	18	10	1	_	_	
XII	B.—G G.—F	-		_	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	- 2	_	4	1	_	-
pe.—Spé	B.—G G.—F	_	_		_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_1	_1	-	-	_	
Total	B.—G	5 14	26 41	43 50	50 61	50 67	61 57	51 76	54 71	56 76	50 95	34 53	21 38	15 28	 8 11	- 6	- 1	-	52
	Grand total	19	67	93	111	117	118	127	125	132	145	87	59	43	19	6			1,20

149.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in New Brunswick by grade, sex and age, 1929

140.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Nouveau-Brunswick, 1929

Grade	Sex										Age	—Âg	ge						
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G	-	-	-	-					-	_	-	-	_	-	-		-	
I	G.—F B.—G			_	-		-	_		-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	-
II	G.—F B.—G		25	6	2		_	-	_	_	-	_		_	_	_	_	_	33
III	G.—F B.—G	_		18	4	2		_		_	_	_		_	_	-	_	-	24
IV	G.—F. B.—G. G.—F.	-	-	-	15 -	5	3	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	23
V	BG	-	-	_	-	12	6	3	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	-		21
VI	G.—F B.—G	_	-	_	-	1	10 2	5	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	15 3 17
VII	G.—F. B.—G. G.—F.	_	-		-	_	2	7 2	7 2 18	3	-	-	_		-	_	_	_	. 7
VIII	B.—G G.—F	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	5	5	3 2 12 3	2		_	_	_	_		25 14 28
IX	B.—G G.—F	_	-			=		_	-	12	3 16	6	4 3	1	_1	-	-	-	15 28
X	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	_	5	6 9 8 6	5 8	4	_	1		_	23
XI	B.—G G.—F	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	1	8	6 8	2	_	_	=	17 14
XII	B.—G G.—F	-	-	-	-	=	_		-	_	-	-	4	3	4	1	-	-	12
Spe.—Spé	B.—G G.—F	_	-	-	-	_	_		-	-	-	-	- 3	- 6	-		_	-	- 9
	в.—G			-		1	4	2 15	7	6	10	17	21	14	7	2		-	91
	G.—F		25	24	21	19	19	-	25		31	19	20	15					252
	Total	- 1	25	24	21	20	23	17	32	25	41	36	41	29	7	2	-	-	343

141.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Ontario, by grade sex and age, 1929

141.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Ontario, 1929

Grade	Sex									Age	-Ag	в							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	B.—G G.—F	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	_	_	-	2
I	BG	17 1 3	19	5	5	1	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	41 16
II	G.—F B.—G	-	36	34	13	2 3 15	3	1	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	88 15
III	G.—F B.—G		45 -	39	22	15	3 5 3 9	1	1	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	127 15
IV	B.—G. G.—F. B.—G.	_	_	23	23	28 7	9	5	2	1	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	77 28
V	G.—F B.—G	-	_	3	24	27 5	34 34	11	10	1	- 9	1	-1	_	-	_			95 71
VI	G.—F B.— <u>G</u>	-	_	-	-1	41 3	37 17 44	39 20	10	3	2	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	131 50
VII	G.—F B.—G	_	_	-	-	- 9	1 12	29 24	35 29 56	$\frac{2}{12}$ 25	16	1		- 1	-	_	-	_	113 67
VIII	B.—G G.—F B.—G G.—F B.—G	-	_	_		-9	- 3	66 9 17	27 85	25 27 66	15 36	1 4 3 15	7 5 7	- 1	_	-	-	_	196 86
IX	B.—G G.—F.	-	-	-	-	_		1 2	18 37	43 195	33 95	33 80	8 30	2	2		_1 _	1	231 141
X	B.—G G.—F.	-	-		_		_	1	7	15 36	51 153	41 81	23 66	6	4 9	2	-	5	448 155 387
XI	B.—G G.—F	-	_	_	-	-		-	1	8 12	28 33	63	77	49	36 27	15	-8	4	289 385
XII	B.—G G.—F	-	_			-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32 76	54 57	37 45	14	_1	3	146 198
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	- 2	- 4	13	1 23	5 40	13	47	5 11	-	29 180
Total	B.—G G.—F		5 100	13 104	13 83	23 124	68 138	73 158	102 226	108 341	138 338	148	146	116 224	92	35 60	14	13	1,110
	Total	23			96								444			95			3,807

Unclassified by grades—Non classifiés par degrés.....

Boys—Garçons.... 1,488 Girls—Filles..... 1,112

142.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in Saskatchewan by grade, sex and age, 1929

142.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année par degré, sexe et âge, Saskatchewan, 1929

Grade	Sex									Age	-Ag	9							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M	BG	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	-	-	-	~	-	-		-	_
I	B.—G	8 20	37 57	51 49	20 19	22 11	10	2 5	_	- 2	-	1	_	-	-	-	-	-	151 172
II	B.—G	-	3	22	36 26	18	5	5	1	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	91 88
III	G.—F. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F.	-	-3	6	22 44	16 32	28 17	8	2 3	1 2	1	- 2	-	-	_	_		_	84 116
IV	B.—G. G.—F. B.—G.	-	-	-1	4	22 28	22 26	23 17	14	10	5 2 6	1	-	-	-	- 1	-	_	101 103
v	B.—G	-	-	-	-	4 5	16 21	15 25	6	10	6	2	- 1	1	2		-	-	60 87
VI	G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F.		-	-	-	2	2 9	13	18 27	9	9 5 15	1	1 3	- 1	-	-	-	-	51 108
VII	B.—G		-	_	-	-	1	1 5	7 8	7 17	8 9	1 2 5	1		_	-	-	-	23 44
vIII	BG GF	-	-	_	-	-	-	1	4 11	5 35	9 27	6 13	-7	- 2	-1	- 2	-	_	25 109
IX	B.—G G.—F	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	- 1	11 13	10	16 34	14 19	11 11	6 3	3	_1	9	81 103
X	B_G	-		-	-	-	-	_	-1	1	22 2 16	$\frac{11}{21}$	9 32	13	10	5 1	3 2	7 2	60 87
XI	G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F. B.—G.	-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	1 4	5 8 2	20 34	12 24	9	6 8 13	3 2 4 2 6	10 4	67 90
XII	B.—G G.—F.	-	_	_	_	-	_	_		-	1 1	2 1	5 13	8 9	12	13 4	6	5 3	52 40
Spec.—Spéc	B.—G G.—F	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
Total	B.—G G.—F	8 20	40 61	79 98	82 102	84 87	84 84	68 92	52 74	53 102	45 108	45 93	50 110	45 53	39 25	27 16	14	31 9	846 1,138
	Total	28	101	177	184	171	168	160	126	155	153	138	160	98	64	43	18	40	1,984

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Grand Total.....

143.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in Alberta, by grade, sex and age, 1929

143.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Alberta, 1929

Grade	Sex									Age	—Ag	e							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
VIIIXXIXIXIXIXIIIXIII	B.—G. G.—F. B.—G. G.—F.	18 22	4645533		16 13 26 24 24 24 25	8 17 15 30 35	35 55 44 199 188 300 277 222 188 5 2	- 4 4 4 5 5 8 8 10 166 188 311 223 3	3 2 4 4 2 4 4 6 3 200 112 27 13 155 3 2 2 1 1	2 1 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 13 4 4 2 2 2 1 16 17 7 2 0 0 18 10 15 1 1 2	2 2 2 2 4 4 4 6 6 7 7 15 188 34 4 .25 64 866 12 3 -		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 7 7 7 1 7 9 8 3 1 0 8 5 8 7 5 7 7 8				1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 7 7 8 8 0 1 1 3 1 5 2 1 1 1 4 7		139 151 84 81 105 92 81 95 75 75 168 84 58 96 81 311 377 392 385 260 322 88 70
Total	B.—G G.—F	18 22	51 48	69 76	70 68	85 85	84 74	92 84	83 71	92 82	141 166	201 248	232 283	212 247	134 142	50 74	59 54	63 64	1,727 1,888
	Total	40	99	145	138	170	158	176	154	174	307	449	515	459	276	124	104	127	3,615

144.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Distribution of pupils enrolled during year in British Columbia, by grade, sex and age, 1929 144.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, par degré, sexe et âge, Colombie Britannique, 1929

					,														
Grade	Sex									Age	—Ag	е							
Degré	Sexe	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
K.—E.M. I. II. III. IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XI	B.—G.—F.—B.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—F.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.—G.	14 16 1 1	4 111 22 1 1 1 1 2 2 - 1 1 1 1	57722888-2112111	3 2 4 4 100 - 133 - 2 1 1	5 4 - 5 2	2 4 4 8 8 9 188 1	2 2 2 2 6 1 144 - 19 - 8 1 1	1 2 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	51 14 22 55 16 22 25 9 17	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 13 6 6 7 8 8 3 9 3 6 6 1 1 1	3 11 19			1119936611	1			18 27 10 10 12 25 28 31 77 55 57 9 67 14 49 22 65 62 67 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Total	G.—F B.—G G.—F.	15 16	- 8 15	9 20	- 8 28	7	- 6 40	- 4 50	7	- 19 73	23 73	- 34 47	- 31 53	13 9 40	6 5 23	-4 -5	-		185 549
	Total	31	23	29	36		46	54	54	92	96	81	84		28	5		-	734

145.—Business Colleges (Private) in Canada: General Summary by provinces for the year ended June 30, 1929 145.—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Résumé par provinces, 1929

Description	N.S. NE.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Total	Description
Number of Colleges reporting. Number of teaching staff Number of Students— Day courses. Night courses. Unspecified.	3 15 333 96 -	2 3 132 14 -	15 69 1,790 966 148	3,289		3 7 324 85 -	5 53 1,830 862		371 12,107	Nombre de collèges. Personnel enseignant. Nombre d'étudiants— Cours du jour. Cours du soir. Non spécifiés.
Total students	429	146	2,994	9,792	1,608	409	2,692	620	18,690	Total des étudiants.
Males, specified Females, specified Unspecified by sex Diplomas Number of Colleges reporting Enrolment represented Number diplomas granted during the year.	123 306 - - 3 429 101	99	1,668 66 - 12	6,762 590 - 38		77 332 - - 1 112 9	1,064 1,628	433 - 2 578	12,401 662 - 59 10,313	Jeunes gens, classifiés. Jeunes filles, classifiées. Non classifiés par sexe. Diplômes. Nombre de collèges. Nombre inscrits. Diplômés.

146.—Business Colleges in Canada: Courses offered during year, 1929—Collèges commerciaux (privés) du Canada: Cours durant l'année 1929

	Cours of Conformation de cours of ferts durant l'année	Total des inscriptions. 1 9,516 Cours du jour. 4,528 Cours du jour. 4,528 Cours du sour. 6,579 Cours du sour. 6,579 Cours de soir. 6,579 Cours des livres. 2,529 Dactylographie. 6,10 Comptabilité. 6,10 Courspondance. 6,10 Courspondance. 6,10 Courspondance. 6,10 Trançais. 7,586 Anglais. 6,10 Trançais. 6,10
Total Students	Total des étudiants	
Colleges having less than 100 students Collèges ayant moins de 100 étudiants	Students during year Etudiants durant l'année MH. F.	5.35 5.35 1.75
Collèges h	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre de collèges	8000 800 1 1 1 800 800 800 1 1 4 800 1 800 1 1 1 800 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
100 à 199	Students during Year Fudiants durant I'année MH. F.	2, 00.3 8.11, 86.8 11, 84.8 1, 34.8 1, 154.8 1, 154.8 1, 10.7 1, 10.
Colleges having 100-199 students Collèges ayant de 100 à 199 étudiants	Studen your your Etudian l'an MH.	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
College	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre de collèges	8844 8844 8444488844444888
students	s during ar s durant née F.	6,6,4,4,6,9,4,4,6,1,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4
Colleges having 200 students and over Collèges ayant 200 étudiants et plus	Students during year year Etudiants durant l'année MH. F.	7.7.4.1 1,408 1,408 1,209 1,273 1,27
Collèges	No. of Colleges reporting Nombre de collèges	#22222121 2704-1211 14400709912121 11170
Common of Court in a figure	Courses offered during year	Total Enrolment! Day Courses Gueral Courses Gueral Courses Gueral Courses Stanography Book-keeping Typewriting Franch Coursespondence Coursespondence English Franch Coursespondence Coursespondence Franch Coursespondence Coursespondence Franch Franch Coursespondence Franch Franch Coursespondence Secretarial Franch Coursespondence Franch Coursespondence Coursespondence Business Repers Franch Typewriting Franch Calculation Dictaphone Dictaphone Dictaphone Dictaphone Etter Copying Bashking Radio

¹Refers only to Colleges reporting courses—²Ne couvre que les collèges faisant rapport de leur curriculum.

14. INDIAN EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION DES INDIENS

147.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented, enrolment and attendance, 1911 to 1929 147.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions et fréquentation, 1911-1929

	Schools—Ecoles				Enrolment—Inscriptions					
Year	Total Number of Schools	All-Indian Schools Toutes écoles indiennes		oles public and		Number Enrolled Nombre d'élèves inscrits			Percent- age of Attend- ance	
Année	Nombre total d'écoles	Day Ecoles du jour	Residential Internats	Publiques et indiennes combinées	Boys Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	Moyenne de fré- quenta- tion quo- tidienne	Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation	
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1928 1928 1929	324 325 326 333 335 341 341 329 321 326 331 340 324 343 344 343 340 341	251 251 259 256 257 269 265 264 248 247 253 250 255 242 247 254 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	73 74 77 77 78 76 76 76 75 74 74 74 73 73 73 73 74 77 77		5,607 5,648 5,631 5,908 6,367 6,528 6,167 6,211 5,966 6,020 6,219 6,605 6,931 6,896 7,331 7,318 7,309 7,327 7,472	5,583 5,655 5,513 5,806 6,101 6,271 6,011 6,202 5,986 6,176 6,339 6,416 6,792 6,976 7,191 7,464 7,401 7,875	11, 190 11, 303 11, 144 11, 714 12, 468 12, 799 12, 178 12, 413 11, 952 12, 198 13, 723 13, 872 14, 722 14, 710 15, 018 15, 347	6,838 6,929 7,218 8,711 8,080 8,285 7,878 7,601 7,649 8,074 8,668 9,106 9,188 9,879 10,598	60·49 62·18	

By Provinces, 1929—Par provinces, 1929

								1	
P.E.I.—I. du PÉ	1	1		-	11	18	29	19	65.51
N.S.—NÉ	11	11		-	130	137	267	151	56.55
N.B	. 10	10	~	_	145	140	285	200	70.17
Que.—Qué	. 33	. 31	-	2	774	782			65.74
Ont	96	79	13	4	1,933	1,964	3,897	2,771	71.10
Man	55	44	10	1	1,145	1,162		1,659	71.91
Sask	39	24	14	1	994	1,037	2,031	1,665	81.97
Alta	21	2	19	-	686	786	1,472	1,277	86.75
B.C.—C.B	62	45	16	1	1,493	1,651	3,144	2,213	70.38
N.W.T.—T.NO	6	2	4	-	97	109	206	171	83.00
Yukon	7	5	2		64	89	153	109	$71 \cdot 24$
Totals	341	254	78	9	7.472	7,875	15,347	11,258	73.35
					1	,,,,,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

148.—Indian Schools: Classes of Schools, denominations represented and enrolment, 1911 to 1929
148.—Ecoles indiennes: Types d'écoles, confessions religieuses et inscriptions, 1911-1929

(a) Residential Schools, 1929-Internats, 1929

	Num-	C		inations s religieuse	es		mber enro e d'élèves	Average Attend-	Percent-	
Province	ber of Schools Nom- bre d'écoles	Roman Catho- lic Catho- lique romaine	Church of Eng- land Angli- cane	United Church Eglise unie	Pres- byter- ian Pres- byté- rienne	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	Moyenne de fréquenta- tion quo- tidienne	Attend- ance Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation
Ont	13 10 14 19 4 16	6 4 9 12 3 9	5 2 3 5 1 2 2	1 3 2 2 2 - 5	1 1 - - - - -	588 494 696 634 81 807 29	692 523 762 728 92 912	1,280 1,017 1,458 1,362 173 1,719 66		90·46 89·57 88·76
Total	78	43	20	13	2	3,329	3,746	7,075	6,282	88.79

INDIAN EDUCATION

(b) Day Schools, 1929—Ecoles du jour, 1929

Province	Number of Schools Nombre d'écoles		umber on Ro ore d'élèves in Girls Filles		Average Attendance Moyenne de fréquen- tation quo- tidienne	Percentage of Attendance Pourcentage de fréquentation
P.E. Island—He du PE Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse. New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick. Quebec—Québec Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Northwest Territories—Terr. du N. Ouest. Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique.	1 11 10 31 79 44 24 2 2 45	11 130 145 761 1,302 642 296 52 16 684	18 137 140 765 1,225 631 268 58 17 733 52		1,562 730 354 68 27	65·53 61·81 57·34
Total	254	4,074	4,044	8,118	4,869	59.97

(c) Combined Public and Indian Schools, 1929—Ecoles publiques et indiennes combinées, 1929

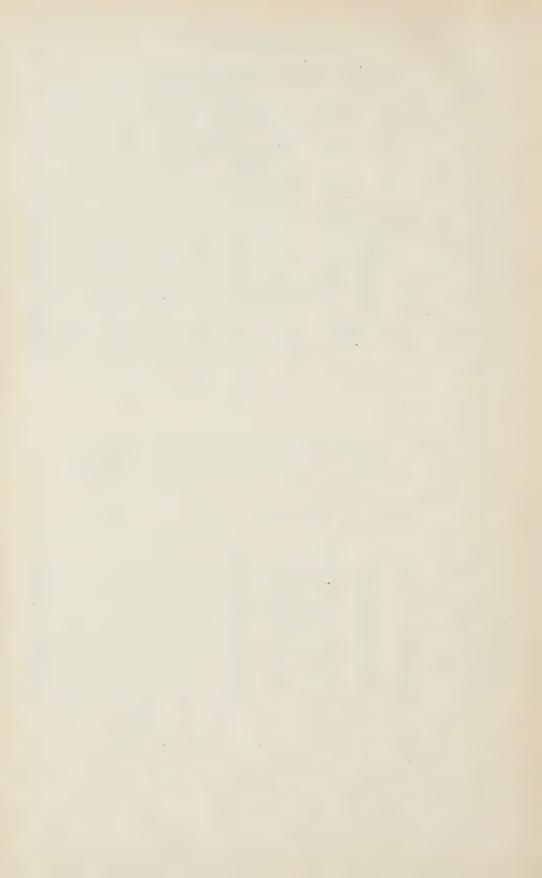
Quebec—Québec. Ontario. Manitoba Saskatchewan. Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique.	4 1 1	13 43 9 2 2	17 47 8 7 6	30 90 17 9 . 8	23 66 9 5 4	$76 \cdot 66$ $73 \cdot 33$ $52 \cdot 92$ $55 \cdot 55$ $50 \cdot 00$
Total	9	69	85	154	107	69 · 48

149.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1929 149.—Ecoles Indiennes au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré, 1911 à 1929

	Standard—Echelon								
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total		
Année		Equivale	nt Grade-	–Degré éq	uivalent		Totai		
	I	II	III	IV-V	VI—VII	VIII—X			
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	5,310 6,614 5,452 6,026 6,199 6,381 5,846 5,853 4,416 5,869 5,974 6,252 6,251 6,251 6,329 6,498 6,571	2,204 2,115 2,108 2,072 2,388 2,351 2,400 2,329 2,162 2,258 2,489 2,574 2,666 2,707 2,824 2,642 2,537 2,642 2,642 2,642 2,642 2,642 2,649	1,724 1,604 1,728 1,716 1,817 1,888 1,828 2,059 2,048 2,068 2,081 2,126 2,280 2,750 2,321 2,321 2,375	1,172 1,142 1,134 1,230 1,275 1,198 1,198 1,281 1,258 1,329 1,488 1,584 1,584 1,583 1,692 1,627 1,627 1,627	574 581 521 527 600 601 709 618 639 645 726 803 817 836 912 996 1,108	247 213 239 234 296 246 285 239 271 284 320 384 370 486 556 668	11, 199 11, 30: 11, 14 11, 71: 12, 46: 12, 79: 12, 17: 12, 11: 11, 95: 13, 92: 13, 72: 14, 78: 14, 71: 15, 01:		

150.—Indian Education Vote—Expenditure for year 1928-29 150.—Voté pour l'instruction des Indiens—Crédits de l'année, 1928-29

<u>-</u>	Day Schools — Ecoles du jour	Residential schools Internats	Ex- pupils Ex-élèves	Special salaries and travel Salaires spéciaux et dépla- cements	Tuition Enseignement	Freight, express, etc. Chemin de fer, message- gerie, etc.	Station- ery Pape- terie	Miscel- laneous — Divers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	8	\$	\$	\$	8	9
P. E. Island—Ile du P Edouard	1,161		_	_	-	-	61	~	1,222
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle- Ecosse New Brunswick—Nou-	12,806	130,465	a-c	_	16,756	_	404		160,431
veau-Brunswick Quebec—Québec	18,538 80,240		-	1,086	1,053 4,062	1	724 1,836		21,371 86,139
Ontario	118,806 67,614 45,160	313,290 202,768 318,045	42 608	35 - -	13,888 320 1,245	276 1,185 966	5,249	510 3,551 2,327	455,275 280,729 375,024
AlbertaB. Columbia—Colombie	837	245,594	960	-	76	692	4,770	571	253,500
Britannique Northwest Territories— Terr. du N. Ouest	59,877 1,933	454,441 30,036	484	3,557	1,672	201 366	7,256 262	_	527,518 32,597
YukonYukon	2,734				_	111	135	_	21,605
Total	409,706	1,713,264	2,094	4,678	39,072	3,798	35,840	6,959	2,215,411



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